Alabama

Political - 1933

Elections.

Dothan, Ala. Eagle
April 18, 1933

Negroes Shock Council By Writing Letter To "City Commissioners"

There was some confidence that the commission government would be adopted by Dothan. In fact members of a Negro church here were so certain the change would be made that they wrote a letter to the 'city commission' which was read at last night's council session.

The trustees of the church 'did not make no bones about it,' even requesting the 'commissioners' to erect a street light on the corner of Montana street where their church is located.

Mechanically reading the letter, City Auditor J. L. Vaughn was somewhat surprised when he heard himself say, 'To the City Commission of Dothan, Ala., Houston County.'

'Humph,' Vaughn commented, 'these people haven't seen the results of the election.'

'It don't matter,' cut in Council President W. F. Martin, 'a lot of people don't know the difference.'

Without further interruption the letter, which is as follows, was read:

'Dothan, Ala., March 17, 1933.

'To the City Commission of Dothan, Ala., Houston County:

'Dear Sirs: We, the trustees of this organization known as 'Triumph, the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ,' a religious corporation corporated under the laws of D. C. We being a local body of said church located on 1100 Montana street 'Alias 1022' via city record of electric record on the corner of an alley or street and Montana street N. E. corner which said street being not lighted. Also there are ditches or gulleys, having not been sewered as per regulations to protect human and property damages. So we this church through its trustees are asking the city of Dothan, Alabama, Houston county, to please give us a street light at this corner to prevent such damage that may at any time and will cause damages to the extent that bring suits by some one on the city. Also we are a law abiding church and we feel that a light on this corner will help us to maintain better order for our services. We are praying that you will consider us in this matter. We are listed in the city electric records as 'Holiness Church' 1022 Montana street. We also are a standing customer of electricity. And will do all we can in helping to bring to light those that break the law.

'Your humble servants,
'Trustees of Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ.'

'I'm going to refer that to the light and water committee,' Martin said when reading of the communication was concluded.

It was not until today that newspapermen pointed out how close the administration came to losing the election by saying, 'Look at that—it's dated March 17—several days before the election.'

Political-1933

California

Elections.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
TIMES

MAY 20 1933

JOBS LURE FOR COLORED VOTES

Charge County Bureau Seeks Support for Shaw

Office Moved When Donor Is Not for Supervisor

Pre-Primary Survey of the Negro Area Described

Charges that the county Bureau of Employment Stabilization has attempted to swing the Negro vote of the city to Supervisor Frank L. Shaw's candidacy for Mayor came from several sources yesterday.

The Stabilization Bureau, largely directed by Mr. Shaw, controlled the disbursement of local allotments of Reconstruction Finance Corporation unemployment funds until recently, when representatives of the Federal body insisted that control of the money be turned over to the County Welfare Department.

The asserted attempt to gather in the colored vote, numbering approximately 40,000—the larger part of which went to Shaw in the primaries—was described yesterday by W. R. Knox, for the past twelve years a contractor and builder of 10350 Wilmington avenue, Watts.

KNOX STATEMENT

Knox says that last August Supervisor Thatcher, in whose district Knox's residence is, asked Knox as a civic duty to establish a Stabilization Bureau registration office for that area, and that pursuant to that request Knox made available an office next to his free of rent, installed a telephone, and obtained the services of J. T. Sims to do the actual work of registration.

Early in February, Knox says, Alonzo Mitchell, Stabilization Bureau registrar for the Central-avenue district and a Shaw supporter, called on him and said he was interested in having Knox join the Shaw-for-Mayor camp, and asked him to call at Shaw campaign headquarters.

Knox says he told Mitchell he was not committed to any candidate but that if he had to vote right then he would cast his vote for Mayor Porter; that he had supported Porter in the recall election.

The contractor declares Mitchell again visited him a few days later, brought up the same subject, and received substantially the same replies.

OFFICE MOVED

"Two days later," said Knox, "the office of the registration bureau was moved from my place to the office of a colored politician known to be favorable to Shaw. This aroused a storm of objection, in which Councilman Henning participated, and the bureau was again moved, this time to 10715 Wilmington avenue."

Despite the moves, however, Knox asserts, Matt Brigham, another Shaw supporter, remained in charge of the actual registration, and was aided by a woman known to be connected with a Negro newspaper supporting Shaw.

"A few days before the primary election," continues Knox, "a crew of ten so-called investigators for the Stabilization Bureau were put to work in this area. We have record of many instances in which they visited the homes of registrants, and conducted a general quiz purported to be to determine eligibility for employment but which generally wound up with the statement, substantially, that 'Mr. Shaw will do all he can to see if the applicant can't get more work.'"

Frank A. Laws, 11019 Compton avenue, Watts, asserted that such a visit was paid him by an "investigator" and that a statement such as described by Knox was made.

WHAT SIMS SAYS

J. T. Sims, who had acted as registrar for Knox, made substantially the following statement:

That a man with a letter from the Stabilization Bureau walked into his office on a Saturday afternoon early in March, and removed registration cards and other paraphernalia without other notification, nor did the letter from the bureau outline any reason for the precipitate move.

A few days later petitions to have Sims reinstated were circulated in the area and received hundreds of signers. The petitions were sent to the Board of Supervisors and duly referred to the Stabilization Bureau, which took no action.

"Some time later," said Sims, "I heard that Mrs. Shaw wanted to see me and I went to campaign headquarters, where she told me they didn't know I was going to be put out when the office was moved but that I would be taken care of."

Knox asserts he was told indirectly that Shaw workers decided to have the office moved, not because of any reflection on Sims's work, but because registration at the place brought the men in contact with Knox, who had Porter political leanings.

Negro Files For Judgeship Vacancy

Black Dispatch

By FAY M. JACKSON

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 16.— (ANP) — Taking his chances with more than 1,800 Los Angeles attorneys who are fighting for four judgeship vacancies which Gov. James Rolph hopes to fill within the next week, Paul M. Nash, prominent colored attorney, made known his application for one of the places this week.

11-16-33

The vacancies include one on the municipal bench, two on the superior bench and one in the appellate court. Rolph said that it may be necessary to request a plebiscite of Los Angeles attorneys before making the appointments. In that event, the race man is automatically ruled out as the Los Angeles Bar association openly opposes the admission of colored attorneys to membership in the legal fraternity.

Mr. Nash was a candidate for judge sometime ago and it was thought that he would be appointed by the governor who expressed the desire to appoint a Negro. Later, however, hiding behind the excuse that the Negroes "could not get together," Rolph dismissed the matter with a smile.

Political – 1933

Elections.

Communists

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORT ENTIRE TAMMANY-BANKER'S PROGRAM; DON'T EVEN MENTION NEGRO WORKERS

S.P., Negro Reformists, Betray Negro Masses

By JAMES FORD

(Candidate for Alderman, 21st District, Harlem)

Workers of Harlem! Election day approaches. Be prepared to go to the polls to vote for the rights and interests of the poor and the unemployed, for the unity of the working people in the interest of the exploited population. In choosing parties, and every honest and sincere worker is right in weighing parties, one must carefully choose the party that meets squarely his needs and the needs of the greatest number of people who have the same needs as himself.

Only by uniting the people who have common needs can there be success. Because the greatest number of people today are those oppressed by the ruling class.

Don't choose a party that talks about these needs and glosses over them. Such parties are the parties of Wall Street and the bankers. They do this in order not to commit themselves to any action for the needs of the masses. A prominent Socialist leader, Frank Crosswaith, declares that "unemployment strikes the Negro more cruelly than any other element in the community."

But They Do Nothing

But if you ask this Socialist leader what the Socialist Party does about it, he will be forced to say (if he is honest) "nothing!" If he is honest, he will be forced to say that the Socialist leaders disrupt every struggle for the vital needs of the workers. If he is honest he will have to tell you that whole branches were expelled from their party and from the Young Peoples Socialist League because they answered a united front call to fight for relief and unemployment insurance.

This same Socialist leader is reported as saying that a vote for the Socialist Party is telling the entire nation that "we are tired of lynchings." Let us ponder this bold and brazen statement. If you recall, Socialist leaders branded the great international Scottsboro campaign that aroused millions throughout the world, as a "racket of the Communists."

Sabotagers of Scottsboro

Do the Socialist leaders really want to arouse "the entire nation" against lynchings? Of course not! Their statements are the purest sort of deceit. The Socialist leaders have done everything they could to sabotage the Scottsboro case as well as that of Tom Mooney.

Dr. Laidler, another Socialist leader, speaking in Harlem, states that the Negro more than any other group in our community has been the victim of inadequate relief. But do these gentlemen **propose to do anything about this inadequacy?** Of course not, They care nothing about the inequalities of the Negro people. The official organ of the Socialist Party, the New Leader, of July 23, 1932, writing about the 1932 national elections says the following: "What the Negro wants and needs is what the white worker wants and needs; neither more nor less. That is what we socialists stand for."

S. P. and Hitler Promise "Socialism"

What does this mean? It means that the Socialists don't give a continental about the inequalities which the Negro people suffer. The question of equal rights means nothing to them. Any really class conscious worker knows that he must help in a special fight against these inequalities practiced against the Negroes. Why, I have two Pioneers in a class I teach in the Workers School who understand perfectly this basic working class principle.

Yet these people have the gall to come to Harlem and try to fool the Negro people by the term "Socialist." Hitler also promised "Socialism."

The Real Issues

The issues in this election campaign are of vital concern to every Negro in Greater New York and particularly in Harlem. The issues are:

Jobs, food and relief for the unemployed;

Higher wages to meet the rising cost of living;

Clothing and shelter:

Against the vicious police brutality of Tammany police;

The right of free assembly and speech without police interference;

Against lynching and the spread of lynching into New York;

The terrible conditions of children and hospitalization;

Equal rights for Negroes;

The right of self-determination for Negroes in the Black Belt of the South.

These are the issues in this campaign. We are first concerned with how the parties stand on these vital issues of the Negro people, **the yard stick by which we measure them in their daily actions towards the masses of Negro people and their attitude towards our ultimate freedom.**

We know the record of the Democratic Party, the traditional party of slavery. We know that the Tammany administration in New York reduced home and work relief and organizes police terror at the relief bureaus. We know by their records and backers that the Republicans and Fusionists serve the same masters as Tammany.

A Fighting Party

We have also been convinced by its action, that the Communist Party is able to organize masses of workers to effectively resist evictions and has led the fight for unemployment relief and social insurance.

The Communist Party, which is fighting for the liberation of the Negro people, is a vital and necessary part of the struggle to free this country from the grip of the few people who own everything, and are responsible for the present misery of the toilers of this country. **The Communist Party has shown that it alone has the ability to get results for the toilers, both Negro and white. .. ..**

The while workers cannot free themselves from the grip of capitalist exploitation without the support of the Negro masses; the Negro people cannot gain their freedom without their white class allies. The Communist Party is the only Party that is building up this unity, and is capable of organizing the white workers to support the struggle for equal rights for Negroes.

A REVIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN, issued by the Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C. Price 1c.

* * *

Both workers and speakers have felt a serious need for an all inclusive pamphlet on relief in New York City and the Communist Party Relief Platform. Well, here it is!

Alive with authentic data, the new pamphlet, "Unemployment and the Election Campaign," based on material compiled by the District Research Committee of the Communist Party, should be grabbed up as a rapid-fire round of workers' ammunition in the election campaign and the coming struggles this bitter winter.

Under one cover are brought together figures and facts on the main issue for workers in the election campaign—unemployment insurance.

"Housing and Break-Up of Workers' Homes," "Hunger and Disease-Suicides Grow," and "How the City Handles the Relief Problem," are some of the sections appearing in the pamphlet. On home relief, work relief, the NRA to the pre-election tricks of Tammany, Fusion, McKee, and the vote bait held out by the Socialist Party, this nifty little booklet bristles with easily read information.

"The promises of Roosevelt," it reads, "are as fast in coming as Hoover's 'prosperity around the corner.' In the meantime, the NRA is raising the cost of living to the skies. The temporary rise in employment in July provided some workers with jobs that lasted a very few weeks. These workers, after many long months without a job, are unemployed once more; but find their relief stopped."

—D. D.

Socialists Are Sorry Roosevelt Isn't One of Them

IN this growing crisis of capitalism and sharp discontent of millions of workers, it is urgent for all workers, for all honest intellectuals and professionals to examine the pretenses of the Socialist Party; to find out the attitude, record and deeds of the Socialist Party on all the basic issues confronting the working masses. It is more urgent than ever for the workers, and particularly for all followers and members of the Socialist Party, to compare words with deeds.

The Socialist Party platform speaks about "increased appropriations for unemployment relief sufficient to provide the basic necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter." How much relief is "sufficient" relief? The platform doesn't say, but an article in the New Leader, Sept. 16, 1933, calls for a total of 13 million a month for relief, a figure even lower than that set by such an open capitalist agency as the Committee of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, who say, "A monthly grant of 15 million is necessary for decent care of those needing relief." And this is only 15 per cent of what is actually needed for relief.

The S. P. leaders boast that: "The Socialist Party has a plan. It includes: Government administration as illustrated by Milwaukee." So let us look at Milwaukee, the city with a socialist administration. According to the Milwaukee Journal, Jan. 19, 1932, "relief rations for an average family of five, man and wife and three children for two weeks, is $2.63."

The platform says that "Teachers who protest against conditions are persecuted and victimized," and then goes on to advocate "the elimination of censorship over the religious, political and economic views of the teachers and students," while the Socialist leaders of the Teachers' Union, Lefkowitz and Co., expelled a whole number of the best fighters against salary cuts and denounced them to the Board of Education.

Again—Words and Deeds!

The Socialist platform complains that "The city government is in the hands of a corrupt and incompetent political machine." "Public officials were shown to be faithless to their trust, obedient to big business and in alliance with the underworld." But the S. P. candidate for Mayor, Charles Solomon, has not hesitated in sharing in this graft and corruption dealt out by Tammmany to their hangers-on! In May, 1930, he received two appointments as referee in a foreclosure action in Brooklyn, one from Tammany Judge John B. Johnston, a McCooey tool; and one from Republican Judge James C. Cropsey, anti-labor injunction judge. This form of graft has been condemned even by lawyers' associations with their low ethical standards. In the special interview in the World-Telegram, Oct. 13, inst.,

Solomon boasts of his friendship with Tammany crooks and his great admiration for boss Flynn.

In New York City the S. P. leaders ofifcially allied themselves with gangsters, the police, the bosses, Tammany Hall, and the A. F. of L. racketeer leaders to smash the fur workers' union. The Socialist Party leaders support every racketeering underworld official of the American Federation of Labor. The worst kind of racketeering and underworld gangster rule exists in the Socialist-controlled unions in New York. With the aid of the underworld and Tammany police, the Kaufmans, Shores, Hillmans, Dubinskys, etc., in the needle industry, the Zausners and Shapiros in the building trades, etc., have been slugging workers, destroying every semblance of democracy and workers' control, have broken a thousand strikes and betrayed the workers with fake stoppages, and fake agreements.

Socialist Record—Injunctions, Taxation—Anti-Negro

The Socialist platform states: "We demand again, and pledge our elected representatives to work for the complete abolition of the practice of issuing injunctions in labor disputes." But Charles Solomon, the S. P. candidate running on this anti-injunction platform, had his clerk apply for an injunction against food workers which resulted in the police murder of Steve Katovis. Waldman takes out injunctions against needle trades workers. Furthermore, the Socialist leader, Shore, took out an injunction for the fur bosses prohibiting them from employing members of the militant Fur Workers Industrial Union. This action was fully supported and approved by the New York City Committee of the Socialist Party. Again—**Words and Deeds.**

The Socialist platform says that "The S. P. is unalterably opposed to a tax program which further burdens the poor." Yet Solomon has given his approval to the Untermeyer-Tammany-Bankers tax program. "On the whole it is good, very good, and I certainly approve it." Under the new Untermeyer-Tammany tax program a 50 per cent increase in the water rate already went into effect. That means a $12,000,000 increase in the rent bill of hundreds of workers' families, since the landlords are already simply passing the increased water rate along to the tenants. Solomon supports the very tactic of Tammany to plunder the workers, and starve the unemployed behind the smoke screen of "taxing the rich."

It is no accident that nothing at all is said in the Socialist platform about the most exploited, most oppressed section of the working population, the Negro people, discriminated against on jobs and on relief, lynched, Jim-Crowed and driven to intense suffering? The Socialist leaders support the white ruling class Jim-Crow lynch rule over the Negro people. They have sabotaged in every possible way the fight for the liberation of the Scottsboro boys.

They use a Negro reformist misleader on their slate only to catch votes with. But what are they doing about the new fiendish lynch wave of the "New Deal" and the police incitements against the Negro people in New York? What have the Socialist leaders to say about Negro rights? **"Almost all the Southerners believe in segregating the Negro and depriving him of the social and political rights that whites enjoy. The Southern Socialists must adjust their tactics to this state of affairs. It is certain that there will never be a thriving movement in the South unless it is conducted in Southern style."** (New Leader, June 21, 1930.)

Is there any need to say anything further to prove to Negro and white workers the anti-Negro, Jim-Crow character of the Socialist leaders?

NORMAN THOMAS



He Supports the N. R. A.

Norman Thomas calls the N.R.A. a "revolution" and says that "it may make it a little easier . . . to advance toward a truly Socialist society." Charles Solomon says that "it offers opportunity to remedy things for a while" (Speech at Rand School, Oct. 11, 1933).

At a time when Roosevelt "commands the miners to go back to work," and speaks of "corraling," the "horses that kick over the traces," meaning jails and concentration camps for strikers; **when General Johnson demands "no strikes" and threatens "government regulation of trade unions," and persecution of strikers as "enemies of recovery," and when Miss Perkins openly speaks about including the trade unions into the "corporate state" a la Hitler and Mussolini**—Thomas sees the N.R.A. "making easier the path to Socialism" and declared in a speech at N. Y. University: "America has found a new faith and a new hope since the Roosevelt administration;" "The President has worked wonders;" "Strikes are inadvisable at present." Abe Cahan, editor of the Socialist "Forward" calls Roosevelt "a Socialist," and the Socialist union leader Dubinsky praises and publicly embraces Grover Whalen, the N. Y. N.R.A. administrator, the worst Tammany fascist, strikebreaker.

The Socialist Jewish Daily Forward, commenting on the last national convention of the Socialist Party in Milwaukee in 1932, states: **"All delegates agreed that the present regime in Soviet Russia is a regime of autocracy and terror, and the convention therefore UNANIMOUSLY joined in the demand . . . the abolition of the dictatorship and the introduction of democracy."** What does the above mean? It means that these Socialist leaders, including the so-called militant wing, demand the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship (the only real democracy for all the toilers) and reestablishment of bourgeois democracy **(capitalist dictatorship.)**

Socialist Leaders and War

The Socialist leaders say they are against war. They sometimes even make militant speeches, and talk about general strike to prevent war. The Socialist leaders speak NOW against war just as every imperialist war-maker speaks for "peace" and against war (?).

It is exactly behind this "peace" and "disarmament" talk smoke screen that the United States and other capitalist powers are arming to the teeth, **and are driving headlong to the new world war.**

Already the Socialist leaders are preparing the slogans for **openly** supporting the imperialist war that threatens. In the name of "defending Western democracy against Eastern dictatorship" and for "a preventive war," the leaders of the Second (Socialist) International are sharpening their war incitement against the Soviet Union by placing the Soviet Union side by side with Hitler fascism, and are preparing for the open support of their respective imperialist countries in the war they are feverishly preparing. Here the Socialist leaders support the N.R.A. war measure of Wall Street. Thomas praises Roosevelt for NOT intervening in Cuba when 38 battleships and bombing planes are in the ports of Cuba, and the "New Deal" Wall Street agent, Sumner Welles, is organizing the native reaction and fascist bands for drowning in blood the struggles of the Cuban masses **for bread, land,** freedom and independence.

Workers must remember the bloody treachery of the social-democratic leaders in 1914. Workers must remember that the Socialist Party of Japan openly supports the Japanese imperialist robber war on the Chinese people, and the similar treacherous action of the Colombian Socialist Party. **The Socialist leaders here talk against war, but withdrew, sabotaged and tried to disrupt the U. S. Congress Against War, the first real united manifestation of determination to fight imperialist war and fascism of many thousands of workers, farmers, students, intellectuals and professionals.**

Socialist Leaders Unite With Capitalists—Sabotage United Front of Workers

True to their role as the last reserve of capitalism, the Socialist leaders split the ranks of the workers, and sabotage every struggle for the needs of the workers. **Time and time again the Communist Party turned to the Socialist Party with an urgent appeal for united action.** Each time the Socialist Party leaders turned a deaf ear to the united front plea of the Communists.

The Socialist Party leaders refused to enter a united front of struggle against Hitler fascism. They have expelled whole branches of the Young People's Socialist League and S. P. for participating in joint actions with the Communists. While they are against the united front with the revolutionary workers' organizations, **the Socialist leaders are always ready to cooperate with the capitalists and their police. Thomas complains that "if the Fusionists mean business, why didn't they take up fusion with the Socialists instead of with the Republicans."**

The Socialist Party is in all respects the third party of capitalism. The Socialist leaders betray and fool their own membership. The rank and file Socialists are against capitalism and for the revolutionary struggle for Socialism. The Comr. nist Party extends a comradely hand to all followers and rank and file members of the Socialist Party as class brothers. The Communist Party will continue to do everything in its power to cement the united front of all workers, against the new deal N.R.A. hunger and slavery, against fascism and war, for the needs and rights of the workers!

WILLIANA BURROUGHS



Communist Candidate for Comptroler

BEN GOLD



Communist Candidate for Aldermanic President

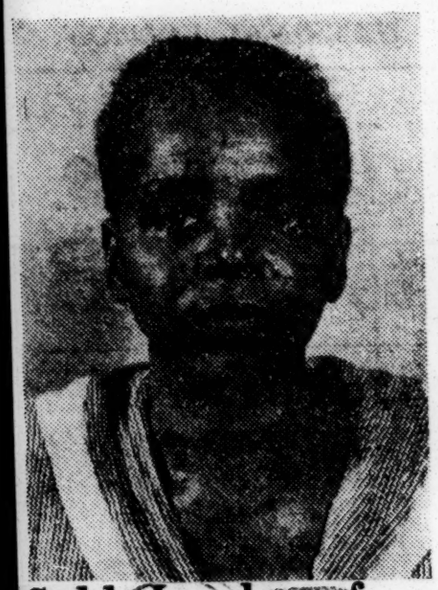
Political - 1933

Elections.

Communists Nominate Minor for Mayor; Fight for Relief of Starving Is Keynote

Daily Worker 9-4-33 New York, N.Y.

MRS. W. BURROUGHS
(Candidate for Comptroller)



Gold, Leader of NTWIU, Runs for Aldermanic Head

Daily Worker

Mrs. Burroughs, Negro Teacher, Candidate for Comptroller

9-4-33

NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and a fighter for many years in the ranks of militant labor, was yesterday selected as the candidate for Mayor of New York City in the coming election.

New York, N.Y.

The announcement of the nomination was made by the District Committee of the Communist Party of the New York District, which at the same time named Ben Gold,



ROBERT MINOR
(Candidate for Mayor)

secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, as candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mrs. Williana Burroughs, Negro teacher and member of the executive committee of the Teachers' Union, as candidate for Comptroller. Mrs. Burroughs was recently dismissed frfom the public school system by the Tammany Board of Education for her militancy among the teachers and for her activity on behalf of the Scottsboro boys.

A full list of candidates for all municipal offices will be completed for the election, it is announced, and the most aggressive campaign ever organized by the Communist Party is now being mapped out with the participation of representatives of trade unions, unemployed councils and other workers' organizations.

Relief Is Keynote

The fight for immediate relief and Unemployment Insurance for the starving millions of New York City and a vigorous drive against the enslavement of the city's workers through the slave codes under the National "Recovery" Act, will be the mainsprings of the Communist mayoralty campaign, it was announced.

BEN GOLD
(Candidate for President of Board of Aldermen)



In demanding that the city's unemployed and their dependents be aid and housed through taxation of the rich, a sharply graduated income tax and a capital levy, the District Committee charges that "with a revenue of $1,200,000,000 per year, and with a million working people starving, the city government pays out approximately $300,000,000 to bankers and bondholders in the form of interest, amortization, etc., while spending only about $1,500,000 per month for relief of the unemployed from the city. More money is stolen in graft by Tammany politicians than is used out of the city treasury to relieve mass starvation.

Militant Leader

In selecting Minor to be its standard bearer in the mayoralty campaign the Communist Party has put forward a workingclass leader who has participated in scores of militant actions of labor. As far back as 1916 Minor became known to millions throughout the United States as the organizer of the first Tom Mooney Defense Committee, and during recent years has been clubbed and arrested for his activity on behalf of the starving unemployed. In 1930 Minor, together with William Z. Foster, I. Amter and Harry Raymond served six months in prison for leading the unemployed to the City Hall, following a demonstration at Union Square in which more than 100,000 workers participated. His imprisonment and persecution in Welfare Island and Rikers Island nearly resulted in Minor's death.

A vigorous statement outlining the issues of the coming mayoralty campaign accompanied the announcement of the nomination of Minor, Gold and Mrs. Burroughs.

Mass Starvation

"With more than a million members of workingclass families of New York being submerged in starvation, and evictions being ordered by the city government at the rate of 20,000 per month," the statement said, "it is necessary for the workers of New York to use their ballots in this election as a form of pressure for concessions to meet their most urgent needs. However, direct and militant mass pressure on the streets also must be used as part of the election campaign to compel immediate concessions in the matter of unemployment relief and the stopping of evictions before election day."

The National Recovery (Slavery) Act, the statement declared, "is an effort to preserve the decaying system by means of slave codes, establishing 'minimum' wages, which in fact tend to become maximum wages, a union-smashing program with the building of company unions, the wholesale lowering of real wages and standards of living with the aid of currency inflation—all at the cost of the working class."

Continuing, the District Committee statement declared:

"The Communist Party, Section of the Communist International, is the only Party which fights for the immediate needs of the American working class and at the same time is the only Party which fights for Socialism, which is the only way out of capitalist ruin for the working class. The Communist Party is the Party of the working class revolution, which, with the building of Socialism is the way out of capitalist starvation, hunger and war.

C. P. Election Slate Drawn Up In Birmingham

Daily Worker 9-6-33 New York, N.Y.

Negro Worker to Run for President of City

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Raising as their chief demands, cash relief to the unemployed, the unqualified right to organize, and equal rights for Negroes, the militant workers of Birmingham have nominated, on the ticket of the Communist Party, M. C. Ellis, a T. C. I. worker, as their candidate for President of the City Commission. The elections take place October 9.

W. D. James, a Negro worker, will run on the ticket with Ellis for the office of associate commissioner. A third candidate will be named by the Communist Party

In their campaign, Ellis' 40-year old machinist who has been active since the world war in the struggles of the working class, and James will bring forward the burning issues that face the Birmingham masses today.

In their campaign, Ellis, 40-year Seven dollar weekly cash relief for every unemployed worker with $1.50 for each child, is the central demand of the Communist program for the Birmingham elections. Other demands include cutting down of the police force which is used to terrorize workers, especially Negroes, the money saved to be used for the unemployed. Cancellation of all debts to the T. C. I. and other companies, incurred by the workers while they were unemployed. For the right of the workers to join any trade upion, to strike and to picket for better conditions and increased wages.

The candidates of the employers—Jones, Robinson and others—are giving their main attention in the campaign to the question of city ownership of power plants. The C. P. has raised the demand' 50 per cent reduction in all utility rates, whether these utilities are owned by private companies or by the city government; free gas, light. water and rent for all unemployed workers, and 5 cent carfare on all lines

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

SEP 8 1933

Communist Party Names Gill, Negro, Mayoral Candidate

William Raymond Gill, a Negro, of 22 Carlisle Place, is the Communist party's candidate for Mayor, it was announced today. He is believed to be the first of his race to seek the city's highest office.

Mr. Gill was the party's candidate for Congress last year. He is the organizer of the Yonkers branch of International Labor Defense and is a painter by profession.

Robert Robbins of 42 Ravine Avenue is the Communist candidate for Common Council president. He is secretary of the Conference for Labor Legislation, secretary of the American Federation of Labor Committee on Unemployment Insurance, and assistant secretary of the Amalgamation Party, according to the announcement.

Frank Johnson of Garden Street is the candidate for Comptroller and May Downie of 765 Mile Square Road and Mrs. Agnes Beszedes of 45 Devoe Avenue are candidates for Justice of the Peace.

Thus far the Communists have candidates for only five of the 12 aldermanic posts and none for Supervisor.

Samuel N. Green of 76 Hawthorne Avenue is the party's candidate for Alderman in the First Ward and Charles Sanders, a Negro, of 21 Ashburton Avenue, is the candidate for the post in the Third Ward. In the Fifth Ward, a Mr. Gray of 130 Elm Street, also a Negro, will seek the office, and in the Seventh Ward, Ervin Wagner of 73 Linden Street will make the race.

Mr. Wagner is secretary of the Unemployed Council of Yonkers and has been active in conducting open air meetings throughout the city, particularly in the Seventh Ward.

Roderick Downey of 765 Mile Square Road is the party's candidate for Alderman from the Twelfth Ward; Phyllis Robbins of 42 Ravine Avenue is the candidate for Assemblyman from the Fourth District, and Max Shalkan of 76 Hawthorne Avenue is the Assembly candidate from the Fifth District.

NEW YORK WORLD —
Telegram
SEP 15 1933

Ousted Teacher Directs Harlem Workers' School and Runs for Comptroller on Communist Ticket

The teaching ability of Mrs. Williana Burroughs, dismissed public school teacher, is not to be laid upon the shelf and forgotten during the period that she carries on her fight in the courts for reinstatement.

Today she is presiding behind a mahogany desk in Harlem, registering the students for the new Harlem Workers' School that opens at 200 W. 135th St. on October 2.

"This is the work that I would rather do than anything else in the world," said this storm centre in the recent fight for the right of free speech before the Board of Education, as she thumbed through a pile of registration cards on her desk.

"Here we are awakening the Negroes and the whites in Harlem to what is going on in the world today, teaching the workers to fight against their oppressors."

Mrs. Burroughs is an earnest Negro woman who is the mother of four children and has been a public school teacher ever since her graduation from Hunter College sixteen years ago.

The new school of which she is to be the director will follow closely the pattern of the downtown Workers' School at 35 E. 12th St., where trade unionism, history, political economy, Marxism, Leninism, public speaking, language courses and labor problem courses are given under the direction of A. Markoff.

"Of course, we will start in a small way," Mrs. Burroughs said. "We will give five courses first:—English workers' organization, current problems of the Negro liberation movement, the revolutionary history of the Negro, and principles of the class struggle. We may add lecture courses in Marxism and Leninism and a little later we want very much to offer a political economy course. We will have five teachers at the outset, three white and two Negro. A students' council will conduct the weekly forum and raise money for the school."

Mrs. Burroughs, who is the Communist candidate for Comptroller at the forthcoming election, was drawn early into the radical movement.

Some seven years ago she started actively with the American Negro Labor Conference. She is known as a clear-thinking and impassioned speaker, and frequently addresses workers on the Scotttsboro case. She helps the I. L. D. as an organizer and member of the speakers' bureau.

"If I am elected as Comptroller," she says without a smile, "the first thing on my program to fight for will be to cut down the high salaries, and dismiss all the grafting political appointees of Tammany.

CLEVELAND, O
PLAIN DEALER

OCT 4 1933

FORD LEADS ALL MINOR CANDIDATES

Communist Gets 1,800 Votes Less Than Last Year; Wheelock Second.

While I. O. Ford, Communist candidate for mayor, led all the minor candidates in yesterday's voting, his total of 3,455 showed that the red flag is almost 1,800 votes farther away from City Hall than it was two years ago.

Ford last year gathered in 5,243 votes. He was expected this year at least to tie and possibly surpass that showing.

At that, he received more than all the other minor candidates combined and got almost twice as many as his nearest rival, O. K. Wheelock, Socialist candidate, who received 1,826.

Alva R. Dittrick, who was indorsed by the Dry Maintenance League, received only 1,019 votes in the final count as Charles (Time Clock) Hubbell, who enlivened the early stages of the campaign by calling Candidate Martin L. Sweeney's utterings "bunk and boloney," came up a poor seventh with only 367 votes.

Headquarters Dark.

Ford late last night said he would have no explanation for the Communist losses until he had conferred with his campaign committee today.

The Communist headquarters at 1245 Prospect Avenue S. E., unlike the headquarters of the major candidates, which blazed with lights and were thronged with followers, was dark. It does not even have a telephone.

The Communist campaign was quiet as compared with two years ago, when hundreds marched in noisy parades. There were none this year, and there was no election night demonstration such as there was two years ago.

Ford, running on a platform "to rally Negroes and whites in a united battle for jobs and bread," confined his campaign to working class districts, mainly on the East Side. High wages and shorter hours and maintenance for the unemployed were the keystones in his platform.

Ford spent the whole day touring the different "working class" precincts and went to bed last night without waiting for the returns. He was "pleased to report" that there was no trouble of any sort.

NEW YORK WORLD —
Telegram
NOV 1 1933

On the Political Battlefront

Although she is listed on the voting machines as "William J. Burroughs," Mrs. Williana J. Burroughs, Negro candidate of the Communist Party for the office of Comptroller, has agreed to overlook the error. Carl Brodsky, attorney for the Communists, told the Board of Elections that the Communists understood how the error could be made and that they were willing to let it pass. The Board thanked Mr. Brodsky.

Joseph V. McKee ran a bad second in a straw vote at DeWitt Clinton High School, where he once taught. Fiorello H. La Guardia drew 82 of the votes cast by 108 teachers, Mr. McKee got 22; Charles Solomon, Socialist, polled 4; and Robert Minor, Communist, got 2. Mayor O'Brien did not poll a single vote.

Noise has become an issue in the municipal campaign. Edward F. Brown, director of the Noise Abatement Commission has written all candidates for Mayor and Borough Presidencies of Brooklyn and Manhattan and the Bronx, asking where they stand on the recommedations by the committee for methods to quiet New York.

Two policeme will be on duty at each polling place on election day, departmental orders state. One man is to be inside the polling place and another outside and their chief duties will be to see that voting hours are observed and order maintained.

Dissatisfaction with the city administration caused the creation of the Recovery Party, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, chairman of the NRA consumers' board, said in a radio talk last night.

NEW YORK WORLD —
Telegram
NOV 6 1933

RED FLAG OVER YONKERS.

Special to the World-Telegram.

YONKERS, Nov. 6.—City employes, wageless two months, found a red banner floating over City Hall today. It read: "Vote Communist for pay for city workers.' After a steeplejack removed it William Girl, Negro candidate for Mayor on the Communist ticket, announced a knife wound suffered last night at a party would not halt his campaign.

1,500 Negro Vets Vote Communist

NEW YORK.—Post No. 2, Negro branch of the National War Veterans, with 1,500 members, voted to support Robert Minor, Communist candidate, for mayor. The post voted at a branch meeting in their headquarters, 1383 Fulton St., Brooklyn, last Thursday.

The vets had heard representatives of all the parties but one, I. Amter, Manhattan Borough President candidate, and Merle C. Work, candidate for Assembly in the 17th District, Brooklyn, spoke for the Communist Party.

Political - 1933

Elections.

General

Kelly Miller Says---

Another Negro Congressman In Sight

IT IS AN ill wind that blows nobody good. LaGuardia swept the city of New York and thereby took himself out of the race in the Harlem Congressional District where his dynamic personality made impossible the Negro's aspiration to congressional honors. Just as no Negro could hope to come to Congress from the first Illinois District as long as Martin Madden was in the field, just so stood the case with LaGuardia and New York Negro aspirants. But now that this august personality has been removed from the local occasion by the fortune of politics, the case is entirely different.

The Negroes form the overwhelming majority of the minority party in that district. In recognition of this fact the precedent of a colored nominee has already been set. As long as Tammany controlled local patronage it could dictate political policies; for no other political organization in this country knows so well how to manipulate patronage for partizan advantage. Tammany has never nominated a colored man for Congress for the simple reason that it was not necessary. It was easy to elect a white candidate backed up by the persuasive power of municipal patronage. But now that this has been taken away, the Tiger will be forced to rely upon some other form of political startegy.

While the Negro may not constitute the actual majority, nevertheless race loyalty outweighs political fealty. A Negro candidate on either ticket would draw a sufficient number of racial votes from the other side to give the colored candidate the victory. Mindful of this situation, Tammany has stood ready for a number of years to foster a colored candidate if conditions made it expedient. That time has arrived. Nothing can frustrate it except the usual imbecility of the Negro leaders who are wont to destroy each others' chances by internal wrangling.

On the Republican side, the Grand Old Party for the past four or five Congressional campaigns has stood willing and ready to sponsor a Negro candidate, if one could be found, who was otherwise qualified, and was able and willing to assume the legitimate financial obligations. We may reasonably look for two Negro candidates—one on the Democratic and one on the Republican ticket. The race as a whole, on the outside, will look on in the impartial attitude of the wife watching a fight between her husband and a bear—she didn't care which whipped. The essential thing, from the broad, comprehensive racial standpoint is to have congressional reenforcement of Oscar DePriest. Perhaps it would be a little better if he were on the opposite side of the political fence. Then the race would have some inside touch with legislation in both parties.

New York is the only city outside of Chicago from which the race may expect a Congressman for an indefinite period to come. If Philadelphia, while the numbers are sufficient, the race is so scattered among several congressional districts as to make racial domination in any one of them highly improbable. Judge Henry tried it in the last campaign with the easily foretold result. The next city in the order of probability is Baltimore. Here the total number of Negroes is just about half the population of a congressional District. But the lack of political experience and leadership on a national scale too easily subordinates the Negro contingent of the Monumental City to the manipulation of both Republican and Democratic political bosses. He would be a reckless prophet who would dare predict a Negro Congressman from Maryland during the next half generation.

No other city has a sufficient number of Negroes to bring the issue of a Negro congressman within the purview of probability. The First Congressional District of Illinois, from which DePriest hails, does not contain a majority of Negroes, but the race has political unity and sagacity by virtue of which it dominates the Republican machine so impressively as to sweep the whole Republican strength black and white. The white Republican contingent is so weak numerically that it must needs fall in line with Negro headship or be eliminated altogether. The Harlem District presents quite a different situation. The Negroes are politically divided. The national game must be played across party lines. If existing tendencies continue, a Democratic Negro rival may rise up in Chicago to threaten DePriest's supremacy, but he does not seem to be in sight. He must know his Democratic oats as well as Oscar knows his Republican onions.

The hopes of the Harlem Negro are greatly enhanced in the fact that LaGuardia is perhaps the most conspicuous and outspoken friend the race now has in public life. With the great power and prestige of his great office, he will undoubtedly favor the political fortune of the Negro aspirant, in contrast with the insincere and sickening attitude of the old line Republican leaders. In city, state and national, politicans, if they are wise, will keep an eye on LaGuardia. The Negro had as well watch out also.

Political – 1933

Elections.

Idaho.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
DESERT, NEWS

MAR 28 1933

Negro Withdraws From Mayor Race

POCATELLO, March 28—(AP)—Declaring his purpose had been accomplished, B. B. Jones, negro barber who last week declared his candidacy for the nomination for mayor on the Democratic ticket and shortly afterwards sought the Republican nomination, has withdrawn from the race.

Announcing his withdrawal last night, Jones said, "I knew that I would stir the better class of Democrats into action to bring out some good and able man for mayor."

Since Jones first entered the race, four candidates have announced they will seek the Democratic nomination at the city convention April 11.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

MAR 28 1933

Former Omaha Negro Quits Mayor Race

B. B. Jones, Negro barber, formerly of Omaha, who announced his candidacy for the nomination for mayor of Pocatello, Idaho, last week on the democratic ticket and then switched to the republican, withdrew from the race Monday night with the explanation "The object I had in view has been accomplished," according to an Associated Press message.

"I knew that I would stir the better class of democrats into action to bring out some good and able man for mayor," he said.

Since Jones' first announcement four candidates have entered the race for the democratic nomination at the city convention to be held April 11.

SAN JOSE, CAL.
MERCURY HERALD

MAR 24 1933

Negro Candidate for Mayor of Pocatello

By The Associated Press.

POCATELLO, March 23.—B. B. Jones, negro, tonight announced his candidacy for the nomination for mayor on the Republican ticket, subject to the city convention.

Jones came here four years ago from Omaha and was formerly employed as a railroad porter. Recently he has been engaged in barbering. At an election soon a mayor will be named to succeed T. C. Coffin, Democrat, who resigned to take a seat as a representative in congress.

Jones said he wished to run as a member of the "grand old party that gave my race their freedom."

Negro Runs for Mayor Of Pocatello, Idaho

POCATELLO, Idaho. — (ANP) — B. B. Jones, former Pullman porter, has announced his intention to run for mayor of this city on the Republican ticket. His candidacy has caused much discussion here.

It became necessary to elect a new mayor when T. C. Coffin, a Democrat, resigned that office to take his seat in congress.

In the announcement of his candidacy, Jones said that he would withdraw from the race if any candidate who chose to represent the party seemed to have a better chance of winning than he.

Political-1933

Elections.

Illinois.

Nominate McGill for Judgeship on Circuit Bench

Defender 4-22-33 Chicago, Ill.

By A. N. FIELDS

The county central committee, in its judicial convention assembly, met last Saturday and named Nathan K. McGill, former assistant attorney general, as one of its candidates for the circuit court bench. The nomination came unsolicited and unsought by Mr. McGill. Representative William E. King and Alderman Robert R. Jackson presented his name to the committee.

Their selection was sustained by ex-Senator George F. Harding and former Judge George Barrett. Representative King, Second ward committeeman, made the observation that the goal of placing a man upon the circuit court ticket had been finally obtained, and that the one named possessed the required qualifications to properly maintain the high standard of the court.

Nathan K. McGill, while young in years, has had a varied experience both in law and in contact with his fellow man. Born in the South, but completing his education in the North, he is in position to strike the happy medium between the different opinions on social and political justice which so frequently challenges the best thought of both bench and bar.

Moved by Honor

Mr. McGill's attitude on his nomination is reflected in a brief statement in which is disclosed the soul of the man. He said, "No man who is capable of responding to the human call of ambition and achievement could fail to be moved by the honor that has been conferred upon me by the Republican leaders of the county.

"Whatever I am as a citizen of Chicago, whatever I have attained in prominence in this city, politically or otherwise, has come as a result and through my obedience and respect for my mother's prayers and teachings and my association and connection with Robert S. Abbott, owner and publisher of The Chicago Defender. To her and to him I owe, and shall continue to give my best and highest devotion, loyalty and service.

"Should I be elected to judgeship on the circuit court bench I shall maintain as a member of that court the same degree of fair dealing with my fellow man as has been characteristic of my training, education and experience."

Had Varied Experience

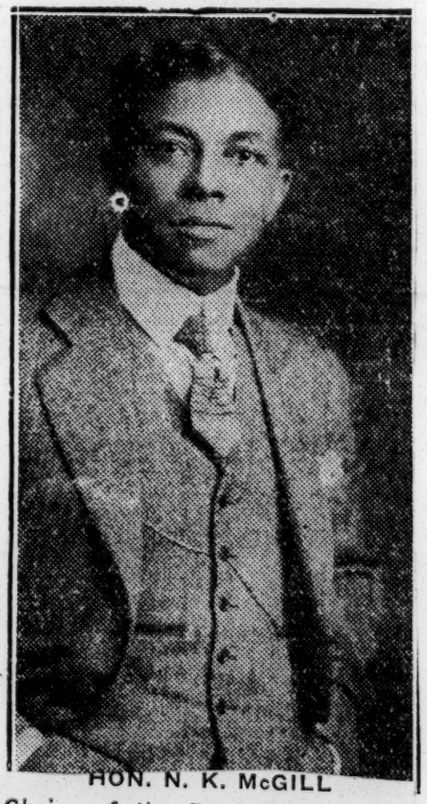
To the writer this is about all that could have been said. Mr. McGill has served as legal representative of the state, county and city. He is a graduate of Boston university, and admitted to all the courts of the land. His success in business as well as in law has been unusual and exceptional.

His views on things racial are attuned to the needs and necessities of the times. This side of his life has not received much publicity because of his belief that virtue has its own reward, but to those who have daily contact with him these traits of character are plainly evident.

The Race citizens of Cook county are entitled to this recognition, and should whole-heartedly embrace the opportunity of doing their part in making this privilege an actuality.

Mr. McGill has not as yet accepted the honor, and when pressed for further expression said: "As great as the honor might be, I know of none superior to the honor I have in my feeble effort to carry out the ideas and ideals for which The Chicago Defender stands and as promulgated by its illustrious founder."

For Judge



HON. N. K. McGILL

Choice of the Republican County Central committee of Cook county for one of the places on the circuit court judges bench. Attorney McGill is general counsel for The Chicago Defender and formerly assistant attorney general of Illinois.

DETROIT WOMAN SEEKING SEAT IN CITY COUNCIL

Defender 4-29-33 Chicago, Ill.

Record Shows She Is Friend of Race

Many prominent citizens of Detroit have urged The Chicago Defender to add some word of commendation to the efforts being put forth by thousands of the thinking people of Detroit, Mich., to bring about the election of Mrs. Josephine Gomon to the council of that city.

A careful study of her record as a public servant and her understanding of social questions, as well as her experience and judgment, justifies The Chicago Defender in urging its many readers in that city to support her in the election. She is amply qualified, first of all, by human sympathy for the interests of people of every race, and, secondly, she possesses the qualities of leadership, which should command the support of all well-thinking citizens.

Her record discloses that she is a keen student of economics and has been actively engaged in serving the cause of the poor and minority groups, regardless of their racial identities. In addition to this, she has found time to be a devoted mother of five children, all of whom are attending colleges and high schools. For the past several years Mrs. Josephine Gomon has served on the mayor's staff, holding the position of executive secretary in that office.

The quality of her service is accentuated by the high praise given her by the daily papers and prominent professional men and women of her city. Among the many other things disclosed by her public record, as it relates to questions affecting our interests, is the celebrated "Sweet trial," which attracted considerable attention in Detroit several years ago.

Her interest, however, in this case is cited merely to sustain the contention that she has always been fighting on the side of and contending for the best interests of the minority groups. A vote for her will be a vote for one who believes that human rights take precedent over property rights.

William Dawson Beats E. G. Brown in Ward Election Race

Defender 3-4-33 Chicago, Ill.

By A. N. FIELDS

The aldermanic election of last Tuesday was a further indication of the extending influence of Congressman Oscar DePriest. William L. Dawson of the Second ward had the support of the congressman and was elected by over 12,000 majority. Alderman-Elect Dawson will succeed Alderman Louis B. Anderson, who has spent 17 years as a member of the city council and who retired voluntarily.

In the Third ward Alderman Robert R. Jackson was re-elected over the combined forces of various factions to defeat John Lewis, a Democratic leader. Jackson was without either jobs or privileges, but easily outdistanced his Democratic opponent who had the support of the Kersey-Trice Republican organization. Alderman Jackson had the support of Congressman DePriest, the committeeman of the ward.



Wm. E. Dawson

The vote in the Third ward was Jackson 7,218 and Lewis 4,913. Jackson carrying 54 precincts and Lewis 16. Edgar G. Brown, who ran against William L. Dawson in the Second ward received 2,002 votes as against 14,032. The election of William L. Dawson, for many reasons, was the high spot in the near South side election.



Edgar G. Brown

Dawson comes of a new school in political affairs, and his friends believe that his coming into power will mark the beginning of a new deal in South side politics. The control of political affairs of the first congressional district is now completely in the hands

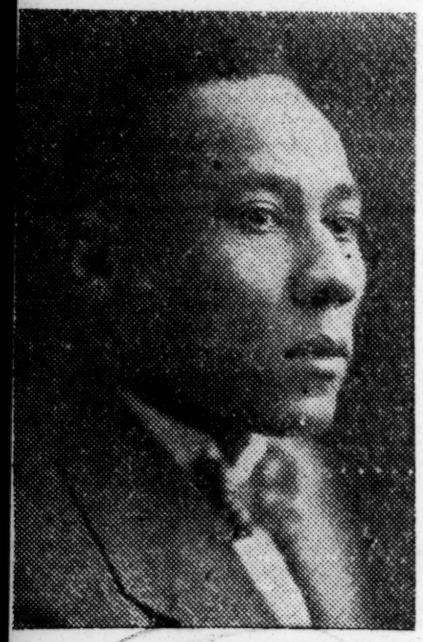
of friends of the congressman. It is said by many that the election of Dawson makes impossible the re-election of Senator Adelbert H. Roberts.

The program as outlined by those who are presumed to know is that William E. King, Second ward committeeman will be a candidate for the state senate and will name one of the many young lawyers of his organization as his successor. Down in the first senatorial district it is rumored that Representative Harris B. Gaines wil be candidate to succeed Senator Daniel Sieratella.

This will be as it should be, since the district is largely controlled by Race voters. It is said that Committeeman King is planning a program that will solidify the factional differences to the end that opposition in the future will be of little importance.

Political-1933
Elections.

Kansas.



FOR SCHOOL BOARD — George W. Hamilton, Jr., attorney and formerly of Topeka, Kas., who seeks a place on the Milwaukee school board in the election of April 4.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

MAR 12 1933

Negro Club Indorses Hopkins' Candidacy

The Consolidated Negro Political organization was formed at 2405 Lake street Friday night with an executive council composed of Dr. John A. Singleton, John O. Wood, John Adams, Andrew Stuart and Harry Anderson. It indorsed John Hopkins.

John T. Hazen during the week spoke to the Northwest Improvement club, West Leavenworth Improvement club, Vinton Commercial club, Married Men's council, the 200 club and the Douglas County club. He has been indorsed by the Workmen's Voters' league, the Ex-Service Men's club, Municipal Athletic Voters' league, the Criterion society, the North Omaha Progressive club and the North Omaha Voters' league.

Elections.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

JUL 2 1933

THIS NEGRO FOR MILLER.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Mr. Neville Miller, candidate for the nomination for Mayor, subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held August 5, 1933, has proven to be of unusual ability and a man for the people. Mr. Miller is one of the best liked men that have resided in this city; and has perhaps donated more of his time to the progress of Louisville than any man in this community. Mr. Miller has proven his ability as being a clean, courageous fighter for good government; that he will represent all the people regardless of race, creed or color.

If you are a Negro that is eligible to vote in the Democratic primary, go to the polls on August 5, and help nominate this candidate, so that he might be our personal choice in the general election. You will find in your support of this candidate that your judgment will be more than justified in the future. Mr. Miller represents the kind of government that gives "equal justice to all and special privileges to none." RUSSELL P. LEE.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

JUN 21 1933

NEGROES HEAR TALK BY GREENE

Candidate Charges Administration Is Trying to Misuse Party Machinery.

Charges that the Republican administration organization is getting ready to "use the party machinery primary day to defeat the purposes for which political parties were organized" were made Tuesday night by Judge L. D. Greene, one of three candidates for the Republican Mayoralty nomination, in a speech before several hundred Negroes at an open-air rally at Jackson and Lampton Streets.

Judge Greene earlier in his speech had condemned the methods he said were used by four or five men in bringing out Col. Dan M. Carrell, administration candidate. He condemned the group on the grounds that the rank and file of the party were not given a voice in selecting the candidate.

"The Republican Party is on trial in this campaign to determine whether you have the right to select candidates or permit two or three men to take to themselves that right," Judge Greene asserted. "If a few men can meet in a hotel room and select the candidates the Republican Party has slipped from the hands of the people."

Judge Greene was introduced by James S. Shaw, chairman of the meeting, as "the most honorable, the most upright, the most capable gentleman I ever knew."

In his closing remarks, Judge Greene praised his opponents, Colonel Carrell and Charles W. Ryans as "estimable gentlemen. His fight against Colonel Carrell, he said, is founded on the method of his nomination and his fight against Mr. Ryans was inspired by the weakness of the candidate in the general election.

W. C. Buford, Negro attorney, said "Colonel Carrell was born in Georgia need I say more?" He revived charges relative to Colonel Carrell's attitude toward Negroes in the Park Board controversy several years ago and asserted that Colonel Carrell does not employ Negro help in his business.

Ned Williamson, Negro, candidate for Magistrate of the Third District, and George G. Buckingham, candidate for Circuit Judge, Chancery Branch, Second Division, also made speeches.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
HERALD POST

OCT 24 1933

MILLER MAKES NEGRO PLEDGE

Candidate for Mayor in Plea for Parallel Development Here.

Neville Miller, Democratic candidate for mayor, pledged full co-operation with the Negroes in individual community and parallel development and equal protection in law, speaking at a rally for Negroes last night in Jefferson Park, Preston and Kentucky Streets.

Mr. Miller spoke at an earlier rally of the Portland Democratic Club at Twenty-fourth Street and Portland Avenue. It was estimated 2,000 attended the Jefferson Park rally and there was an overflow crowd at the Portland meeting.

"Not only is it proper, but also it is necessary that the Democratic candidates take counsel with the Louisville Negro in the solution of a common problem," Mr. Miller declared in his introductory remarks at the park rally.

Urged to Think.

'You occupy an important part in the economic life of our community and are affected by the general problems which affect Louisville.

"I urge the Negro to think for himself in matters political. I point out that he can neither obtain his civil rights nor do his civil duty unless he thinks and acts for himself.

Next, I know the Negro to be capable of intellectual development to adapt and adjust and improve our common civilization which is essentially European in theory and practice."

Mr. Miller urged the development of the Negro in the fields of medicine, education, religion, banking business and industry.

Political -1933

Maryland

Elections.

Democrat



JUDGE EDWARD HENRY, candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket to succeed himself.

FOURTH WARD AT ANNAPOLIS ELECTS MAYOR

Afro-American

7-15-33.

Baltimore, Md.

Quenstedt and Rowe Openly Credit Victory to Negro Votes.

(Staff Correspondence)

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—In one of the most spirited mayoralty and councilmanic elections ever held in this city, the Fourth Ward, comprising a heavy majority of colored votes, piled up a majority which tipped the election scale in favor of Walter E. Quenstedt, white, Republican incumbent, for mayor here Monday.

The same ward also brought about the election of Roscoe C. Rowe, white, Republican, as City Counsellor and returned Charles A. Oliver and Charles L. Spriggs as members of the council.

Candidates Concede

Both Quenstedt and Rowe, in statements, conceded that they owe their victory over the Democratic opponents to the Fourth Ward vote.

The election Monday ended one of the most spirited and bitter two-week campaigns ever witnessed here. A side issue which seemed for a time to loom as a big factor in the election was the recent dismissal of 160 employees at the Naval Academy. Half of these employees were colored, and the dismissals have created a grave unemployment problem in the Capital, due to the dependence upon Naval Academy jobs there.

The Democratic candidate, Chas. E. Chance, white, made as his campaign appeal the need of a Democratic mayor to properly reach President Roosevelt and his administration in behalf of Annapolis. He promised that if he were re-elected he would be able to see that the unemployed Naval Academy men and women were put back to work.

Hold Meeting

At a mass meeting at Clay Street Hall Friday night, Mayor Quenstedt flayed Chance and his Democratic running mates for what he regarded as an insult to the Roosevelt administration and the Fourth Ward in intimating that they would stoop to low partisan politics in matters of employment.

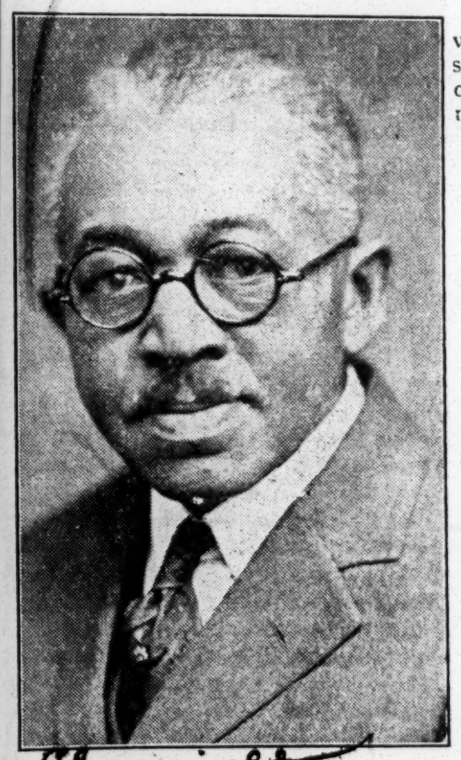
He also charged that Chance had sought to inject Representative Gambrill into the fight to help put over a Democratic victory. Speakers at this meeting also included Councilman Charles A. Oliver and Charles L. Spriggs. They urged the voters to turn out and give the G.O.P. candidates a good majority.

Political - 1933

Elections.

Massachusetts.

WORCESTER NOMINEE



HON. CHARLES SCOTT who was nominated to succeed himself as Councilman of Ward 3. The nomination in Ward 3 assures Mr. Scott of the election November 7 which carries a term of two years. This term completed, Mr. Scott will have served 20 years in the city government of Worcester.



DR. S. F. (SHAG) TAYLOR
Pres. of Mass. Colored Democratic League who climbed openly into the Mansfield band wagon in strong publicity.

Telegram Sent Mansfield

"I congratulate you on your wonderful victory. It certainly is pleasing to have supported a candidate of your admirable qualities. The Colored Democrats are proud.—Signed. Silas F. Taylor."

Mayor Russell Won

BUT LYNCH MADE GOOD RUN IN CAMBRIDGE — OTHERS ELECTED

Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge was re-elected to serve his third consecutive two-year term by a plurality of 2893 votes over School Committeeman John D. Lynch.

Mrs. Jessie W. Brooks, in winning reelection to the school committee, topped all candidates on the ballot, including Mayor Russell, by polling 23,047 votes. Others elected to the school committee were James F. Fitzgerald, who received 14,113 votes, and Russell A. Wood, a former member of the committee, who polled 17,347 votes.

A number of new names will appear in the City Council as a result of the voting. Those elected as Councillors-at-large were Thomas F. Gibson, who received 16,867 votes; Hyman Pill, 14,210; Francis J. Roche, 18,347, and Charles F. Shea, 14,699. Pill defeated Stephen J. Harrington by less than 100 votes and a recount is probable.

Ward Councillors elected were as follows: Ward 1, John G. Duffy, who won by 26 votes over John T. Sullivan; Ward 2, Anders T. Anderson; Ward 3, John W. Lyons; Ward 4, Howe C. Amee; Ward 5, Edward J. Gurry; Ward 6, Fred J. O'Connor; Ward 7, N. Russell Cazmay; Ward 8, Benjamin F. Wyeth; Ward 9, James F. Mahoney; Ward 10, Horace A. Skilton; Ward 11, John J. Foley.

Mansfield Wins

NICHOLS CLOSE SECOND--FOLEY THIRD, PARKMAN 4TH -- ROBERTS, GLEASON, AND BRACKMAN FOR COUNCIL

Frederick W. Mansfield won the Boston free-for-all, mayoralty contest by 2397, with ex-Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols a close second, District Attorney Foley rather poor third and Sen. Parkman far down as No. 4. Colored voters were principally divided among these 4 first candidates, with a few in the other camps.

Nichols got the most Colored votes in Ward 9, largest Colored ward, even though Democratic, even for Nichols big.

For School Committee Dr. Lyons was way out in front with 113,000, Frederick Sullivan next with 80,000, Mrs. McMahon, third with 57,000. Colored voters were mostly with.

Roberts won for council in Ward 4; Gleason in Ward 9 and Brackman in Ward 12.

Congratulations to the winners.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
MORNING UNION
OCT 6 1933

CHURCHILL ALSO TO BE OPPOSED BY N. A. A. C. P.

His Election and That of Martens to Be Fought, Due to Alleged Unfriendliness.

The Springfield unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in addition to asking the Negroes of the city to use their votes to defeat the mayoralty aspirations of Alderman Henry Martens, Republican, asks them to vote against Henry E. Churchill, Republican, also seeking the nomination for mayor, it was revealed yesterday in the complete text of a resolution of the political committee of the unit.

"We, however, recommend favorable consideration of the following candidates who are seeking reelection," the resolution reads, "who during their term of office were called upon by us for assistance and graciously responded:

"Councilman Irving Hayes, Republican, running for alderman; Councilman Daniel Linehan, Democrat; Councilman Francis D. McKeown, Democrat; Councilman Ralph A. Armstrong, Republican; Councilman Edmund S. Oppenheimer, Republican, and Councilman Robert J. Ford, Democrat, all seeking reelection, and Alderman John A. Fitzgerald, Democrat, seeking reelection.

"We also recommend the unqualified indorsement of Earl V. Gaunt, Democrat, candidate for the Common Council from Ward 4."

The full text of the resolution was released yesterday by Dr. Bruce T. Bowen, secretary of the Springfield chapter. Alderman Martens and Mr. Churchill are being opposed for their alleged "unfriendliness" to Negroes seeking office.

After the preamble, the resolution reads: "First, let it be understood that the N. A. A. C. P. is strictly a non-partizan organization. It indorses no party. It supports only men and measures. Its policy is to stand by its known friends and to fight its known enemies, regardless of party."

(Political designations of the men referred to have been interpolated).

"The record of Alderman Martens would show that at the time James Higgins was a candidate for city messenger, assistance was requested of Mr. Martens, but in spite of repeated support that the colored people had given him in the previous campaign, Mr. Martens failed to give support to Mr. Higgins. He led us to believe that he would be neutral at the election of the city messenger, but in fact he voted consistently for someone else. It is a known fact that Mr. Martens was one of those who opposed the reelection of former-Councilman Alford H. Tavernier.

"At said election of the city messenger above referred to, when Mr. Higgins' vote was increasing, Henry E. Churchill, then alderman, made a motion which called for a recess so that an opportunity might be given to center upon the present city messenger.

"We therefore, recommend and urge the opposition of the candidates, Martens and Churchill."

Minnesota

Political - 1933

Elections.

Attention Third Ward Voters

Twin-City Herald 6-10-33

VOTE AGAINST GASINK
(An Editorial)

Do not be misled by Hamlet B. Rowe or any political group that endorses Ed. J. Gasink, present alderman for re-election in the Third Ward. Vote for Henry H. Bank. Minneapolis - St. Paul Tribune.

Gasink is not nor never has been a friend to the colored people. Nor do we believe he ever will be. In his term of office there has not been a single instance when he exhibited any real interest in the 2,500 colored residents of his ward. To the contrary he has shown his contempt and disrespect for this group of American citizens by referring to them as "niggers."

Since the Herald attacked his unfriendly attitude and disregard for the colored people several months ago he has assiduously courted the good graces and favor of a few men and women including Hamlet B. Rowe. We have nothing against Mr. Rowe, but we simply disagree with his choice of a man to represent a ward with a large number of our colored citizens among its population. We can't see how any Negro can conscientiously support Gasink.

Henry H. Bank, his opponent, is a well qualified man. He is a friend of labor. He is liberal and progressive. If he does nothing for the colored people after his election, his record will compare favorably with Gasink's previous record. E. J. Gasink has by his actions and remarks shown a decided antipathy for the colored people in his district.

No citizen should vote for a man who openly shows a lack of respect for one of the most loyal and patriotic groups in America. We advise and urge all thinking citizens who live in the Third Ward to vote for Henry H. Bank for alderman on Monday, June 12.

Anderson Friendly To Negroes, His Supporters Claim

Twin-City Herald

CITES BAINBRIDGE "BIRTH OF A NATION" EPISODE

6-10-33

From Anderson headquarters Wednesday came a statement which revived the old "Birth of a Nation" controversy. The entire statement issued by the Volunteer Committee is as follows:

Minneapolis Tribune

"Because of a 'Whispering Campaign' designed to paint Mayor William A. Anderson as unfriendly to the Negro race, court records were produced this week to show that the mayor's opponent, A. G. 'Buzz' Bainbridge —and not the mayor—sought for and permitted the showing of 'The Birth of a Nation,' a film widely known as an inspiration to race prejudice.

"On the other hand, the mayor did all in his power to prevent the showing of this film in 1931, and was blocked by a federal court order, restraining him and Chief of Police William J. Meehan from interfering with the show.

"Records of Hennepin county district court and the Federal district court show that Bainbridge brought this film to Minneapolis for the first time in 1915. At that time Mayor Wallace G. Nye and Oscar Martinson, chief of police, tried to prevent its showing. Bainbridge, now the mayor's opponent, sought a restraining order in the state court and this was denied. He later obtained the order from the federal court.

"In 1931, one Glenn I. Terry brought the film to the Bijou theater and the mayor, through Chief Meehan, ordered him not to show it. Terry went ahead, and as the show opened, served a restraining order on Meehan. This order also was granted by the federal court, and neither the mayor nor the chief could act until after a hearing was held. However, Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye set this hearing for Sept. 9, 1931, and by this time the film had been shown. Its run was over."

Which Will Be The Voters Choice?

Twin-City Herald 6-10-33
Minneapolis Tribune + St. Paul Minn.



A. G. (Buzz) Brainbridge



Mayor Wm. A. Anderson

Both Mayor Candidates Attacked and Praised by Group Leaders

Martin Brown Hits Anderson In Letter Boosting Bainbridge

MARTIN BROWN FOR BAINBRIDGE

In a strong letter to the Herald Wednesday, Martin Brown, prominent American Legionnaire, announces his support of Bainbridge for mayor and condemns Mayor Wm. Anderson's handling of the famous Lee case. The letter follows:

My dear Editor:

The columns of your paper of last week were full of interesting news regarding our two candidates for the office of mayor of our great municipality.

I had planned to take no active part in this campaign, but when I see false statements made in the Herald by individuals with the intent to misguide our people, I feel that it is my duty to speak, and speak freely.

I believe in the Prince of Peace. I believe in all the laws of God. And some of the laws of man.

I have known Mayor Wm. Anderson personally for over 15 years. I can say truthfully that he is a fine character, and a gentleman, though I did not vote for him at the election two years past. But when we look back and review his two years in office as Mayor of our city, we must admit that his record has been a dismal failure.

To vote intelligently is one of the first duties of American citizenship. To properly cast our ballots we should know how the various candidates stand not only on economic and other public issues but also as to their attitude toward members of our race.

There are two candidates contending for the office of Mayor of this city. Shortly after the present incumbent, Mayor Anderson, took office, a colored citizen of this city, Mr. Arthur Lee, who is a World War veteran, moved into a home which he purchased located at 4600 Columbus Avenue. Immediately he and his family were threatened with violence by a howling mob and several attempts were made to destroy his property, which was to some extent damaged. This state of affairs went on continuously for about four weeks while our present Mayor Anderson was in office and in full charge of the Police Force. Had the Mayor given Mr. Lee and his home adequate police protection immediately, the situation would never have reached such proportions as it did. But the Mayor did not find it convenient to act until nearly three weeks of this had gone on and during which time the city

might have suffered from riot and bloodshed and only after pictures and accounts of the disgraceful affair had appeared in publications throughout the country. Is this the kind of a man we want to have continued in office as Mayor? Mayor Anderson did the colored people an irreparable injury by the way he handled the Lee affair.

The writer happens to know the full and true details of the Lee episode. I can understand why a few of our small-minded men and self-appointed leaders would have us believe that Mr. Anderson stands for fair play and law enforcement. Though I am flatly stumped to hear men of ordinary intelligence speak of voting for the incumbent, but I am happy to know that all people are not so easily fooled.

I will conclude by saying that when we go to the polls next Monday, for the heaven's sake, we should not throw our votes away by voting for a man who has his wishbone where his back bone should be. But vote for the candidate that possesses some executive ability, and who will not listen to every childish suggestion that is put up to him.

Endorsed by the Veterans' Committee.

The colored people should vote for A. G. "Buzz" Bainbridge for mayor.

Martin Brown

Wm. Smith Defends Anderson Record" Attacks "Buzz

SMITH GIVES REASONS FOR HIS SUPPORT OF ANDERSON

Editor:

Those who favor Mr. Bainbridge for mayor and the new deal which he promises are entitled to their preference. I am, however, unable to see the possibilities in the new deal, nor can I find satisfying reason why my group hopes to find in Mr. Bainbridge one to promote its interest in larger measure than Mr. Anderson has done.

In the matter of patronage, if elected Mr. Bainbridge—will appoint a chief of police, a private secretary and a member of the Civil Service Commission. Altho head of the police force, the mayor, any mayor, Anderson or Bainbridge cannot place a single man upon it. As a member of several important committees, the mayor has opportunity to advise with others and thus help to determine the course of government. A strong man will exert valuable influence in this connection as Mr. Anderson has done in the past crucial two years. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Bainbridge can improve upon that record; there is grave doubt of his ability to equal it.

So in the last analysis the interest of our people are bound up in the Mayor's exercise of the police power and that is important because this includes the safety of life and property of all citizens and the just application of such authority as the mayor wields.

The Lee Case

Early in his administration the mayor was faced by a situation that tested his judgment and courage and his ability to decide justly. It was the now famous "Lee Case." His decision at the time brought him bitter criticism from black men and from white. In the heat of controversy each of these groups would have had the mayor steer a course that would have involved blood shed and solved nothing. To his credit be it said wiser counsels prevailed. Trouble was avoided. Law prevailed—lives were not imperiled. Mr. Lee was protected in his rights. He occupies his home still and best of all the principle was established that as long as Mr. Anderson is mayor any citizen will be guaranteed safety in the home that is his; the entire city to the contrary not withstanding.

Inconsistent or forgetful?

An interesting development of the present campaign is that among the Bainbridge supporters are members of our group who convict themselves either of inconsistency or unusual forgetfulness.

In 1915 Mr. Bainbridge, then lessee of the Shubert Theater sought to produce the photoplay the "Birth of a Nation." Then as now that picture is anathema to the colored people. It was met by a storm of protest. Many citizens of prominence made written protest. Among them I recall Brown S. Smith, Wm. R. Morris, Dr. R. S. Brown, P. H. Southall, Martin Brown —a letter was sent from the Elks' Lodge with fifty or more signatures. One came from the Minnesota State Federation of Colored Women, others from citizens of various classifications, but all to no purpose for Mr. Bainbridge won the legal battle and showed the picture. In view of that record—and it is a court record which anyone may verify—are our people who now support Mr. Bainbridge inconsistent or just plain forgetful? Forgetful, I hope. For myself I would hesitate to place in the office of mayor any man so indifferent to the welfare of my group as to sponsor the "Birth of a Nation." He might do it again.

W. M. Smith.

Missouri.

Political-1933

Elections.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. DOWLING

In appointing Mr. John J. Dowling on his military staff as colonel, Governor Park, we believe, has made a very fine selection.

Mr. Dowling is a citizen of St. Louis and of the state of the first rank and is held in esteem in the eyes of those who know him. He is President of the Savings Trust, a large banking institution of this city, in which capacity he has rendered a valuable service to many deserving persons.

Th colored people felicitate you, Mr. Dowling, and Governor Park is to be congratulated upon selecting you as his colonel; for a man with so many fine qualities like Mr. Dowling will play an important part in giving the governor's appointees a high rating in the eyes of the public.

COOPERATIVE CIVIC ASSN. MAY BACK A NEGRO FOR ALDERMAN

According to reports reaching the headquarters of the Cooperative Civic League, the citizens of St. Louis are in hearty accord with its Negro program announced a few days ago. Meetings in several wards have been held during the week and others are scheduled. New members are flocking in in large numbers, and they are enthusiastic about the work.

The organization is striving to get a larger share of the civic, economic and political benefits and opportunities in St. Louis for Negroes. The Association is putting its program first, and is reserving its support for those candidates who can convince it that they are willing to accord to the Negro the rights and benefits for which the Association stands.

It is said that the Association may back a Negro candidate for a member of the Board of Aldermen from one of the heavily populated Negro wards at the spring election.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

FEB 21 1933

Two Candidates Indorsed.

The Independent Colored Women's Democratic Organization last night indorsed David Israel for Comptroller and Jack Keegan for Alderman. Elizabeth Holiday is president of the organization.

Barry For Board of Aldermen, 15th Ward

William E. Barry, Democratic candidate for Board of Aldermen in the 15th ward, is a lawyer and has offices in the Rialto Building. Mr. Barry was born in Boston Mass. where he received his early training. He is quite sympathetic with the problems which concern the Negro and, if elected, will use his influence for a larger participation of Negro youths in the municipal sports and to educate more play grounds in the neighborhoods.

The voters in all parts of the city can vote for him in the primary. Look for his name, William E. Barry on the ballot.

Bledsoe Does Not File For Alderman

Some time ago the Cooperative Civic Association was kind enough to ask me to make the race for the Board of Aldermen; I greatly appreciate this honor, and I am entirely in sympathy with any movement that has for its object securing just representation for the Negro in his government. There are several wards in this City that have a preponderance of Negro votes, and it is neither a credit to the fairness of the Republican Party nor to the common sense of the Negro that he has no voice in the government of this City. However, there is such a deflection in the normal party vote, which has apparently gone Democratic, that my nomination would be extremely difficult. It is for this reason, after carefully considering the matter, that I have decided not to make the race.

I take this method of thanking the Cooperative Civic Association for its interest and confidence in me and also the many persons who were kind enough to express a friendly interest in my candidacy.

Frank S. Bledsoe

COMMITTEE ENDORSES BROCK FOR ALDERMAN

By R. A. TURNER

Alderman Rudolph H. Brock of the twenty-third ward who is in the race for a second term has presented a platform and campaign pledge which has shown an amazing increase in the interest of the independent minded colored people all over St. Louis. He has opposing him the committeeman, James N. McKelvey, an old style "boss" type politician, who, with a few job holders and job seekers and a fist full of campaign promises is succeeding in disgusting the intelligent element of the voters in our group.

Political depesters are paying more attention to this twenty third ward fight than any similar contest in the campaign. In the words of one of the leaders of the ward: "The Brock-McKelvey contest presents the clearest cut issue of the entire campaign so far as colored voters are concerned. Jim McKelvey is well known. All voters know that he will not consort with, talk with nor have anything to do with any Negro whom he cannot cuss, bull-doze and browbeat. Brock presents a campaign and a record of cooperation and respect for people regardless of color. If Brock gets the nomination the ward is safely Republican in April. If McKelvey gets the nomination the ward is almost surely Democratic in April."

The Oldham-Gillmore contest on election for committeewoman presents another angle to the mixed situation which makes it more interesting. The McKelvey-Gillmore forces are claiming that Mrs. Oldham has been counted out; the court records show that there are 126 votes which it is up to the judge to decide and until the judge does decide Mrs. Oldham is still legally committeewoman and of the decision is in her favor Mrs. Oldham will be comittee-woman for the next four years.

Rudolph Brock as a man a. a public figure has made an enviable record in St. Louis. Starting business as the poor son of a pioneer family in 1912 he has built one of the outstanding businesses in the city in the Brock Motor Company fronting on Olive street and Newstead avenue. In business and in politics he has built a record of honesty and fair dealing. His expressed ambition is to see the day when politics are run on the same principles as a successful business; when trickery, false promises and double dealing shall no longer play a part in political campaigns.

Mrs. Naomi Oldham, committee woman and actively supporting Mr. Brock, has said: "Mr. Brock has at all times been fair and honest in his official dealings with me and with my people. I, as committeewoman and as the mother of a family, will not sit idly by and see my race sell its birthright for a mess of McKelvey pottage. Mr. Brock is our only hope. We must support and vote for him to save our own self-respect and I believe the intelligent and self-respecting voters are with me in this fight for our children and our race."

A powerful committee of independent Republicans has been organized around the Brock campaign for the purpose of trying to stem the tremendous trend to the Democrats which has been in evidence since McKelvey was elected committeeman.

This committee is composed of R. A. Turner, R. L. Moorehead, George U. Cloud, Dr. Reuben E. Stone, H. H. Davis, Edw. Richardson, E. W. Cunningham, Hy Cooper, Dr. D. L. Corwin, Frank Yawitz, Edw. Carter, Sr., George Spotts, Will Brooks, W. T. Ancell, John W. Hays, J. L. Lansing, Isaac Baker, Jr., Joseph Logan, William Clements, Charles Harrison, Joe King, Henry Brooks, Rev. E. K. Boyd.

Mrs. Minnie Moore, Mrs. Lula Madden, Mrs. Daisy Hardiman, Mrs. Anna Nelson, Mrs. Ester Jones, Mrs. L. S. Suter, Mrs. S. D. Miller, Mrs. Hattie Woodard, Mrs. Bessie Maul, Mrs. Edw. Taylor, Mrs. Lula Rounsoville, Mrs. Mary Pinkard, Mrs. Beatrice Harrison.

Misses Carrie Baker, Marcella Kyles, Madeline Rose, Cora Brack, Thelma Reshar, Mr. Herbert T. Meadows, Boyd L. Wilson, chairman; Mrs. Naomi Oldham committeewoman.

THE PRIMARY

On the eve of the Primary Election, we find that the chief interest is centered around the office of mayor. Much is being said by the supporters of each candidate concerning the qualifications and general fitness of their respective choice. As colored people, in the final anaylsis, the choice will mean little to us, as a group, unless we are to get a new deal in political affairs.

Some of the candidates are loath to make promises. Others are uncertain and indefinite, but Jerome F. Duggan, one of the Democratic aspirants, has made a clean clear cut statement setting forth his position with reference to his attitude toward the colored people.

As to his sincerity of purpose, time will prove. All we have to go upon is his promise. Most assuredly, a promise is a basis of all performance, without which there is no obligation.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

SEP 21 1933

A NEGRO LIBERTY LEAGUE.

Group to Form to Participate in City Election.

An organization to be known as the Liberty League, composed of Negroes, will be formed at a meeting to be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in the Street hotel, Eigteenth street and the Paseo.

The purpose of the organization is to prepare for the city election campaign and assist in bringing about better municipal conditions. L. Amasa Knox, Negro lawyer, and former member of the Missouri house of representatives, will preside.

Political-1933

Missouri.

Elections.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. DOWLING

In appointing Mr. John J. Dowling on his military staff as colonel, Governor Park, we believe, has made a very fine selection.

Mr. Dowling is a citizen of St. Louis and of the state of the first rank and is held in esteem in the eyes of those who know him. He is President of the Savings Trust, a large banking institution of this city, in which capacity he has rendered a valuable service to many deserving persons.

Th colored people felicitate you, Mr. Dowling, and Governor Park is to be congratulated upon selecting you as his colonel; for a man with so many fine qualities like Mr. Dowling will play an important part in giving the governor's appointees a high rating in the eyes of the public.

COOPERATIVE CIVIC ASSN. MAY BACK A NEGRO FOR ALDERMAN

According to reports reaching the headquarters of the Cooperative Civic League, the citizens of St. Louis are in hearty accord with its Negro program announced a few days ago. Meetings in several wards have been held during the week and others are scheduled. New members are flocking in in large numbers, and they are enthusiastic about the work.

The organization is striving to get a larger share of the civic, economic and political benefits and opportunities in St. Louis for Negroes. The Association is putting its program first, and is reserving its support for those candidates who can convince it that they are willing to accord to the Negro the rights and benefits for which the Association stands.

It is said that the Association may back a Negro candidate for a member of the Board of Aldermen from one of the heavily populated Negro wards at the spring election.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

FEB 21 1933

Two Candidates Indorsed.

The Independent Colored Women's Democratic Organization last night indorsed David Israel for Comptroller and Jack Keegan for Alderman. Elizabeth Holiday is president of the organization.

Barry For Board of Aldermen, 15th Ward

William E. Barry, Democratic candidate for Board of Aldermen in the 15th ward, is a lawyer and has offices in the Rialto Building. Mr. Barry was born in Boston Mass. where he received his early training. He is quite sympathetic with the problems which concern the Negro and, if elected, will use his influence for a larger participation of Negro youths in the municipal sports and [illegible] cate more play grounds in the neighborhoods.

The voters in all parts of the city can vote for him in the primary. Look for his name, William E. Barry on the ballot.

Bledsoe Does Not File For Alderman

Some time ago the Cooperative Civic Association was kind enough to ask me to make the race for the Board of Aldermen; I greatly appreciate this honor, and I am entirely in sympathy with any movement that has for its object securing just representation for the Negro in his government. There are several wards in this City that have a preponderance of Negro votes, and it is neither a credit to the fairness of the Republican Party nor to the common sense of the Negro that he has no voice in the government of this City. However, there is such a deflection in the normal party vote, which has apparently gone Democratic, that my nomination would be extremely difficult. It is for this reason, after carefully considering the matter, that I have decided not to make the race.

I take this method of thanking the Cooperative Civic Association for its interest and confidence in me and also the many persons who were kind enough to express a friendly interest in my candidacy.

Frank S. Bledsoe

COMMITTEE ENDORSES BROCK FOR ALDERMAN

By R. A. TURNER

Alderman Rudolph H. Brock of the twenty-third ward who is in the race for a second term has presented a platform and campaign pledges which has shown an amazing increase in the interest of the independent minded colored people all over St. Louis. He has opposing him the committeeman, James N. McKelvey, an old style "boss" type politician, who, with a few job holders and job seekers and a fist full of campaign promises is succeeding in disgusting the intelligent element of the voters in our group.

Political depesters are paying more attention to this twenty third ward fight than any similar contest in the campaign. In the words of one of the leaders of the ward: "The Brock-McKelvey contest presents the clearest cut issue of the entire campaign so far as colored voters are concerned. Jim McKelvey is well known. All voters know that he will not consort with, talk with nor have anything to do with any Negro whom he cannot cuss, bull-doze and browbeat. Brock presents a campaign and a record of cooperation and respect for people regardless of color. If Brock gets the nomination the ward is safely Republican in April. If McKelvey gets the nomination the ward is almost surely Democratic in April."

The Oldham-Gillmore contest on election for committeewoman presents another angle to the mixed situation which makes it more interesting. The McKelvey-Gillmore forces are claiming that Mrs. Oldham has been counted out; the court records show that there are 126 votes which it is up to the judge to decide and until the judge does decide Mrs. Oldham is still legally committeewoman and if the decision is in her favor Mrs. Oldham will be comittee-woman for the next four years.

Rudolph Brock as a man and a public figure has made an enviable record in St. Louis. Starting business as the poor son of a pioneer family in 1912 he has built one of the outstanding businesses in the city in the Brock Motor Company fronting on Olive street and Newstead avenue. In business and in politics he has built a record of honesty and fair dealing. His expressed ambition is to see the day when politics are run on the same principles as a successful business; when trickery, false promises and double-dealing shall no longer play a part in political campaigns.

Mrs. Naomi Oldham, committee woman and actively supporting Mr. Brock, has said: "Mr. Brock has at all times been fair and honest in his official dealings with me and with my people. I, as committeewoman and as the mother of a family, will not sit idly by and see my race sell its birthright for a mess of McKelvey pottage. Mr. Brock is our only hope. We must support and vote for him to save our own self-respect and I believe the intelligent and self-respecting voters are with me in this fight for our children and our race."

A powerful committee of independent Republicans has been organized around the Brock campaign for the purpose of trying to stem the tremendous trend to the Democrats which has been in evidence since McKelvey was elected committeeman.

This committee is composed of R. A. Turner, R. L. Moorehead, George U. Cloud, Dr. Reuben E. Stone, H. H. Davis, Edw. Richardson, E. W. Cunningham, Hy Cooper, Dr. D. L. Corwin, Frank Yawitz, Edw. Carter, Sr., George Spotts, Will Brooks, W. T. Ancell, John W. Hays, J. L. Lansing, Isaac Baker, Jr., Joseph Logan, William Clements, Charles Harrison, Joe King, Henry Brooks, Rev. E. K. Boyd.

Mrs. Minnie Moore, Mrs. Lula Madden, Mrs. Daisy Hardiman, Mrs. Anna Nelson, Mrs. Ester Jones, Mrs. L. S. Suter, Mrs. S. D. Miller, Mrs. Hattie Woodard, Mrs. Bessie Maul, Mrs. Edw. Taylor, Mrs. Lula Rounsoville, Mrs. Mary Pinkard, Mrs. Beatrice Harrison.

Misses Carrie Baker, Marcella Kyles, Madeline Rose, Cora Brack, Thelma Reshar, Mr. Herbert T. Meadows, Boyd L. Wilson chairman; Mrs. Naomi Oldham committeewoman.

THE PRIMARY

On the eve of the Primary Election, we find that the chief interest is centered around the office of mayor. Much is being said by the supporters of each candidate concerning the qualifications and general fitness of their respective choice. As colored people, in the final anaylsis, the choice will mean little to us, as a group, unless we are to get a new deal in political affairs.

Some of the candidates are uncertain and indefinite, but Jerome F. Duggan, one of the Democratic aspirants, has made a clean clear cut statement setting forth his position with reference to his attitude toward the colored people.

As to his sincerity, time will prove. All we have to go upon is his promise. Most assuredly, a promise is a basis of all performance, without which there is no obligation.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

SEP 21 1933

A NEGRO LIBERTY LEAGUE.

Group to Form to Participate in City Election.

An organization to be known as the Liberty League, composed of Negroes, will be formed at a meeting to be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in the Street hotel, Eigteenth street and the Paseo.

The purpose of the organization is to prepare for the city election campaign and assist in bringing about better municipal conditions. L. Amasa Knox, Negro lawyer, and former member of the Missouri house of representatives, will preside.

NEGROES HELP TO ELECT ST. LOUIS MAYOR

Democrat Is Winner When Colored Voters Rally To His Support

ST. LOUIS.—The Negro vote was the deciding factor in electing Bernard F. Dickmann, a Democrat, mayor of St. Louis over Walter J. G. Neun, Republican, by a majority of 15,591, closing one of the most spectacular mayoralty campaigns ever waged in this city. Mr. Dickmann is the first Democratic mayor to be elected here in 24 years.

The largest number of Negro votes heretofore given a Democratic candidate for any elective office was in 1925 when William L. Igoe was elected to congress. He polled 7,500 votes in the Negro ward.

A careful survey of the Negro vote in the mayoralty election placed the entire Negro vote between 32,000 and 35,000. Of this number Mayor Dickmann received between 16,000 and 17,000.

Increase in Wards

Each Negro ward showed an increase in the Democratic column over the number of Democratic votes polled in 1929.

In the fifth ward Mr. Dickmann polled 2,715, an increase of 1,360 Negro Democratic votes. In ward six he polled a total of 2,748, an increase of 1,253. The nineteenth ward gave him a total of 3,898, an increase of 1,701. Ward 23 showed a substantial increase over 1929, giving Mr. Dickmann a total of 3,375, an increase of 1,314. The Democratic total in ward 20 was 5,348, an increase of 1,943. Ward four boosted its increase to 2,085 by turning in a Democratic total of 4,635 and ward 16 showed an increase of 2,136 when its Democratic total reached 4,597.

Wards 4, 5, 6 and 20 went Democratic. Wards 6, 19 and 23 went to the Republicans. Ward 19, always considered a stronghold for the Republicans, also went to Mr. Neun, but his majority was cut to 375 votes.

The Cooperative Civic Association, assisted by the St. Louis Argus, led the revolt of the Negro voters against the Republicans. The failure of the present administration to build the new Negro hospital, which a bond issue of $87,000,000 carried provisions for, and the failure of the city administration to give Negroes fair treatment in the distribution of patronage caused many to vote against the Republican ticket. More dissatisfaction was caused by the manner in which the primary election was handled.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat commenting on the election says:

"The Negro vote, long the great support of the Republican cause, has slipped from the grasp of the Grand Old Party and now rests with the organization that has fostered the idea of a 'new deal' for city government. Thoughtful observers among both Republican and Democratic Negro leaders believe the Republicans will have a very difficult task to win back the Negro vote. They predict that elections in the future will see the Negro vote divided between the two parties, and that it will vote according to the treatment it receives.

THREE TICKETS FOR APRIL 4 ELECTION

There will be 3 tickets in the April 4th election, Republican, Democratic, and Non Partisan. There are Negroes on each of these tickets.

The Negro Non Partisan nominees are Otto Franklin for constable, David Lee Locket for assistant supervisor. The Republican nominees are Arthur Woods for constable, L. T. Griffin for assistant supervisor, Rev. D. Smoots for assistant supervisor.

The nominees on each ballot are organizing their forces. Most of them have been very active in politics, particularly Arthur Woods who is a precinct committeeman.

ENDORSE BLEDSOE FOR ALDERMAN

Executive Committee of Cooperative Civic Association Urges Attorney To Make Race in Spring Campaign

The Executive Committee of the Co-operative Civic Association, at its meeting Wednesday night, requested Attorney Frank S. Bledsoe to run for the Board of Alderman from the Twenty-third Ward. The Association's support was pledged to Mr. Bledsoe by the Executive Committee, and the recommendation will be submitted to the organization at its meeting Friday night, according to information given out by a member of the Committee. Meanwhile, Attorney Bledsoe has the matter under serious consideration and is weighing carefully the several requests which have been made for him to enter the race. It is understood that he will announce his decision within a few days.

The Association has adopted a ten point program for the spring campaign of 1933, and is pushing it for all it is worth. Among its objectives are: appointment of Negroes to outstanding positions in the city government, such as district assessor, associate city counsellor, assistant playgrounds director, and one head of a city department; the giving of first class clerkships to Negroes instead of keeping them in third and fourth grades as at present: the placing of Negro physicians on the staff of City Hospital No. 2 and the heading of the nurses and the nurse training school by competent Negro nurses. The program contains many other propositions for the betterment of the condition of the Negro people and the Association has pledged itself to work for it and to support only such candidates as are willing to subscribe to it.

OF THE SAME OPINION STILL

Though the passing days indicate that the national administration does not feel it urgent to make a major appointment among the Negroes of Missouri we are still of the opinion that it should be done.

Because a Kansas City man, Dr. W. J. Thompkins, was one of the four who directed its 1932 campaign, we assumed he would be named. We still think his nomination would be an honor paid to Kansas City which it deserves by reason of its large vote.

If however the administration prefers another man, or a man of different capabilities, local preferences must yield. In that case Jos. L. McLemore, the little giant in politics who made the phenomenal race for Congress in St. Louis, would be a happy choice. McLemore is a lawyer. Since lawyers are all-round men, he should be easy to place.

Missouri Negroes deserve recognition on their past record. Besides that, giving a high position to some man from a border state is good politics.

Political – 1933 Elections.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

MAR 15 1933

H. J. Pinkett Files for City Commission

H. J. Pinkett, Negro attorney, 2118 North Twenty-fifth street, filed for city commissioner Tuesday. His platform calls for adequate civil service for city employes, including firemen and policemen; central municipal purchasing agency, impartial enforcement of laws, opposition to natural gas without a vote of the people, repeal of the $2 wheel tax, and unemployment relief.

Headquarters are at 2018 North Twenty-fourth street, where the campaign committee is headed by S. W. Mills, chairman; Dr. T. C. Ross, treasurer, and Miss Mary Stamps, secretary. The Colored Nonpartisan club has indorsed Mr. Pinkett. Its officers are Ed Wright, president; John D. Thornton, secretary, and Mrs. A. V Jones, treasurer.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

MAR 16 1933

Negro Council Interested in Election.

Omaha, March 15.—To the Editor of The World-Herald: Every Negro citizen should interest himself in the coming election of city commissioners. He is a member and a part of this large corporation, the city of Omaha. His money paid out in taxes goes to finance the management of this great city in which he lives and by which his property and person are safeguarded.

During this period of depression the Negro has suffered more financially than any other group of people. Because of the unfair attitude which has been adopted toward him in the field of labor, experience in the last three years shows that he is the first to be fired and the last to be hired. Because he has suffered more financially many of his homes have been lost because of his inability to pay his taxes. He should therefore be the first to support those candidates who pledge themselves to an efficient and economical administration, lower taxation and no more bond issues except in the case of emergencies unless by a vote of the people.

Because of the number of candidates and the confusion which seems to exist in this present campaign, a council of five Negroes with headquarters located at 2405 Lake street has been formed to study and ascertain the attitude of the numerous candidates, and to use their best judgment in recommending to the colored people those to whom they should give their support. The members of this council are H. L. Anderson, Andrew Stuart, Dr. John A. Singleton, John Woods and Attorney John Adams, jr. It is the purpose of this council through the co-operation of other Negro organizations to concentrate the Negro vote behind those candidates who stand for safe, sound, honest, efficient and economical government, equal consideration and fair play to all.

The first candidate to be indorsed by this council is Commissioner John Hopkins, whose record in office is one of efficiency and economy, and who has always maintained a fair and impartial attitude toward the Negro citizen. It was under his administration of the finance department that the first colored stenographer was appointed in the finance office at the city hall. Since he has been in charge of the police department two colored officers have been promoted to the rank of detectives.

JOHN ADAMS, JR.

Political-1933

New Jersey

Elections.

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

FEB 24 1933

PARNELL TO RUN FOR COMMISSION

Taxpayers' Counsel Has Economy Plan, Raps Privilege.

Reginald C. S. Parnell, counsel of the Newark Taxpayers' Association, today announced his candidacy for city commissioner. He named Spaulding Frazer, attorney, as his campaign manager.

FOR $2.50 TAX RATE

Parnell said his platform is for establishment of a tax rate of $2.50 or less, reduction of the city's bonded indebtedness and downward revision of land assessments. He said he would seek establishment of a central purchasing bureau and oppose nepotism, personal use of city-owned cars, discrimination because of wealth or social position and would oppose payment of any municipal salaries higher than the mayor's.

Parnell said he would seek enactment of a law prohibiting any commissioner from seeking more than two successive terms and that the sixth highest man at the last preceding election would be appointed to fill a vacancy. If the sixth man is unaviable he said he would urge the appointment of the city clerk until the next election.

The Moving Picture Machine Operators' Local 244 and the Rainbow Political Club, 36 Seventh avenue, announced indorsement of Commissioner Egan for re-election. Egan, Ellenstein and Gillen also were indorsed by the Newark City Political Association.

William E. Maguire, another candidate, was indorsed by the Charles S Hollander Democratic Association, Inc., and by the Sixteenth Ward Colored Republican Association.

Camden County May Get Negro In Legislature

Johnson and Townsend G. O. P. Possibilities for Jersey Assembly

Philadelphia, Pa. 2-28-33

CAMDEN, N. J.—There may be a Negro named on the Camden County Republican ticket for the State Assembly, it was learned this week. And in some quarters it has been whispered that the nominee may be either Mrs. Wilda Townsend or Robert Burke Johnson.

Though this possibility may be nothing but a rumor, some credence was given it this week when Mr. Johnson, asked about such a possibility, replied: "There is no such candidate that I know of." His statement intimated that there might after all be a candidate under discussion. He also added that he himself was seeking no political position, but that there was no reason why some qualified Negro should not be named for elective office. "However, more unity of thought and action among Camden County Negroes is needed," he concluded.

Mrs. Townsend was in the south last week on a mission of mercy and could not be reached for a statement. She took an unfortunate cripple, Miss Mary Jones, back to her home.

G. O. P. SEEKS LOST VOTES

The fundamental basis for the assembly rumor lies in the fact that the Republican party lost much Negro support in the national campaigns last fall. Many normally strong Negro Republican wards switched to the democracy. There was also a tendency toward bolting the party ticket in the county elections. Party leaders are well aware that something must be given Negroes to draw them back to the fold.

If a Negro is nominated for the Assembly he must have the endorsement of either party machine to be elected. This is the belief of those conversant with county politics. There is no ward in Camden, they point out, where the majority of voters are colored. Negro support alone is not enough to name a candidate.

DEMOCRATS MAY NAME NEGRO

The Democratic party here has already named two white candidates to their slate of three assemblymen. A third is still to be named. The usual rumors that this third may be a Negro have been heard here also. Such a possibility would be a stroke of genius on the part of the Democrats, but the possibility is not given much weight. Were they to surprise and name a Negro, the name of Dr. C. T. Branch would probably come in for most discussion.

South Jersey has never had a Negro assemblyman in Trenton. There have been several from North Jersey. Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell is at present a member of the assembly from Newark. He has often stated that he would appreciate company in the Assembly from South Jersey. He may get it.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUL 6 1933

Colored Republicans Endorse McCutcheon

At its bi-monthly meeting, the Fourth Ward Colored Republican club, went on record as favoring John McCutcheon's reappointment to the office of State comptroller. Following this, a whist party was held, and refreshments were served. Plans for a dance in the near future were also discussed.

The committee of endorsement follows: President, H. Jackson; vice-president, O. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. A. Hillgrove; financial secretary, H. Poe; Mrs. C. Robinson, Mrs. A. Randolph, Mrs. N Higgins and E. Hampton.

Political - 1933

Elections.

New Jersey

3 ELECTED TO LAWNSIDE BOARD

LAWNSIDE, N.J.—The three candidates for re-election to the board of education won their posts back at Tuesday night's election, when three vacant posts on the board had to be filled. Mrs. O. P. Gibson, Captain A. A. Williams and Councilman E. J. Still were the victors.

William Williams, Democratic leader of the borough, lost his race for one of the posts, though he made a comparatively good showing. There were no other qualified candidates. A white candidate of Woodcrest failed to have his papers filed promptly in time to be considered a candidate.

County current expenses of $458.60 and a bill for repairs of $450 were also passed at the election.

Fight Seen As Lawnside Gets New Postmast'r

Philadelphia

Appointment of Mrs. Laura Willis May Cause Spirited Tussle

LAWNSIDE, N. J.—The appointment of Mrs. Laura Willis of White Horse Pike, Magnolia, to the position of postmaster of Lawnside to succeed Mrs. Roberts, veteran holder of the post, who resigned recently, may result in a spirited fight between certain forces in the borough.

The threatened fight is based on two facts. One is that technically Mrs. Willis resided in Magnolia, the town next door to Lawnside. The other fact is that Mrs. Willis stood second on the list of nine who took the examination, with the result that the appointment did not go to the candidate who stood first.

The following took the examination on February 14. All are colored save one. The contestants were Mrs. Willis, Miss C. Helen Moore, Miss Otsie Levinson, Madelyn Clay, Harvey Jones, Harold Wright, Horace Gibson, Emma Sadler, Lillian Cooper and James H. Chaney. Two white candidates from Woodcrest, who planned to take the examination, did not do so.

DEMOCRAT'S DAUGHTER FIRST

When averages were totalled up C. Helen Moore, daughter of C. W. Moore, prominent Democrat, who lives at Davis Road and White Horse Pike in Lawnside, stood first. Mrs. Willis, who lives on the lot next to the Moore's but who also lives on the Magnolia side of Davis Road, which is the dividing line between the two boroughs, stood second. Harold Wright, secretary of the Lawnside Board of Health, stood third.

In Civil Service examinations the three highest are chosen. The Civil Service Commission is permitted to select any one of these three for the office.

Miss Moore intimated Friday that she did not feel she should stand by and permit a candidate of lower rating to get the post. However, she would issue no statement. Mrs. Willis was not at home to the press when called upon Friday evening for confirmation of her appointment. Her husband, Mr. William Willis, owner of Lawnside Park, declared, however, that his wife had not been appointed. He said the matter "was not ready for the newspapers." Nevertheless, an hour or more earlier, Mrs. Willis had certain papers notorized for return to Washington, certifying her selection to the office.

Newspapermen found confirmation of the postmaster selection from Negro Republicans of the county rather than from Democrats, although a Democratic appointment was expected. Practically all such leaders, including Horace Bryant, Sr., and Mrs. Wilda Townsend, knew of the appointment long before Lawnside itself knew about it. This gave rise to the conclusion that Republican pressure had been expected to secure the appointment for Mrs. Willis.

The most interesting problem in the matter of the exact effect of Mrs. Willis' being a resident of Magnolia rather than Lawnside. If there is any objection to her appointment it will probably come from this angle rather than any other.

DR. HARGROVE IS ELECTED TO JERSEY HOUSE

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 24.—Dr. Frank S. Hargrave for the third time was elected as a member of the New Jersey legislature in the recent election that resulted in a clean sweep for the Republican party county candidates.

Dr. Hargrave served in the legislature during the years of 1930 and 1931, and was defeated in a third successive term when the campaign against all senators who voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker caused his defeat, along with ex-Senator David Baird.

Because of his splendid legislative record he was selected by the Republicans to be the Race candidate on this year's ticket, resulting in his election. Dr. Hargrave's most noteworthy achievement was in introducing the bill that resulted in the organization of a Race battalion, thus giving Race men an opportunity to receive permanent military training. Two uniformed companies, with their own armories, are now a part of the New Jersey state militia, one located in Newark and the other in Atlantic City.

Dr. Hargrave's popularity among the white, as well as Colored voters, was shown in the votes polled by the Republican candidates. He led the entire ticket in many towns, including the wealthy community of Montclair, despite the fact that a Race candidate on the Democratic ticket was a resident of this town.

Political - 1933

Elections.

New York.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
ADVANCE

SEP 6 1933

RENDT WILL BE NAMED TO JURORS JOB TOMORROW

Meeting of Board of Appointment Called as Cosgrove Returns from Ireland

Democratic Leader David S. Rendt, removed as commissioner of public works by Borough President Lynch two weeks ago, will be appointed jurors commissioner tomorrow, it was learned today. He will succeed Edward I. Miller, who died last month.

The board of appointment, consisting of Supreme Court Justice Alfred V. Norton, County Judge Thomas F. Cosgrove, and County Clerk James L. Vail, will appoint Miller's successor at 2 o'clock tomorrow in the jurors commissioner's office in the county courthouse.

Rendt Votes Assured

Vail and Judge Norton constituting a majority of the board, will vote for Rendt. Judge Cosgrove will probably refuse to vote for the Democratic leader, but Rendt will not need his vote.

Vail, the secretary of the board of appointment, sent notices of the meeting to the two judges on Saturday, it was learned yesterday. He did not call the meeting sooner because Judge Cosgrove only returned from Ireland yesterday.

The county clerk himself is vacationing in Pennsylvania, but he will return to Staten Island tomorrow in time for the meeting.

The jurors commissioner's salary is $5,450 a year. As public works commissioner Rendt was getting $10,600. Lynch fired him because as Democratic leader he turned down Lynch for renomination, naming William S. Hart as the Democratic organization's candidate instead.

On Jan. 1, if elected, Hart will restore Rendt to his old job of commissioner of public works, which Rendt had held since 1922.

Set-up Is Rumored

It was rumored in political circles yesterday that Alderman Dennis V. Corcoran, if re-elected Nov. 7, would resign from the Board of Aldermen in order to be named jurors commissioner on Jan. 1, if Rendt vacates the job on that date. According to the rumor, Sheriff Jeremiah A. Sullivan, whose term expires Dec. 31, would be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen caused by Corcoran's resignation. Sullivan would then have to run for alderman in a special election in the fall of 1934.

If Judge Cosgrove opposes the choice of the other two members of the board of appointment tomorrow it will not be the first time he has done so. On Jan. 1, 1930, the day Judge Cosgrove himself went on the bench, he opposed Miller's re-appointment, but was outvoted by the other two members of the board, who were Vail and District Attorney Albert C. Fach.

Hart Ticket Endorsed By Maurice Galvin Club

The Maurice Galvin Association endorsed the Democratic organization ticket headed by William S. Hart for borough president last night at a meeting in its clubrooms, 518 Richmond terrace, New Brighton. Thomas Clark, the association's president, presided.

Negro Club Endorses Hart and Ticket

The Richmond Borough Colored Democracy, an organization of Negro Democrats, endorsed the Democratic organization ticket headed by William S. Hart for borough president, last night, at a meeting at 45 Van Duzer street, Tompkinsville. Phoenix B. Armstrong, president of the group, conducted the meeting.

Fourth Ward Club Endorses Hart

The Fourth Ward Democratic Club, of Rosebank, which was headed by the late Sheriff Reinhard E. Kaltenmeier until his death this summer, last night endorsed the Democratic organization ticket headed by William S. Hart for borough president

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

SEP 7 1933

Negro Committee Named To Support Alderman Jones

Formation of a special Negro committee, pledged to the support of Alderman Walter G. Jones was announced today by the Rev. R. S. Oden, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

The new committee will sponsor a mass meeting at the church next Thursday night, Mr. Oden said.

Meanwhile, a house-to-house canvas is being conducted in an effort to unseat George Davidson, Negro leader of the first district of the Third Ward, Mr. Oden declared.

This campaign is being conducted on behalf of Clarence Godbold whom the committee seeks to elect in a "write-in" on primary day.

The group will oppose former Common Council President John S. Davis, regular Republican designee for Third Ward Alderman, because of a statement attributed to him by former Alderman William J. McGeory five years ago, Mr. Oden said.

Mr. Davis today denied he had ever made the statement which, as quoted by Mr. McGeory, accused him of favoring segregation, particularly in relation to the establishment of School Twenty-five.

"There is not a word of truth in that and there never was," Mr Davis said today.

Mr. Oden is chairman of the new group and Robert Taylor is secretary. Mr. Godbold is publicity chairman.

BUFFALO NEGRO VOTERS NAME 1ST SUPERVISOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 22.—(Special to The Recorder)—For the first time in the history of Buffalo, a Negro has been nominated supervisor by one of the major political parties. Sherman L. Walker, widely known funeral director, became a candidate on the Republican ticket last week when he won a four-cornered fight that included Clarence M. Maloney, local attorney, and two white candidates, E. Stoessell, encumbent and Mr. McGinnis.

Ninde Davis, though defeated in the Democratic primary, ran second highest.

Twenty Colored Cimmitteemen elected three of which were women. They are as follows: Republican—Frank E. Merriweather, Lelan Jones, Fred Channing, William H. Henderson, Bessie Williams, Andy Turner, Jr., Wardner H. Jones, Ross Montgomery, Richard B. Laws, Butler Price, Henry Hayes, Will Adams, Archie Holt, F. Moore. Democrates: Joseph Bridgewater, Ralph Freeman, Jean Freeman, Thomas H. Martin and Claude Winston; all of the above were in the fifth Ward. A. P. Wofford was elected committeeman in the twelfth Ward, making twenty colored committeemen in Buffalo.

Colored Women Play a Great Part

William Perry was Campaign Manager for Mr. Walker, the Colored Women did a great work in helping to nominate Mr. Walker. The following clubs led in the Campaign: The Walker Booster Club, Wm. Perry, president, Rev. Wilson vice-president, John Baugh, Sec. Joseph Whitton, Assistant Sec.; Speakers' Bureau — McCarthy Thomas, John Wilson, Rev. Wilson D. D. Teamer, Rev. Tramble James Harris, John Harris, Henry Toomer, Rev. M. Parker and Rev. Bennett.

The Walker Elect Club (Ladies) Mrs. Virginia L. Pye, Pres.; Mrs. Gladys Friday, vice Pres.; Mrs. Bessie Flowers, Sec.; Mrs. Matilda Watson Cor. Sec.; Mrs. Fannie Weaks, Asst. Sec., and Mrs. R. B. Laws, Treasurer.

Victorious In A Lively New York City Primary



FRED R. MOORE

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—By A. E. White for ANP) Good gosh that hasn't left from the primaries last Tuesday hasn't left Harlem any better off than any other section of this great cosmopolitan community in the great free for all battle royal ever staged in the political arena of the city of New York, Republicans were pitted against Republicans Democrats against Democrats and everybody was for himself alone! No wonder there is that morning after the night before feeling here in gay Harlem.

Take Fight To High Court

Among the Democrats in the District, Henri Shields is taking his leadership battle to the Supreme Court for final decision over Irish Tom Murray; the Anti-Koenig nominee of the Republican Party defeated the regular candidates with the Boss Koenig wondering just where he stands now. The loss of the leadership of the district by Jacob Weissbaum, successor to the late astute Robert Conklin was conceded by Koenig, along with several other important losses.

The winning nominees for the Republican on the Oust Koenig ticket were J. Dalmus Steels, erstwhile Mayor of Harlem, for the Assembly; Conrad A. Johnson for Alderman. And the 21st District may be proud of the naming of J. Dalmus Steele as standard bearer for the party in the state legislature. Here is a man who in spite of all that has been said

and done, is worthy of the confidence of the vote given him. No longer will the legislative halls be ornamented by Jas. E. Stephens, Democrat, but J. Dalmus Steele, orator, leader and brilliant thinker, wtll be present and brother, when Brother Steele, as ten thousand Elks in New York call him wants to be heard, there is no more commanding figure this side of the Mississippi or on the other side either for that matter. Steele is the best assembly leader sent up yet.

Moore Is Victor

Down in the 19th District, Geo. Harris lost to Fred R. Moore in one of their perennial fights, although Harris was the organization candidates. Harris is demanding a recount of the ballots apparently for the looks of the thing if nothing else.

The most surprising fight tho was the ease with which C. V. Bradford won the nomination for Alderman down in the 19th district. Long ago as related by the Associated Negro Press correspondent, Johnny Martin was slated to go and a colored man named to take his place.

Clayton T. A. French has been designated to run the Assembly on the Republican ticket opposing Stephens in what is going to be a tought fight for Mr. French. The latter has served as Assistant State Attorney General previously.

The leadership of Colonel Fillmore is hanging in the balance with indicating that he will be ousted at the meeting of the county committeeman.

Although, this was the most topsy turvy election that Harlem has witnessed with more thrilling battles yet to come.

Tammany Feels Action

Throughout the city, the tail of the Tammany Tiger has been twisted and twisted sufficiently hard to make him yell—and how that Tiger can yell when he is hurt—far more piercingly than you imagine, for all you hear is the gentle purring of the satisfied Tiger cat when his well oiled machine is running smoothly.

What with "Washington," meaning President Roosevelt and Postmaster Farley; remaining in the silent background, the party under the leadership of John Curry, added and abetted by Jno. McCooey of Brooklyn, is in a bad way, Mr. Edw. Flynn of the Bronx has been the white haired boy as far as the administration is concerned and the side tracking of Jos. V. McKee., Flynn's portege for the widely laughed at O'Brien for the Majority, has not set so well, neither with the voters nor the powers that be in the high places of the Democratic party.

On the other hand, the chastising administered Boss Koenig by young Chase Mellen, a fresh upstart of 34 years, is regarded as a signal victory for Republicanism freed from the Democratic taint. State Chairman Kingsland Macy, former Secretary of the Treasury, Odgen L. Mills and former Representative Ruth Pratt are being congratulated upon their successful fight to oust Koenig—for even if he did skim through the election by the very skin of his teeth, his days, like those of Nebuchanezza, are numbered for he has been found wanting. The Republican party is off on the right track in rebuilding, it says, for the future and none of the double dealing of the past will be tolerated.

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 28 1933

Eight Colored Candidates Ask Recount in Harlem

Justice Dore in Manhattan Supreme Court today was to hear argument on applications for writs to compel the Board of Elections to make a recount of primary election ballots in the 21st A. D., in Harlem.

The recount is being sought by eight colored candidates for Democratic county committeemen, who opposed the primary ticket of Thomas F. Murray, Tammany leader, and who allege that the board counted ballots on which crosses had been placed behind the names of candidates instead of in the square in front.

The election districts affected are the 27th, 32d, 33d, 41st, 39th, 25th, 22d and 23d. In some of them, the suing candidates were defeated by one or two votes.

Madlyn H. Carey, one of the petitioners, tied with the Murray candidate in the 32d Election District. Another, Ida Whiting, candidate in the 27th District, charged that when she objected to the count of incorrectly inscribed ballots, she was informed by an election board official that "the law is for the protection of the ignorant as well as the intelligent."

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS
OCT 11 1933

NEGRO STAYS IN RACE

Will run independently for Lackawanna Council

Olyn M. Wilson, Negro, who was defeated in his bid for the Republican nomination as councilmanic candidate from the first ward in Lackawanna, yesterday announced his intentions of running independently for that office.

In making public his declaration Wilson asserted that unfair tactics had been responsible for his defeat in the primary election. Anthony Krause, organization candidate, emerges victor. Wilson has the support of the Colored People's Civic and Political League, it was said.

ALBANY, N. Y.
TIMES UNION
OCT 7 1933

CLERIC URGES NEGRO VOTE FOR TOWNSEND

A plea for the organization of all Albany Negroes to support Capt. Reynolds King Townsend and other Independent Citizens League candidates in the coming elections was sounded last night by speakers addressing a group of Negroes at 46 State street.

The principal speaker was the Rev. B. M. Sturgess, pastor of the Bethany Baptist church, who charged the colored campaign workers with the "missionary task of spreading the Gospel of good government too all members of their race in Albany."

At the same time, Mayor John A. Scott of Menands opened his drive as Republican and Fusion candidate for member of Assembly, Third district, with a speech at Green Island in which he promised to vote for lower gas and electric rates if elected.

Mayor Scott attacked political bossism and declared that Tammany Hall will control the state government if the Democrats are given control of the Assembly this year.

"I am free from pledges,' said the mayor. "I owe no allegiance to any boss or dictator. I do believe the voters are entitled to know the position a candidate will take on legislation which affects you and me."

Mayor Scott said he would oppose legislation placing control of town government in the hands of county boards of supervisors and that he is opposed to the suggested repeal of the law under which volunteer fire companies share two per cent of the premiums collected by foreign fire insurance.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Other speakers at the Townsend meeting were Abram Kaplan, candidate for alderman of the Fifth ward on the fusion ticket, who appealed to the Negroes to assist the party in working for an honest election, and Miss Fannie Lederer, chairman of the women's division of the Independent League, who urged women at the meeting to campaign among their friends on behalf of the Townsend ticket.

Tonight there will be a mass meeting at 109 Clinton avenue, at which all candidates will speak. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock.

N. Y. HERALD
OCT 30 1933

Hail LaGuardia Halts O'Brien's Pulpit Speech

'Make Way for Major!' Cries Negro Pastor, and Mayor Greets 'My Old Friend'

Then Triples a Negative

Not Only Aliens, But Not Any People Can't Stir' Trouble

Mayor John P. O'Brien and Fiorello H. LaGuardia, his Fusion opponent, met yesterday afternoon in the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, a Negro church at DeKalb and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, the pastor of which is the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, who was refused the Democratic nomination for Representative-at-large in 1932.

The Mayor was in the middle of an explanation of his ban on the German Day celebration scheduled for last night when Dr. Harten leaped up, stamped on the floor and cried: "LaGuardia! LaGuardia! Make way for the Major!"

The smiling Mr. LaGuardia, accompanied by his wife, walked down the left aisle and ascended the pulpit. The candidates shook hands and when the congregation had quieted, the Mayor resumed his speech.

He Is Firm in His Stand

"As I was about to say," said Mr O'Brien, "as I was about to say, after the hearing I was convinced the meeting might prove troublesome. Not only alien agitators, but for that matter not any people can form any plans to stir up race hatred in the metropolitan City of New York. Nobody can stand on anybody else's right while I'm Mayor of New York."

It was the second time within six months that the Mayor had spoken on the racial question before a meeting led by Dr. Harten. Last April he spoke at a rally sponsored by the National Afro-Protective League, of which the pastor is president, in connection with the Scottsboro case.

The Mayor hesitated when he reached the name of Heinz Spanknoebel, alleged Nazi leader in this country, but went on with vigor: "We got around the pronunciation of his name and we got around the man."

The Mayor closed his speech with the plea: "I hope that nobody in the heat of this campaign; I hope, I pray indeed I plead, that nobody will go so far as to undermine public confidence in the relief administration of our city."

He spoke of Mr. LaGuardia as "one of my old friends," shook hands with him again and posed with him for a photograph before departing. Dr Harten, resuming the meeting, came out with a bitter assault on political candidates for "promising a lot and then forgetting all about it after Election Day."

He halted abruptly.

"Excuse me for my roughness," he said. "I just get hot, you know."

Right Idea, Says LaGuardia

Mr. LaGuardia immediately sought to ease the pastor's embarrassment. Introduced to shouts of, "Go to it!" and "Amen!" the Fusion candidate said:

"That's the only way to put it over. I've been criticized for the same thing and people have called me temperamental. I hope the time will never come when I remain passive in the face of anything that is wrong. I believe it is a golden rule of politics to do after election what you said you would do before election.

"They say LaGuardia is dreaming. Yes, I have been dreaming for years to give the people decent places to live in. And I expect to put those dreams into reality in a very short time."

When Mr. LaGuardia had finished and the congregation had started to depart, Dr. Harten did his best to hold his flock in the church for more politics.

"Wait! McKee, McKee!" he cried. But the congregation would not wait.

Dr. Harten, undaunted, gave reporters a statement in which he said that he had been appointed Negro manager of the Joseph V. McKee campaign in Brooklyn. In an appended statement he said that the Negroes of the city had been "grossly and inhumanly neglected by the regular Democratic party."

Sleepless Nights for O'Brien

Mayor O'Brien, who had been up until 3:30 a. m. delivering ten campaign speeches, arose early yesterday was shaved and bathed by 10 a. m. and breakfasted on eggs, toast and coffee, according to his bodyguard James Branigan. He attended a solemn pontifical mass at the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, 184 East Seventy-sixth Street, for the diamond jubilee of the Order of the Fathers of Blessed Sacrament, and lunched at the rectory.

Four motorcycle policemen called to escort him across Brooklyn Bridge to Floyd Bennett Airport, where he officiated at the unveiling of a tablet in memory of Lieutenant Edward Francis Conway, who was killed in an airplane crash at Lido Beach, L. I., on January 17.

On the way to the Negro church one of the policemen in the Mayor's motorcycle escort stopped at the wrong address, but this was the only mishap of the Mayor's day. From the church the Mayor went to the Women's Regular Democratic Club, 116 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

Political-1933

New York.

Elections.

VICTORIES SCORED BY RACE IN TENSE FALL ELECTIONS

Figure Prominently In New York And Cleveland Campaigns. Put Over Number Of Own Candidates

Woman Returned As School Board Member

Anderson Successful In Race For Assemblyman In New York City Voting

ELECT STEPHENS IN N. Y. HARLEM BACKS DEFEATED MAYORALITY CANDIDATE

NEW YORK—(ANP) Harlem again proved a political paradox. Although before the election last Tuesday, there was plenty of shouting for LaGuardia and the Republican Fusion ticket and one would have thought that the voters along Lenox avenue, seventh avenue and "Sugar Hill" were flocking heavily into the LaGuardia fold, when the election day storm had blown over and the ballots were counted, the fusionists counted noses and Harlem was among the missing.

Mayor O'Brien, the Tammany candidates, carried both the 19th and 21st Assembly districts, colored strongholds. With him as running mate Assemblyman James E. Stephens galloped to victory. Alderman John W. Smith was the only Democratic casualty. He was defeated by C. A. Johnson, Republican, for a seat in the city council chambers. Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, lost by less than a thousand to C. W. Bradford, colored Democrat for election to the post he formerly occupied as alderman.

THREE RACE MEN ARE ELECTED TO SERVE ON CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL

CLEVELAND, O., —Nov. 16— (ANP) Maintaining a six year unbroken record, three colored men were again elected to the City Council, Tuesday, when thirty thousand colored voters, stung to the quick by a vicious attempt of the local Democratic organization to disfranchise 12,000 of their number by a wholesale challenge of votes, swept Ray T. Miller from office, elected Harry L. Davis mayor for the fourth time, and sent Lawrence O. Payne, Leroy N. Bundy, and John E. Hubbard to Council.

The mayoralty election which was one of the most bitterly contested in local political history, developed in its closing days as a duel between the power of massed colored voters in Wards Eleven, Twelve, Seventeen and Eighteen, and strongly-entrenched Democratic organization, when the race issue was injected into the campaign speeches of Ray T. Miller, Democratic mayor, candidate for re-election.

Mrs. Mary B. Martin, first colored member of the Board of Education, whose candidacy for re-election was sponsored and conducted by a city-wide committee, was an easy winner. Dr. D. Ormond Walker, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church, also a candidate for the School Board, failed of election, as did former Councilman George, candidate for municipal judge.

HENRY BEATS ASBURY FOR JUSTICE IN PHLADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA. —Judge Edward W. Henry, who while serving as a justice of peace elected on a Republican ticket changed his affiliation to Democratic party showed his political sagacity when Tuesday he was elected to succeed himself over John C. Asbury. Republican leader who had the support of the Ware machine.

HALL REELECTED COUNCILMAN

CINCINNATI, Ohio, —Councilman Frank B. Hall was reelected to office in the election here st Tuesday.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS
SEP 15 1933

15 CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR BOROUGH RACE

Mrs. Burroughs of Jamaica Picked for City Slate

A Queens woman will be the Communist candidate for comptroller, it was learned today at the office of Carl Brodsky, city campaign manager. The rest of the slate will be announced tomorrow.

Mrs. William J. Burroughs, Negro school teacher, who lives at 157-10 110th avenue, Jamaica, will be named for comptroller, Brodsky said. In all, 15 candidates are slated to run in the borough.

Mrs. Burroughs was dismissed as a school teacher following a disturbance at a meeting of the Board of Education.

George Pollard, 23-89 27th street, Astoria, will be named for borough president of Queens.

Irving Schwab, graduate of Syracuse Law School, who lives at 47-03 39th street, Long Island City, Brodsky said, will be named for city court justice.

Others slated to go on the Queens ticket, are:

Dora Jones, for county clerk; the following for assembly: David C. Pisoni, 34-20 32nd street, Long Island City, 1st District; Helen Schneider, 40-24 44th street, Long Island City, 2nd District; Booker T. Morgan, Negro, 32-17 104th street, Corona, 3rd District; Ken Holmes, 105-31 171st street, Jamaica, 4th District; Charles E. Archer, 103-17 118th street, Richmond Hill, 5th District, and Greta Kornfeld, 17-01 Woodbine street, Ridgewood, 6th District.

Aldermanic candidates include Teofil Meller, 125-11 103rd avenue, Richmond Hill, 57th District; August Henkel, 103-04 Franklin avenue, Corona, 58th District; Nicola Napoli, 38-05 65th street, Woodside, 60th District; George Wilner, 42-12 49th street, Long Island City, 61st District, and Thomas Lewis, 62nd District.

Rockville Center, N. Y.
NASSAU DAILY REVIEW
SEP 20 1933

ANDERSON LOSES IN MAJOR UPSET

"Power Clause" Seen Behind Surprise Result; Christie Also Loses Committee Berth

The overthrow of Supervisor Robert G. Anderson, Police Justice Hilbert R. Johnson, Robert L. Christie, Village Treasurer Stephen W. Hunt, Frank C. Chapman, Mrs. Nellie Keegan, and other Republican stalwarts and the remarkable showings of Joseph H. McCloskey, former village trustee, featured the Freeport primaries.

Several hundred residents, who gathered, through the courtesy of Mayor Robert E. Patterson and Police Chief John N. Hartman, in the municipal court hall, to hear the returns, gasped in astonishment as patrolmen came back from the various polling places with the startling results.

"Power Clause" Is Cause

Some political seers were inclined to ascribe the upsets to a general feeling of unrest and a hankering for new faces, but Joseph M. McCloskey, one of the successful candidates, had different views.

"The so-called 'power clause' ", he said, referring to the defeated movement that would have given Supervisor Anderson the right to choose his own successor, "licked them. Resentment against that proposal has been running high ever since the suggestion was first broached and the voters certainly took advantage of their chance to voice their disapproval yesterday."

Mr. McCloskey said that he was "shocked, but pleasantly so," by his own victory.

"With Supervisor Anderson carrying on an active campaign in my own terirtory, I had no idea of winning," he said, "but I expected to run a good second."

McCloskey received 204 votes, while S. Dimon Smith, his running mate, got 187. Charles J. McNally, the losing candidate, received 110 votes.

Negro Is Successful

Teamed with Peter Kelly, Moscey A. Rigby, a negro, made history by being the first of his race ever to conduct a successful campaign in the town of Hempstead. He received 142 votes, 12 more than Village Treasurer Stephen W. Hunt and 20 more than Frank C. Chapman, who for years have controlled the vote of district 8, the Bennington Park section. Kelly was given 145 ballots.

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 10 1933

Prial and Loring Black Direct Independent Candidates' Campaign to End "Boss Rule"

Little was heard yesterday from the O'Brien and LaGuardia forces, but plenty of activity was registered by supporters of another of the Mayoralty aspirants, Congressman Loring M. Black.

Also in the limelight was Frank J. Prial, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Comptroller in opposition to the organization designee for that post, Kings County Clerk John N. Harman.

Congressman Black, who is out for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination, announced that he and other independent candidates have agreed to co-operate in the primary fight against "boss rule." He said Prial was included in the agreement.

Black addressed a rally held in his behalf under the auspices of the Irish-American Independent Political Units of the South Bronx, at the All Ireland Ball Rooms, 137th St. and Third Ave. Bronx headquarters for the Black campaign committee have been opened at 830 Westchester Ave., and several rallies are due to be held this week.

Organize Colored Voters

Another development in Black's fight to wrest the nomination from Mayor O'Brien was the establishment of a Harlem committee at 2009 Seventh Ave., with James E. Allen, president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, as chairman.

Allen said "the colored population of this city owes Mr. Black a debt of gratitude for his progressive, liberal interest in their welfare." He expressed conviction that "the Congressman will carry Harlem with the greatest majority ever given to a candidate in the primaries in this district."

Endorsement for Black was announced by the Richmond County Democratic Organization for Better Government.

Prial's campaign sailed along vigorously, too. His campaign committee, located at 295 Madison Ave., declared that at the close of an intensive week's drive last night, a total of 32 organizations or their officers were on record in support of Prial. The campaign managers estimated that close to 150,000 votes in the primaries are contained in the list of these organizations.

Mahopacs to Support Prial

The Mahopac Democratic Club, independent Democratic organization in the 22d A. D. in Washington Heights, yesterday came out in support of Prial, it was announced. So did officers of a group of 87 Bohemian societies, the Federation of Hungarian Jews of America, and the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local Union 891.

Prial plans to address two mass meetings and deliver three radio addresses this week. He said yesterday that just because he is running in the primary without the support of the Democratic organization, is no reason to describe him as an outlaw.

"I am a regular Democrat," he stated. "I am running in the expectation of winning. The primary gives every man an opportunity to run, and I am taking that opportunity."

Prial's rival for the nomination, Harman, said he would not deliver a single speech during the primary campaign. From John H. Ducker, an official of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest-Verein, came an assertion that Harman will receive the support of 9 German societies throughout the city.

James J. Smith, president of the Federation of Associations of School Administration Employes, announced a mass meeting will be held for Prial on Tuesday evening in Washington Irving High School.

LaGuardia Wins Democrats

In the Fusion ranks, Vito Giaccio, president of the Queensboro Italian-American Citizens' League, accepted the chairmanship of the Queensboro Division of the Roosevelt Democrats for La Guardia League. He pledged a block of 10,000 Queens votes for Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Fusion Mayoralty candidate.

The organization of an association of young voters to aid the Fusionists was announced by John Burke, chairman of the Columbia University Civic League.

Up at Schenectady, the State Convention of Young Republican Clubs joined the fight launched by their Party leaders to prevent the Democrats from gaining control of the State Assembly at the coming elections.

Led by State Chairman W. Kingsland Macy, Senate Minority Leader George R. Fearon and Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies, the young members of the party launched a determined drive to rebuke Tammany at the polls.

The "big three" of the Republican Party in the State—Macy, McGinnies and Fearon—attacked Tammany on all fronts, declared it was unfit to rule and charged higher taxes may be expected if the "Tiger" gains a majority in the Lower House.

Macy, in an address bristling with charges, denounced Tammany's plan to raise $41,000,000 through local taxation to provide unemployment relief.

Political - 1933.

Elections.

New York.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 21 1933

MAYOR SPEEDS HIS CAMPAIGN

Makes Five Speeches Today After Busy Yesterday.

DECRIES OPPONENTS' METHODS

Upbraids Them for 'Vilification' in Political Fight.

Mayor John P. O'Brien, who is seeking reelection on his "record of achievement" at City Hall, and upon whom the burden of the Tammany campaign rests, is slated to make five public addresses today.

The first will be this afternoon at the State Democratic forum at the Hotel Astor. Tonight he will appear at the dinner being given to David A. Mahoney at the Home of Old Israel, 70 Jefferson street; at the Polish-American Democratic Club at the Towers Hotel in Brooklyn; at the meeting of the Holy Name Society of the Department of Sanitation in the Knights of Columbus Clubhouse in Brooklyn, and at the S. J. Trapani Democratic Club dinner in Brooklyn.

The Mayor made flying visits to several campaign rallies last night before returning to City Hall shortly before midnight to work on the budget. He upbraided his opponents in the mayoralty race for their "campaign of villification"; denied that the city is facing bankruptcy, maintaining he had solved its financial problems for the next four years; denounced the "campaigns against me in the press" and dismissed the straw votes, which indicate him a poor third, with the assertion that the biggest plurality ever accorded a candidate would vindicate him on election day.

The Mayor made his longest speech of the evening at the Clarence H. Neal Club at 107 East 125th street, the Democratic district club of the Twentieth Assembly district, of which Clarence H. Neal Jr., Deputy Commissioner of Markets, is leader.

Won't Call Names.

"There are two other candidates who have been carrying on a cat-and-dog fight and indulging in personalities and recriminations," said the Mayor. "I'm not going to have any of that in my program. The city's business is too important. They have been campaigning for two or three weeks, and the only thing they have done is call each other names."

At the Monongahela Democratic Club, 292 Manhattan avenue, the Mayor mounted the porch of the building and addressed a crowd of 800 in the street before entering the club rooms to repeat his remarks. He spoke of the "warm affection and intimate friendship I have for that great Democrat and great, noble man, Jimmy Hines." James J. Hines is leader of the Eleventh Assembly district.

In the club was a general sprinkling of Negroes. The Mayor did not forget them. He said he was familiar with the problems of Negroes, and recalled that while Corporation Counsel he appointed Negroes to high positions in the city's law department.

In addressing the Bohemian Benevolent Association, which met at 321 East Seventy-third street, the Mayor outlined the relief situation and explained that next year the city plans to spend between ten and twelve million dollars a month, a portion of these sums to come from the State and Federal treasuries.

At the Democratic Club of the Twelfth Assembly district north Fifty-first street and First avenues Mayor O'Brien was greeted by the leader, John T. Eagan, executive secretary of the Board of Child Welfare.

Returns to City Hall.

The Mayor stopped off at City Hall for a few minutes on his way to Brooklyn to address another rally, and afterward returned to his desk.

Frank J. Prial, Democratic nominee for Comptroller, speaking last night at a mass meeting in Brooklyn, declared that real estate should not be required to bear more than 50 per cent of the city's tax burden. At present it bears more than 85 per cent, and the inability of property owners to pay their taxes is responsible for the city's financial difficulties, he said.

He spoke in the clubhouse of the Cardinal Gibbons Council of the Knights of Columbus at 2059 Bedford avenue. The meeting was arranged by the Flatbush Democratic Club, the regular club of the Twenty-first Assembly district, in which Mr. Prial lives.

District Attorney Charles S. Colden, Democratic candidate for Queens Borough President, spoke at five meetings in the county last night, addressing gatherings at the St. Albans Democratic Club, 116-42 191st street, St. Albans; Rantex Democratic Club, 109-25 Van Wyck Boulevard, Jamaica; First Assembly District Democratic Club, Grand avenue and Crescent street, Astoria; Ridgewood Democratic Club, 60-70 Putnam avenue, Ridgewood, and the Women's Jackson Heights Democratic Club at the Joan of Arc Lyceum, 34-47 Eighty-third street, Jackson Heights

N. Y. HERALD

SEP 1 1933

Election Board Studies Objections to Petitions

Scans 2,000 Complaints Without Changing Line-Up

The Board of Elections, hearing approximately 2,000 objections to petitions designating various candidates to run in the primary, worked until early this morning in its offices in the Municipal Building.

No candidates for major offices were affected by the objections filed, a large number of which disputed petitions of candidates for county committees and involved fights for district leaderships. In no case did the board rule out enough petitions to affect the outcome materially.

The Organization of Regular Republicans for Change in New York County Leadership, opposing Samuel S. Koenig, attacked successfully the petitions of only seventeen of the 2,900 pro-Koenig candidates. The anti-Koenigites announced their readiness to withdraw immediately any candidates whose petitions could be shown to be irregular.

It is expected that many actions affecting minor candidacies will be carried to the courts as soon as decisions of the Board of Elections have been made.

Justice Julius Miller, of the Supreme Court, denied an application of the Tawana Democratic Association, 110 West 126th Street, a Negro political club, to force the Board of Elections to accept its petition naming county committee candidates in opposition to the ticket of Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the 19th Assembly District.

Joseph H. Broderick, lawyer, of 46 Wall Street, opponent of Andrew B. Keating for Democratic leadership of the 13th Assembly District, telegraphed Attorney General John J. Bennett jr., protesting that Deputy Attorney General Martin McLaughlin, a Keating district captain, was abusing the power of his office to influence votes in the primary fight.

N. Y. HERALD

SEP 12 1933

McCarron Seen Victor in Fight For Leadership

Tammany Expects All Other District Leaders Except Ex-Sheriff Farley to Win

Hard Fights in 2 Districts

Finn and Hubbard Picked to Beat Hogan and Mancuso

Of the eight district leadership contests in Tammany Hall, only one, that of Michael T. McCarron to overthrow ex-Sheriff Thomas M. Farley in the 14th, is regarded as likely to result in a defeat of the leader. All the other contests, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, are called nuisance fights in Tammany Hall.

In the western half of the 1st Assembly District, of which Daniel E. Finn has been the Tammany leader for twenty-three years, his opponent John A. Hogan, will not elect one in ten of his county committeemen, in the opinion of the Finn backers.

The Finn bailiwick—it was led for years by Mr. Finn's father, the late magistrate, who was proud of his sobriquet of "Battery Dan," which he won in preserving Battery Park in a memorable fight with Jay Gould and his "El" road—stretches from the Battery to the northern tip of Greenwich Village. Most of the windows of tradesmen in the district are adorned with placards reading: "Our Choice for Leader—Daniel E. Finn—Our Next Sheriff." In placards Mr. Finn has a decided edge on Mr. Hogan, and the fight on Mr. Finn is looked upon in Tammany Hall as part of the undercover fight to dethrone John F. Curry as leader of Tammany Hall.

Ahearn-Curry Fight Recalled

Mr. Finn, with James J. Hines, of the 11th Assembly District, are the two leaders who swung the tide in favor of Mr. Curry when the followers of Alfred E. Smith tried to elect Edward J. Ahearn leader of Tammany. Mr. Finn's opponent has been waging an energetic and picturesque campaign for more than a year, but the quiet work of Mr. Finn and his adherents has more than offset the inroads made by the Hoganites, according to the Finn faction. Many graduates of Fordham University have enlisted in Mr. Finn's cause. Mr. Finn has an A. B. and an LL. B. from Fordham.

In this contest, as in one of the other Tammany district leadership fights, it would be impossible for Mr. Hogan to get the leadership even if he elected a majority of the county committeemen. In the 1st Assembly District, as in other districts where there are two or more leaders, the little known rule of Tammany Hall is that a resolution shall be offered at a meeting of the county committeemen from the entire district calling upon them to elect the leaders of the district. In this case, the resolution would read: "Resolved, that Daniel E. Finn and David A. Mahoney be elected leaders for the 1st Assembly District."

Mr. Mahoney is leader of the eastern half of the 1st Assembly District and is unopposed. He is a supporter of Mr. Finn.

In discussing this rule it was recalled by a member of the Tammany Hall law committee that another rule, the famous rule No. 5, could be invoked to keep Mr. Hogan out of the executive committee. This rule was invoked on three memorable occasions by the late Charles F. Murphy when leaders not to his liking were elected by the voters. The first was in the case of William F. Devery, and subsequently when James Ahearn and Ross Williams were elected district leaders. Devery never was permitted to sit in the executive committee; Williams and Ahearn were.

And it is an open secret in Tammany Hall that if Mr. Hogan were elected rule No. 5 would be invoked in his case.

Rule Operates Against Mancuso

The other leadership contest where a majority of county committeemen would prove an empty victory to the contestant is the northern half of the 18th Assembly District, where Francis L. Mancuso, former Judge of General Sessions, is seeking to wrest the leadership from H. Warren Hubbard, Commissioner of Public Works and the intimate of Mr. Curry. In the southern half of the district John J. Dietz, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, is leader. He is a supporter of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard's end of the district is overwhelmingly Italian and Peurto Rican; only a handful of Irish are left and Mr. Mancuso is campaigning on the issue that the district should be in the hands of one of Latin stock and the officers given to them in proportion to their voting strength. While no one in Tammany Hall regards Mr. Hubbard's leadership as in danger, all concede that it is only a question of time when one of Mr. Mancuso's race will be leader there. It is another district where the Irish are being outnumbered by the newer immigrants. And Dietz's district, once German, will follow in its wake.

Floods Back McCarron

In the 14th, Mr. McCarron has built up an organization which includes the family of Justice John V. Flood, of Special Sessions. Mr. Farley began war on the Floods when Justice Flood, who owed his appointment to the bench to him, declined to be a character witness for Sheriff Farley when he was on trial before Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for failure to account for his bank deposits before the Seabury Committee. His first act of reprisal was to have James Flood removed

New York.

Political - 1933.

Elections.

NEW YORK SUN

OCT 21 1933

MAYOR SPEEDS HIS CAMPAIGN

Makes Five Speeches Today After Busy Yesterday.

DECRIES OPPONENTS' METHODS

Upbraids Them for 'Vilification' in Political Fight.

Mayor John P. O'Brien, who is seeking reelection on his "record of achievement" at City Hall, and upon whom the burden of the Tammany campaign rests, is slated to make five public addresses today.

The first will be this afternoon at the State Democratic forum at the Hotel Astor. Tonight he will appear at the dinner being given to David A. Mahoney at the Home of Old Israel, 70 Jefferson street; at the Polish-American Democratic Club at the Towers Hotel in Brooklyn; at the meeting of the Holy Name Society of the Department of Sanitation in the Knights of Columbus Clubhouse in Brooklyn, and at the S. J. Trapani Democratic Club dinner in Brooklyn.

The Mayor made flying visits to several campaign rallies last night before returning to City Hall shortly before midnight to work on the budget. He upbraided his opponents in the mayoralty race for their "campaign of villification"; denied that the city is facing bankruptcy, maintaining he had solved its financial problems for the next four years; denounced the "campaigns against me in the press" and dismissed the straw votes which indicate him a poor third, with the assertion that the biggest plurality ever accorded a candidate would vindicate him on election day.

The Mayor made his longest speech of the evening at the Clarence H. Neal Club at 107 East 125th street, the Democratic district club of the Twentieth Assembly district, of which Clarence H. Neal Jr., Deputy Commissioner of Markets, is leader.

Won't Call Names.

"There are two other candidates who have been carrying on a cat-and-dog fight and indulging in personalities and recriminations," said the Mayor. "I'm not going to have any of that in my program. The city's business is too important. They have been campaigning for two or three weeks, and the only thing they have done is call each other names."

At the Monongahela Democratic Club, 292 Manhattan avenue, the Mayor mounted the porch of the building and addressed a crowd of 800 in the street before entering the club rooms to repeat his remarks. He spoke of the "warm affection and intimate friendship I have for that great Democrat and great, noble man, Jimmy Hines." James J. Hines is leader of the Eleventh Assembly district.

In the club was a general sprinkling of Negroes. The Mayor did not forget them. He said he was familiar with the problems of Negroes and recalled that while Corporation Counsel he appointed Negroes to high positions in the city's law department.

In addressing the Bohemian Benevolent Association, which met at 321 East Seventy-third street, the Mayor outlined the relief situation and explained that next year the city plans to spend between ten and twelve million dollars a month, a portion of these sums to come from the State and Federal treasuries.

At the Democratic Club of the Twelfth Assembly district north Fifty-first street and First avenues Mayor O'Brien was greeted by the leader, John T. Eagan, executive secretary of the Board of Child Welfare.

Returns to City Hall.

The Mayor stopped off at City Hall for a few minutes on his way to Brooklyn to address another rally, and afterward returned to his desk.

Frank J. Prial, Democratic nominee for Comptroller, speaking last night at a mass meeting in Brooklyn, declared that real estate should not be required to bear more than 50 per cent of the city's tax burden. At present it bears more than 85 per cent, and the inability of property owners to pay their taxes is responsible for the city's financial difficulties, he said.

He spoke in the clubhouse of the Cardinal Gibbons Council of the Knights of Columbus at 2059 Bedford avenue. The meeting was arranged by the Flatbush Democratic Club, the regular club of the Twenty-first Assembly district, in which Mr. Prial lives.

Colden, Democratic candidate for Queens Borough President, spoke at five meetings in the county last night, addressing gatherings at the St. Albans Democratic Club, 116-42 191st street, St. Albans; Rantex Democratic Club, 109-25 Van Wyck Boulevard, Jamaica; First Assembly District Democratic Club, Grand avenue and Crescent street, Astoria; Ridgewood Democratic Club, 60-70 Putnam avenue, Ridgewood, and the Women's Jackson Heights Democratic Club at the Joan of Arc Lyceum, 34-47 Eighty-third street, Jackson Heights.

N. Y. HERALD

SEP 1 1933

Election Board Studies Objections to Petitions

Scans 2,000 Complaints Without Changing Line-Up

The Board of Elections, hearing approximately 2,000 objections to petitions designating various candidates to run in the primary, worked until early this morning in its offices in the Municipal Building.

No candidates for major offices were affected by the objections filed, a large number of which disputed petitions of candidates for county committees and involved fights for district leaderships. In no case did the board rule out enough petitions to affect the outcome materially.

The Organization of Regular Republicans for Change in New York County Leadership, opposing Samuel S. Koenig, attacked successfully the petitions of only seventeen of the 2,900 pro-Koenig candidates. The anti-Koenigites announced their readiness to withdraw immediately any candidates whose petitions could be shown to be irregular.

It is expected that many actions affecting minor candidacies will be carried to the courts as soon as decisions of the Board of Elections have been made.

Justice Julius Miller, of the Supreme Court, denied an application of the Tawana Democratic Association, 110 West 126th Street, a Negro political club, to force the Board of Elections to accept its petition naming county committee candidates in opposition to the ticket of Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader of the 19th Assembly District.

Joseph H. Broderick, lawyer, of 46 Wall Street, opponent of Andrew B. Keating for Democratic leadership of the 13th Assembly District, telegraphed Attorney General John J. Bennett jr. protesting that Deputy Attorney General Martin McLaughlin, a Keating district captain, was abusing the power of his office to influence votes in the primary fight.

N. Y. HERALD

SEP 12 1933

McCarron Seen Victor in Fight For Leadership

Tammany Expects All Other District Leaders Except Ex-Sheriff Farley to Win

Hard Fights in 2 Districts

Finn and Hubbard Picked to Beat Hogan and Mancuso

Of the eight district leadership contests in Tammany Hall, only one, that of Michael T. McCarron to overthrow ex-Sheriff Thomas M. Farley in the 14th, is regarded as likely to result in a defeat of the leader. All the other contests, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, are called nuisance fights in Tammany Hall.

In the western half of the 1st Assembly District, of which Daniel E. Finn has been the Tammany leader for twenty-three years, his opponent, John A. Hogan, will not elect one in ten of his county committeemen, in the opinion of the Finn backers.

The Finn bailiwick—it was led for years by Mr. Finn's father, the late magistrate, who was proud of his sobriquet of "Battery Dan," which he won in preserving Battery Park in the memorable fight with Jay Gould and his "El" road—stretches from the Battery to the northern tip of Greenwich Village. Most of the windows of trades men in the district are adorned with placards reading: "Our Choice for Leader—Daniel E. Finn—Our Next Sheriff." In placards Mr. Finn has decided edge on Mr. Hogan, and the fight on Mr. Finn is looked upon in Tammany Hall as part of the undercover fight to dethrone John F. Curry as leader of Tammany Hall.

Ahearn-Curry Fight Recalled

Mr. Finn, with James J. Hines, of the 11th Assembly District, are the two leaders who swung the tide in favor of Mr. Curry when the followers of Alfred E. Smith tried to elect Edward J. Ahearn leader of Tammany. Mr. Finn's opponent has been waging an energetic and picturesque campaign for more than a year, but the quiet work of Mr. Finn and his adherents has more than offset the inroads made by the Hoganites, according to the Finn faction. Many graduates of Fordham University have enlisted in Mr. Finn's cause. Mr. Finn has an A. B. and an LL. B. from Fordham.

In this contest, as in one of the other Tammany district leadership fights, it would be impossible for Mr. Hogan to get the leadership even if he elected a majority of the county committeemen. In the 1st Assembly District, as in other districts where there are two or more leaders, the little known rule of Tammany Hall is that a resolution shall be offered at a meeting of the county committeemen from the entire district calling upon them to elect the leaders of the district. In this case, the resolution would read: "Resolved, that Daniel E. Finn and David A. Mahoney be elected leaders for the 1st Assembly District."

Mr. Mahoney is leader of the eastern half of the 1st Assembly District and is unopposed. He is a supporter of Mr. Finn.

In discussing this rule it was recalled by a member of the Tammany Hall committee that another rule, the famous rule No. 5, could be invoked to keep Mr. Hogan out of the executive committee. This rule was invoked on three memorable occasions by the late Charles F. Murphy when leaders not to his liking were elected by the voters. The first was in the case of William F. Devery, and subsequently when James Ahearn and Ross Williams were elected district leaders. Devery never was permitted to sit in the executive committee; Williams and Ahearn elected rule No. 5 would be invoked in his case.

Rule Operates Against Mancuso

The other leadership contest where a majority of county committeemen would prove an empty victory to the contestant is the northern half of the 18th Assembly District, where Francis X. Mancuso, former Judge of General Sessions, is seeking to wrest the leadership from H. Warren Hubbard, Commissioner of Public Works and the intimate of Mr. Curry. In the southern half of the district John J. Dietz, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, is leader. He is a supporter of Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. Hubbard's end of the district is overwhelmingly Italian and Puerto Rican; only a handful of Irish are left and Mr. Mancuso is campaigning on the issue that the district should be in the hands of one of Latin stock and the officers given to them in proportion to their voting strength. While no one in Tammany Hall regards Mr. Hubbard's leadership as in danger, all concede that it is only a question of time when one of Mr. Mancuso's race will be leader there. It is another district where the Irish are being outnumbered by the newer immigrants. And Dietz's district, once German, will follow in its wake.

Floods Back McCarron

In the 14th, Mr. McCarron has built up an organization which includes the family of Justice John V. Flood, of Special Sessions. Mr. Farley began war on the Floods when Justice Flood, who owed his appointment to the bench to him, declined to be a character witness for Sheriff Farley when he was on trial before Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for failure to account for his bank deposits before the Seabury Committee. His first act of reprisal was to have James Flood removed as counsel to the Public Administrator. Opposition has made Mr. Kelly has declared for Representative Loring M. Black for Mayor against Mayor John P. O'Brien.

Negroes Strong in Two Districts

In the 23rd Assembly District, which whose identity has not yet been disclosed; in the 21st, which is also largely made up of Negroes, Henri Shields, a Negro organization, has designated Negro county committeemen whose choice for leader will be a Negro, but they say it will be submitted in Tammany Hall that Negroes will be elected Tammany leaders in the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts, is seeking the leadership of Thomas F. Murray.

Another interesting contest is in the 22d, where John J. Kelly is seeking to replace Henry A. Thellusson as district leader. The Kelly vote will be an anti-Curry vote, for Mr. Thellusson was elected recently to succeed James J. McCormick at Mr. Curry's suggestion. Mr. Thellusson is a law associate of Edward McCarthy, Mr. Curry's son-in-law. And to stress his ex-Sheriff.

In the 13th Assembly District, Jo-

Political - 1933
Elections.

New York.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

MAR 13 1933

NEGROES BOOM TARPY FOR POSTMASTERSHIP

Over Four Hundred Democrats at Rally in Classon Avenue Clubhouse

Over 400 Negroes met at the headquarters of the Regular Democratic Association of Kings County, No. 510 Classon avenue, and indorsed Andrew J. Tarpy, of No. 893 Bedford avenue, superintendent of mail at the Brooklyn Post Office for the office of postmaster of said station in succession of Albert Firmin, who has recently resigned. The meeting was presided over by Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease, president of the association.

The candidate, who is one of four in the field for the post, was present and delivered a brief but illuminating address during which he pledged that in case he should receive the appointment he would see to it that Negro special delivery boys are appointed in the several post offices of the borough. He received a rousing welcome and was liberally applauded at the close of his address.

The movement to support Mr. Tarp's candidacy was originated in the First Assembly District Democratic Association of which Dr. V. Leonard Williams, a prominent physician with offices at No. 9 Debevoise street, is the president. This group presented its petition to the county organization which passed the resolution and ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Democratic leader, John H. McCooey, county committeeman.

The leader of the Negro organization, Wesley L. Young, for twenty-four years head of the group, delivered a short address in which he called on his followers to "recognize service and ability." Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbough, co-leader, called on the women to rally their forces on behalf of the superintendent.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y. NEWS

MAR 15 1933

Colored Voters Hear Aspirants

English, Drum, Fitzgerald And Tepp Speak

Fifty colored voters of Elmsford attended a meeting at the home of Nicholas Dandolfi last night and heard addresses by Thomas English, candidate for Mayor, Peter Drum and William E. Fitzgerald, candidates for trustee. The group decided to cast their ballots for these candidates at the village election next Tuesday.

Others who spoke were Judge Louis Eugene Tepp and George Olmstead and Randall Tolliver of New Rochelle.

BUFFALO NEGROES UNITE IN POLITICS

BUFFALO, N. Y. —(ANP)— The first candidate whose name emblazons the horizon in the Negro's own new deal is that of Atty. Clarence M. Maloney who will be supported for nomination in the Republican Primaries for Supervisor of the Fifth Ward. To this end a powerful vote-getting organization has been formed namely 'The Maloney for Supervisor Club', and directed by a corps of Officers of unusual competency; all of whom have a record of unquestioned fidelity to the causes of their race. These officers are Wardner H. Jones and J. Elwood Smith, morticians and leaders in the Race's business life; Revs. N. H. Mason and S. O. B. Johnson, pastors of New Hope Baptist and Lloyd Congregational churches; Dr. E. A. Gulbert, surgeon dentist; and Mesdames Rosa Montgomery and P. J. Carrington, leaders in Colored Women's political organizations.

JAMAICA, N. Y. QUEENS COUNTY NEWS

JUN 29 1933

OBORNE ENDORSED FOR ALDERMAN

Ralph Oborne was unanimously endorsed as the candidate for alderman from the 58th Aldermanic District on the Republican Ticket by the Cherokee Republican Club composed of colored voters, at an installation-meeting held at the clubhouse, 170-08 108th ave., Jamaica, last night. Oborne is president of the Keystone Republican Club.

Oborne acted as installing officer in the absence of Miss Lillian A. Garing, vice-chairman of the State and County Republican Committees.

Dr. Milton C. Wilson was reinstalled as president of the club Other officers serving with Dr Wilson are: Mrs. Mamie Graves vice-president; William E. Hunt secretary; Mrs. Dorothea Callendar, treasurer; John Phinizee, chaplain and W. L. Girardeau, chairman of the board of directors.

JAMES W. FORD



Candidate for Alderman in the 21st District, Harlem

N. Y. SUN

AUG 19 1933

White Plains Socialists Nominate Full Ticket

For the first time in the history of White Plains the Socialists have nominated an entire ticket to be voted for in the municipal election in November.

Their candidates are: For Mayor, Jonathan C. Pierce, retired accountant.

Members of City Council—Miss Ruth Palmer, Rosalie Fixel and Ralph Heinrich.

Board of Supervisors—Rev. James A. Fairley, leader in the fights for Negro rights; Miss Ruth Hartson and Albert L. Anderson.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

SEP 2 1933

Member Of Douglas Club Charges Race Prejudice Against Ex-Council Head

That the Bleakley-Davis ticket in the Third Ward Republican split is losing ground daily was indicated today when the Daily Record was informed that even in the first district, where the so-called organization workers expected to show most of their strength against the Jones-Peake combine, there is rebellion against the double-crossing of Alderman Jones.

Clarence Godbold, a member of the Douglas Republican Club, expresses opposition to former Council President John S. Davis in a letter to the Editor of the Daily Record, which reads as follows:

"Through the medium of your publication, I want to tell of an about-face attitude shown in the endorsement by the Douglas Republican Club of the First District of the Third Ward.

"It was with much surprise and alarm that we heard of the endorsement of Mr. Davis in view of the charges made against him a few years ago by former Alderman William McGeory. These charges to my knowledge Mr. Davis has yet to explain.

"How can the club support a man who is so outspoken with prejudice against the members of the Negro race. Negroes have no choice but to support either of the other two candidates on Primary Day. Race loyalty demands both to vote and work against Mr. Davis.

"The leaders who sanctioned such an endorsement owe an explanation to the voters of the First District for supporting a candidate who is openly against them.

"I charge that only a clique who stood to gain personally in the First Ward endorsed Mr. Davis' candidacy and not the mass of voters who must be reckoned with on Primary Day."

THE 4 PARTIES IN THE ELECTIONS

Daily Worker

By GEORGE SISKIND

As the election approaches, Tammany tries every cunning trick to keep power by putting off until after election day its schemes of the most drastic raids on the pocket-books of the workers. First, Tammany tried to pass the buck (of raising relief funds) to the state legislature. The Republicans in the state legislature, of course, refused to take the responsibility of antagonizing the voters through special state taxation. The state legislature passed the buck to Tammany by a law giving Tammany the power to raise funds by special taxes. Tammany and the Republicans thus play football with the growing misery of the workers. They both are adamant in carrying out the dictates of their masters, in guaranteeing the bankers' interest at the expense of the tens of thousands of unemployed workers and their families.

To carry this out, Tammany called in Untermyer to figure out a way of raising funds at the expense of unemployed relief, behind the smoke screen of "taxing the rich." Untermyer is heavily interested in real estate. He owns many apartment houses and office buildings. Untermyer at first tried to have an "impartial Citizens' Committee" suggest the taxes, so that the committee and not Tammany would be held responsible.

Untermyer put at the head of this committee Peter Grimm, of the Citizens' Budget Committee, representative of big real estate interests (of the firm of Wm. A. White and Sons, who handle the Rockefeller real estate in New York). Grimm appointed on his committee the presidents of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the New York Board of Trade, all bosses' representatives, the crowd that is behind the Fusion Party.

The Untermyer-Grimm-Tammany tax plan was designed to fool the workers into believing that 1) the rich were to bear the taxes, 2) the money raised would go for relief. This is a swindle. As a matter of fact the taxes proposed and since adopted by the united front of Tammany and the Republicans are passed to the workers and evaded by the rich. The funds raised would go to the bankers and not for relief.

Out of the $40,000,000 to be raised by the taxes (assuming that the rich will not evade them) the lump sum of $25,000,000 will go to the bankers to redeem city relief securities. At the most only $15,000,000 would be available for relief. But a good half of the $15,000,000 will go in salaries and graft. **Tammany talks of the Untermyer tax as a tax for relief; yes, for the relief of the bankers!**

Under the Untermyer-Tammany tax program a 50 per cent increase in the water rates is already going into effect. This means a $12,000,000 increase in the rent bill of workers' families; since the landlords are already passing the water tax along to the tenants. Furthermore, the increased water tax will ruin additional thousands of poor home owners already facing foreclosure and the loss of their homes.

The supposed taxes on the stock exchange speculators (which Tammany has already completely given up), rich banks and utility companies, are a blind behind which Tammany is determined to continue their starving the unemployed, placing heavier burdens on the working population generally, and mortgaging the income and welfare of the people of the city to the bankers. While the big noise is made by the representatives of the Stock Exchange, the water tax is forgotten, the taxicab tax goes into effect, and **Tammany is oiling its machinery for jamming through a $20,000,000 slash in the salaries of the lower city employees, already prepared by the Untermyer-Peter Grimm Committee.**

The Fusion Party is a partner with Tammany in this criminal hunger conspiracy by the bankers directed against the working people of the city. With the slogan, "Turn the rascals out," LaGuardia and Fusion with the aid of most of the capitalist press and the Socialist leaders attempt to turn the attention of the masses of voters away from the real issues of relief, and the bankers' raid on the dwindling incomes of the workers. LaGuardia and Fusion have not said one word on relief; not a syllable on the crushing burden forced upon the unemployed, part time and poor workers and home owners. **"Should I become Mayor in 1934, I must use my best efforts to pay off the debts of the previous administration,"** says LaGuardia boastfully, in an interview of Sept. 17, 1933. His first and last thought is for the bankers. Not a word about relief to the starving unemployed—not a word about bread for the hungry children of the workers.

Fusion will not propose any taxes on their rich bankers and the interests they serve. They hope to fool the masses into being swept into office on an anti-Tammany issue, and after election proceed to carry through the orders of the bankers, to fulfill the program of Tammany. Fusion as well as Tammany have set the time for the boost in subway fares immediately after the elections. LaGuardia openly advocated an increase in subway fares even a year ago. **Fusion serves the same masters as Tammany. Behind Fusion are the same multi-millionaire Chadbournes, Winthrops, Cunninghams, the house of Morgan and Rockefeller.** The program of Fusion is the program of Tammany. Both are the programs of the bankers: starving the unemployed, slashing the salaries of city employees, increasing the tax burden on the workers and poor consumers.

The Socialist candidate for Mayor Charles Solomon, has given his approval to the Untermyer tax program. He speakers against the water tax but he heartily accepts the whole program, because he says, "It's a tax on the rich to provide for relief." **"On the whole it is good, very good, and certainly approve it,"** says Solomon. This is precisely what Tammany Hall says. It is behind the smoke screen of the fake stock transfer tax (which Tammany Hall has already repealed), it's behind the swindle of "taxing the rich for relief of the unemployed," that the water tax is put over, that the taxicab tax goes into effect, that Tammany prepares to steal $20,000,000 from the lower city employees. **The Socialist Party candidate for Mayor assists Tammany and the bankers in this robber raid and swindle.**

The Socialist Party leaders waste a lot of crocodile tears over the "tragic situation of the unemployed." Yet, the "New Leader" (Sept. 2, 1933) claims that "93 per cent of the jobless are now on the municipal rolls." They thus convey the impression that 93 per cent of the unemployed are taken care of by relief. **But even the capitalist Welfare Bureau reports that "one out of every six, or 16 2-3 per cent. of all the unemployed receive relief."** The Socialist Party campaign platform favors "sufficient" rleief; but the "New Leader" (Sept. 16, 1933) calls for the appropriation of a total of $13,000,000 a month for relief. This is even lower than the sum claimed by the bourgeois agency, the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, who say, "a monthly grant of $15,000,000 is necessary for decent care of those needing relief." **Yet this figure is only about 15 per cent of the amount necessary for real relief of the unemployed workers of the city.**

The Socialist Party leaders are a special help to the bankers because they make even more radical promises than Fusion, and presume to talk in the name of the workers. No wonder Norman Thomas bitterly complains why Fusion did not come to them originally, why the Socialist Party was not given the initiative by Chadbourne, the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Associations, the Chase National Bank, etc., in blurring the real issues in the election campaign, in distracting the attention of the masses from the growing attacks upon unemployed and employed, upon the living standards of the masses and attempt to deceive them with fake issues of "honest government," "clean politics," anti-Tammany, etc., **in order to put over the program of the bankers.**

The Communist Party is the only party that stands firmly on the principle that the provision of adequate food, clothing and shelter for the unemployed, part-time and poorly paid workers, and the protection of the living standards of all the working people of the city, is the primary issue of this election campaign. **Only the Communist Party fights daily against the bankers' program of starving the unemployed. Only the Communist Party leads every fight for relief, against evictions, for placing the entire burden of the crisis upon the rich: the bankers and their government. The Communist Party leads the fight for unemployment and sembly and Board of Aldermen just social insurance at the expense of the as the Communist Party leads the employers and the government. The daily fight for bread, clothing, shelCommunist Party pledges itself and ter, for the needs of the workers. all of its candidates when elected to** office, to work to the best of our abil- **nist. Minor for Mayor—Vote every ity to carry out the Communist elec- hammer and sickle!** tion platform of struggle for the needs and rights of the workers in the As-

Enroll, register and vote Commu-

Political - 1933

New York.

Elections.

16 Candidates Of Color Seek Office In N. Y.

Race Vote Jumps From 50,000 To 100,000 For Hot Battle

HARLEM IS THE HUB

Mayoralty Candidates All Make Personal Pleas In Harlem

By ALLEN GRENVILLE
of the Journal and Guide Staff

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Anything may happen in New York next Tuesday, when the climax to weeks and months of bally-hooing, lam-basting, promising, and challenging come to an end with the casting of ballots for mayor, judges and other officials on both city and state slates.

And when one writes that anything may happen in this election one means just that, literally. Anything and everything may, and will, happen before the three-way fight for the $40,000-a-year mayoralty office is decided.

New York may even turn Chicago, and try to elect this year's candidates with the aid of rough stuff tactics—strong arm men double-fisted thugs, and, perhaps even machine guns.

This Election Different

For this is a different kind of election—with more competition, more bitterness, more mud-slinging, and more determination "to get the other fellow" than New York has seen in many a day.

It is not only that the "ins" are being challenged by the "outs," but Tammany is threatened and the thousands of Tammany sattelites who live on the city's payrolls are not inclined to let their jobs slip from them through the election of non-Tammany candidates.

Next Tuesday it will be more than an election—it will be a fight to keep jobs and to get jobs—in such a sense as it has never been before.

Harlem In Thick

And when things happen in New York Tuesday, Harlem is going to be one of the battle fronts, as it is now one of the territories most severely fought over by Joseph McKee, Recovery Party, John P. O'Brien, (Tammany Democrat) and Fiorella H. LaGuardia, (Fusion Party), the candidates for mayor and their several supporters.

Never before has Harlem been as important a hunting ground as it is this year. If you don't believe this, follow the candidates for mayor:

Wednesday, two weeks ago, McKee spoke in Harlem, in person; the following Sunday, he was in Harlem again, and again before the week was over. Mayor O'Brien the prsent incumbent, was in Harlem, appearing before Negro audiences, four times last week, and Sunday all three candidates addressed a large audience of Negroes in Brooklyn. LaGuardia has been in Harlem once and is scheduled again.

Harlem, The Hub

In addition, candidates for such high offices as district attorney, judges, and assemblymen have all made Negro sections the hub in the election, all other territory the spokes.

But, there's a reason: The registration list of Negroes has climbed from about 50,000 to nearly 100,000—and 100,00 votes in any language are not to be sneezed at.

"If," the candidate reasons, "we can get Harlem's support 100 per cent, or nearly so ,we are elected." There is no one man, however, who can be credited with the power to "deliver" Harlem, in the old-time sense of the term, so to this largest of Negro communities the candidates all come in person, waging their own campaigns and making their countless promises.

16 Negro Candidates

The campaign of Negro candidates is almost swallowed up in the larger mayoralty tussle, with each party supporting some Negro office-seeker in order to keep the friendship of the masses. If Harlem could only be delivered! But it can't!

Sixteen men and women of color are in the race for office, and since there is still history-making in this field of politics, here's the roll call:

1. Fred R. Moore, running on the Fusion ticket with LaGuardia for re-election to his third term as alderman. (Most Fusionists are loyal to the Republican party).

2. Charles W. Bradford, Democrat, candidate for alderman.

3. William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for the board of aldermen.

4. Mrs. Alma E. Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for the board of aldermen.

Seeks Fourth Term

5. James E. Stephens, Democrat seeking fourth term in the State Assembly.

6. Atty. Clayton T. A. Branch Fusion candidate for the Assembly.

7. William Fitzgerald, Communist candidate for the Assembly.

8. Jane P. Morgan, Socialist candidate for the Assembly.

9. J. Dalmus Steele, "mayor of Harlem," Fusion candidate for the Assembly.

10. Noah C. Walters, Socialist candidate for the Assembly, graduate of West Virginia State College.

11. Herman W. Macawain, Communist, for Assembly.

12. Conrad A. Johnson, aldermanic candidate on Fusion ticket.

Wants Reelection

13. John W. Smith, Democrat seeks reelection as alderman.

14. Victor C. Gasper, called a "bedrock" Socialist, trying for a place on the board of aldermen.

15. James W .Ford ,last year's candidate for Vice-President on the Communist ticket, candidate for the board of aldermen.

16. Frank R. Crosswaith, one of the leading Socialists in the country, and so popular in New York that he runs ahead of his ticket at election time. He is a candidate for president of the board of aldermen.

With this kind of a shuffle just in the two major districts in colored Harlem, and with the picture reproduced in every other section of the city, anything may, and will, happen on Election Day!

Elected



CHARLES W. BRADFORD
Democrat, was elected alderman in the 19th aldermanic district, New York city, defeating Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, who ran on the Republican ticket. The alderman-elect was formerly a star baseball and basketball man in Harlem.

FRED R. MOORE LOSES IN N. Y.; STEPHENS WINS

Byrd And Peery Win In Va.; Repeal Assured

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Co-Op—The election of James E. Stephens, Democrat, to succeed himself as representative from the nineteenth Assembly distrit, over his opponent Clayton T. A. French, Republican Fusion nominee; the defeat of J. Dalmus Steele, "mayor of Harlem," by Robert Bernstein, white Democrat; the defeat of Fred R. Moore, Republican, for reelection as alderman in the 19th district, by Charles Bradford: and the election of Conrad Johnson, Republican Fusion candidate for alderman in the 21st assembly district, over John W. Smith, were the highlights of Tuesday's election here.

Latest returns gave Mr. Stevens a majority of 1,631 votes, Mr. Bernstein a majority of 669, Mr. Bradford a majority of 898, and Mr. Johnson, 1,033. Sixteen Negroes were in the race for various city and state offices.

In Louisville, Ky., where the elections were hotly contested, an unnamed Negro was killed. Meanwhile Negroes of Pensacola, Florida, won the right for the right to vote in the Democratic primary by a decision of the Florida Supreme Court which has just been rendered.

The case started in 1928 and was financed by Pensacola citizens in the Voters League, by the Pensacola branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and by a contribution from the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. The case was known as H. D. Goode vs. Bell, Johnson, and Riera, election officials. The State Supreme Court's decision was on the basis of the victory of the N. A. A. C. P. in the first Texas white primary case in the United States Supreme Court in 1927.

Other highlights of the national and state elections are as follows:

Important Turns In Tuesday's Election

Utah was the 36th state to vote for repeal of the 18th amendment, thus casting the deciding vote.

* * * *

North Carolina was the first state to vote dry. South Carolina, returns coming in later, also dry. The two Carolinas are the only states so far to vote against repeal.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky also joined the wet brigade Tuesday.

Tammany rule was overturned in New York City. LaGuardia, Republican, running as a Fusion candidate, had a 200,000 plurality over McKee, Independent Democrat, and O'Brien, Tammany encumbent.

Senator Harry Flood Byrd, serving by appointment to fill the unexpired term of former Senator Swanson, now Secretary of the Navy, was elected by an overwhelming majority over Henry A. Wise, Republican candidate.

La Guardia New N. Y. Mayor

Fusion Candidate Swamps Rivals

By EDGAR G. BROWN

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—In one of the most hectic and exciting elections ever held in this city—an election marked by rioting and disorder, the intimidation and blackjacking of voters and party watchers and the slugging of precinct workers—Fiorella H. La Guardia, fusion candidate, was elected mayor of New York Tuesday by a conceded plurality of more than 200,000.

Throughout the day excitement was at fever heat in Greater Harlem, with great crowds jamming the streets and collecting about the polling places, and as soon as the La Guardia victory was an assured fact the voters turned their attention to the status of the candidates for the other offices.

Defender's Forecast True

Last week's straw vote, conducted by The Chicago Defender and Abbott's Weekly and Illustrated News, ran true to form, and the pre-election predictions were true and accurate. The Defender poll last week showed La Guardia the winner, while a local Race newspaper gave McKee a big lead. The thoroughness of the Defender's political experts continued up to the last minute and forecast the outcome of the election, as far as the major offices were concerned.

Hon. Samuel Levy, a Defender and Abbott's Weekly candidate, was elected president of the borough of Manhattan. Mr. Levy, in spite of the nearness of election day, last Saturday laid the corner stone of the new $1,000,000 nurses pavilion at Harlem hospital. He also has 52 Race men and women in clerical and other responsible positions.

Defender Candidates Win

Other Democratic candidates indorsed by Abbott's Weekly and who won at Tuesday's election were Daniel E. Finn, candidate for sheriff; Albert Marinelli, county clerk; Miss Martha Byrne, candidate for register, and William C. Dodge, candidate for district attorney.

Living up to the prediction of Abbott's Weekly straw vote in Harlem districts, La Guardia, O'Brien and McKee ran one, two, three, in two of the biggest Race districts. La Guardia won the 21st by 1,200 votes and O'Brien the 19th by 300. The last minute drive by Tammany made McKee a poor third, trailing O'Brien by 5,000 out of 40,000 votes cast in the four chief election districts of Harlem.

James E. Stephens, a Race candidate and present Democratic assemblyman in the 19th district, was re-elected to the office, defeating Clayton T. A. French, Republican. Charles W. Bradford, Democrat, won against Fred R. Moore, Republican, for member of the board of aldermen in the 19th assembly district.

In the 21st assembly district, John W. Smith, present Democratic alderman, lost to Conrad A. Johnson, Republican. Robert Bernstein won as Democratic candidate for member of the assembly from the 21st district, defeating Dalmus Steele, Republican.

Friend of Race

An interview with A. Philip Randolph, leader of the Pullman brotherhood, and A. L. Totten, secretary-treasurer, envisaged a new and greater Harlem, with parks, playgrounds and public service institutions to meet today's social demands for child and parent, under the administration of Maj. Fiorella H. La Guardia as mayor of New York.

This profound confidence in the man elected by a huge majority on Tuesday against great odds is based on the years of service to the Pullman brotherhood, the only big organized Race labor group in the world, by Major La Guardia, as its effective pleader, defender, counsel and adviser over the years, and without pay or solicitation.

Pullman porters were in the forefront of the campaign of Major La Guardia, and they printed literature and made speeches without a cent of pay for their services.

Young Lawyer Wins

Conrad A. Johnson, a brilliant young lawyer elected on the La Guardia landslide to the board of aldermen in the 21st district, looms as the new Race leader of New York in city affairs for the next four years.

The defeat of Dalmus Steele, Republican, by Robert Bernstein (white) for the assembly and the slaughter of John W. Smith, Race Democrat, in the overwhelmingly Race-populated 21st district, will be a severe blow to Tom Murray, white leader, whose seat is still under question, following a Race uprising in the primary.

Charles W. Bradford, Democrat of our group in the 19th, who triumphed over the veteran Republican, Fred Moore, puts another feather in the cap of Martin J. Healy, the Democratic leader, who also re-elected James E. Stevens, Race lawyer, to the assembly as well as carrying this solidly Race election district for Mayor O'Brien.

Interviews New Mayor

When interviewed at Hotel Astor Tuesday night, the new mayor, Major La Guardia, praised The Chicago Defender for the accuracy of its straw-vote poll in Harlem and said: "Tell my friends throughout the country hello!"

The one big question is, how will the Race fare as regards the continuance of Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, whose term is not up for five years, unless for cause. Up to date, no investigation has even been centered about his office during two long terms.

REPUBLICAN GAINS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT IN RECENT ELECTION

New York State Legislature Increases G. O. P. Majority

Cleveland, Ohio Falls in Line—LaGuardia Wins in New York City

New York City, (Special to the Nashville Globe and Independent)—Republican gains in this city placed LaGuardia in the Mayor's office and increased its members in the legislature by eight, which was regarded here as significant. The fact is, some have declared already that it is an Ogden Mills boon for presidency in 1936.

Long before the election The Literary Digest polls showed conclusively a rebellious spirit in New York City for the Democratic rule against Tammany. It is pointed out here that no presentation, even under the name of Recovery, and no argument prepared by even Postmaster General Farley, appealing for support could change the minds of the New York City voters, nor that it had much impression upon those up state. The "Vox Populi" rose up and started what is regarded here as a "Back to the Republican Party" trend. This sentiment swept through the Empire state, across Pennsylvania, enveloping New Jersey and on over to Cleveland where a Republican Mayoralty was chosen for the incoming term.

No more hectic campaign has ever been waged in this city in the past twenty-five years, than was the three-cornered fight that just closed. A Republican Mayor of New York is no unusual thing, but political observers admit that it is seldom that such occurs, and that it is only when the Party in control fails to bring about results, that New York revolts, as was done in the election last Tuesday.

The vote in Harlem was a big factor. Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, spent more than a week here on the stump, in conferences and working for the Republican Party, the Republican Fusion candidate who was successful at the polls, and for members of the assembly. It was early conceded that Harlem was safe for a Republican vote, and that it had turned about face, from the last November position that they took when the Democratic ticket swept this section.

Political- 1933

Elections.

New York.

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 1 1933

M'KEE INDORSED BY NEGRO VOTERS

Mass Meeting Tonight in West 136th Street.

A mass meeting of Negro voters was scheduled for tonight at Public School 136 at St. Nicholas avenue and 136th street to indorse the Recovery party candidates at the coming election. Joseph V. McKee, candidate for Mayor; Nathan Straus Jr., candidate for Aldermanic Presient, and James J. Hoey, candidate for Borough President are scheduled to address the meeting.

The meetinng is under the auspices of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater New York, an exclusively Negro organization representing 274 ministers, 205 churches and a total congregation of 53,000 throughout the five boroughs. The Rev. J. M. Levester, president of the conference announced the endorsement of the Recovery Party, it was made known at the latter's headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore this afternoon.

In its regular session the conference adopted a resolution endorsing Mr. McKee and his running mates. The resolution was quoted in part as follows:

"The present campaign is more than a mere selection of city officials. It is a crusade against maladministration, corruption, vice and crime in our city government.

"The clergy represented at this conference is therefore taking its rightful place in our community life by pushing these issues to the fore. Let us stand as one for the election of a clean city government.

"Having examined the various platforms and considered the candidates and their abilities to fulfill their pledges we endorse the Recovery Party ticket headed by Joseph V. McKee."

Among the other speakers who will attend the meeting are Col. William Hayward, commander of the Fifteenth or Negro Regiment during the war and Samuel Leibowitz, the attorney who figured prominently in the Scottsboro case.

N. Y. HERALD

NOV 1 1933

M'Kee Reviews His Record of Independence

Tells Advertising Club His Dissensions Never Got Deserved Publicity

Cites Economy Program

Deplores Opposition to Him as Acting Mayor

Joseph V. McKee, Recovery party candidate for Mayor, advanced in support of his candidacy yesterday his record as an independent and a dissenting voter in the Board of Estimate. He ran briskly through half a dozen items, appended a Q. E. D. to the report, and wound up with the statement:

"I think I have shown you something you can rely on for the next four years."

Mr. McKee's declaration of independence was delivered at a meeting of the Advertising Club, 23 Park Avenue. It included references to the awarding of the Catskill reservoir contract to Patrick J. McGovern, the establishment of the Department of Sanitation, and the fight for economy waged by Mr. McKee during his brief term as Acting Mayor last year.

Proud of Career as Acting Mayor

"Oh, I am proud of those months," exclaimed Mr. McKee. "I am proud of the work I did. I think I left that office" (the office of Acting Mayor) "with a reputation of honor with the people of this city, and I want to go back to complete the job I once started. I have nothing to gain and much to lose. I want to go back so that I shall come out of office not only with a reputation well done, but with a reputation of courage and ability to solve the problems of the city of New York to the best interests of its citizens."

He asserted that his record as a dissenter in the Board of Estimate never received the publicity it deserved.

"It is axiomatic," he said, "that when a dog bites a man it is not news. People are asking 'What did McKee do during those seven years in the Board of Estimate?' The answer to that is simple enough. The negative votes of one member, the protests of one member, were not an item of news in this city. The record of my negative votes, my adverse votes, is proof that I was a public servant keenly alive to the welfare of the city.

"You heard of the provision for the Department of Sanitation. When that bill was introduced before the Assembly, I felt that it was fundamentally wrong. I had the courage to oppose the apportionment to that department. Figures proved that I was right. The department proved merely a vehicle for more political jobs. It did not increase in efficiency the working of the old street-cleaning department and after a time the municipal government had to pass a law to re-organize it.

Saw Storm Clouds Gathering

"You will recall, perhaps, the Patrick McGovern contract. That was a contract let for the building of the Catskill Water Supply Reservoir. It was for $43,000,000. I was the only city official who stood up and denounced what I thought was unfair and unjust—the awarding of this contract—in the interest of economy.

"In 1931, when we met to discuss economy, I saw the storm clouds gathering. If they had only the foresight then, New York would not be in the condition it is today. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment fooled with economy. Then and there I told them that they were not secking real economy, but were making actual bookkeeping items.

"In 1927 I found, on examination, that many of our public schools were being badly and extravagantly built. Reports were coming in that cellars were flooding and the walls cracking in the new buildings. In addition to that, the cost of the architectural supervision was as high as 9 per cent when it should have been 2½.

"I protested against that condition and as a result of that protest, a special committee investigated, and as a result of that investigation the then architect of our public schools resigned and Mr. Martin, a very competent official, was put into his place, with the result that supervision was brought down from 9 to 2½ per cent.

The Martin referred to by Mr. McKee was Walter C. Martin, present Superintendent of Buildings, in the Department of Education. He supplanted William H. Gompert as chief architect six years ago.

Turns to Months as Mayor

After describing his work as President of the Board of Aldermen Mr. McKee turned to the months of 1932 which won him his nomination.

"I do not know whether it is necessary," he said, "for me to review my service as Acting Mayor of this city. Gentlemen, I think that record lingers with us. For the first time in seven years I had the authority, I had the opportunity, but I had merely three votes.

"I was the Mayor when I found a public official using thirty-six men to operate one engine. I called him down and said, 'You must reduce the number of your help.' He came back to my office several days later, instructed by his bosses in Tammany Hall to try to bluff me out. I told him 'You're fired.' I think that did more to uphold the morale in this city than anything that has happened here in the past twenty or thirty years."

Grover A. Whalen, the club's president, presided. Later in the afternoon Mr. McKee visited the reporter-proof Colony Club, Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, where he followed Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Fusion candidate for Mayor, on the list of speakers. Mr. LaGuardia left the club without seeing his opponent.

During the day it was announced at McKee headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore that the National Taxpayers League "has abandoned its traditional policy of holding aloof from partisanship in local elections and come out unqualifiedly for Joseph V. McKee and the Recovery party candidates." Mr. McKee also took time to promise improvement of conditions among the city's pushcart peddlers if he is elected, and to answer a question concerning the statement of his Brooklyn campaign manager, George Boochever, that the McKee campaign is costing "upward of a million dollars."

"Don't pay me too great a compliment,' said Mr. McKee. "It's like one fellow asking another, 'Have you got change for $100?' and the other replying 'Thanks for the compliment'."

Gives Doggerel Key to Vote By

In his campaigning last night, Mr. McKee stopped first at Wadleigh High School, Seventh Avenue and 114th Street, where he spoke to an audience of about 1,200, a bit less than half of which was Negro. To help the Negroes in voting for him November 7, Mr. McKee told them in doggerel how to use a voting machine:

"When you go to the polls,
Start at the bottom;
Go up three.
Find the key
And vote for McKee."

Mr. McKee had several Negroes recite the verse back to him.

Harlem's problems would be among the chief things he would consider, Mr. McKee promised, saying that he would ask "ministers and doctors and those whom you look up to" to come to City Hall and advise him on what should be done in Harlem.

Before going to Broadway and 183d Street to speak at a rally at the Recovery party headquarters in the 23d Assembly District, Mr. McKee halted at an open-air meeting on Broadway between 157th and 158th Street. Next to the Recovery party meeting was a Fusion meeting, organized by Sidney Forsche, who was speaking for Mr. LaGuardia when the McKee party arrived.

The Recovery party supporters had a large truck with loud speakers and Mr. Forsche had to bellow to make himself heard. Over the noise of the Recovery meeting, he shouted "I wonder if George McAneny is in that crowd?" Evidently mistaking the Comptroller for Francis T. McEneny, whose alleged affidavit making accusations against Mr. McKee was introduced in the campaign by Samuel Seabury.

Mr. McKee spoke briefly, saying he was confident of election as he never had been defeated for public office.

Mr. McKee then went to Public School 47, St. Lawrence and Beach Avenues, the Bronx, where he spoke briefly before an audience of 800. His final speech of the night was at the annual Halloween ball of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce in the Concourse Plaza Hotel, Grand Concourse and 161st Street. Mr. McKee entered in the middle of a dance, and after his brief remarks from the speaker's stand he added: "I wish I could dance with some of you lovely ladies, but since I can't I shall hope that you vote for me."

Fusion Defeats Tammany and 'Recovery in New York in Most Spectacular Mayoralty Election in Years

Fusion won over Tammany and the Recovery Party at Tuesday's election in the most hotly contested Mayorality election in years. Major Fiorella H. LaGuardia, true to his pre-election prophecy, ,will be the next Chief Executive of America's largest city, assuring a new deal in local municipal affairs.

In its city-wide sweep, Fusion was able, according to unofficial returns at midnight Tuesday, to elect by large majorities its candidates for President of the Board of Alderman, District Attorney of New York County, Borough President of Brooklyn, Borough President of Queens, Borough President of Richmond and has the controlling vote in the all-important Board of Estimates.

....The only successful Fusion candidate in Harlem was Conrad A. Johnson in the Twenty-first Aldermanic District who defeated Alderman John William Smith, Democrat, for re-election to the Board of Aldermen.

Major LaGuardia lost the 19th Assembly District as did Fred R. Moore for Alderman and Clayton T. A. French for Assembly. The successful Tammany candidates in the 19th District were Chas. W. Bradford and James E. Stephens, who was re-elected.

One of the most surprising showings in the campaign was in the 13th Assembly District where Ernest P. Nicholson for Alderman, and Philip B. Thurston for Assemblyman failed of election by less than 700 votes each. In view of the previous Democratic majorites in past years of five and six thousand votes, their showing was remarkable.

Another surprise of the campaign was the defeat of J. Dalmus Steele for Assemblyman in the 21st Assembly District by Henry Bernstein, white, Tammany candidate and the electoin of Attorney Conrad A. Johnson to the Board of Aldermen over Alderman John William Smith.

Numerous election fights were reported during the day and police were kept busy quelling disturbances in and out of the polling places. More than 150 men and women were assaulted at the polls. As soon as the polls opened, Democratic captains in various Assembly Districts approached Republican and Fusion captains in an effort to stave off certain defeat by making overtures in which they would agree to support the local candidates if the opposing party would support O'Brien.

Thousands of floaters were reported as having voted in the 13th, 19th 21st and 22nd Assembly Districts and efforts made by Republican workers to challenge and prevent them from voting proved vain when Tammany thugs and gangsters intimated the election officials and watchers. Wholesale colonization of floaters were reported in all election districts and efforts made by Republican workers to have the names of "floaters" stricken from the polls proved in vain.

One of the contributing factors to the defeat of Steele in the 21st Assembly District was the fact that he failed to get sufficient signatures on petitions designating him as the Fusion candidate and thus he legally was not the Fusion candidate. However, in all of the election districts, it was reported that when the polls opened, through error on the part of the Board of Electinns Steele's name appeared on the voting machine under the Fusion emblem and at 10 a. m., special attorneys appeared and removed his name from the machine and locked the key so that no more votes could be recorded for him as the Fusion candidate.

It was also reported at the close of voting 600 votes were cast for Steele as the Fusion candidate but these were not credited to Steele. It is thought that these votes which were reported as not having been counted, would have been sufficient to assure Steele the election.

With reference to the pre-election plea of all the candidates that they should be afforded a cooperating Board of Estimates in order that they can fullfil their promises, it is interesting to note that Mayor-elect LaGuardia will in all probability have with him Bernard S. Deutsch, Fusion candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen and three of the five Borough Presidents (Raymond Ingersoll Brooklyn George Harvey of Queens and Joseph Palma, Staten Island), these latter are Fusion candidates. This will give the Mayor 10 out of the 16 votes, in other words a majority. He will very likely have eight Democratic Aldermen from The Bronx but the Fusion Aldermen will carry Brooklyn.

Court Order Gives Hope of Negro Leadership in 21st Assembly District

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

The stupid, arrogant, dishonest leadership of Tammany Hall having defeated its own ends in the last election, the forces of recovery and the new deal are swiftly operating to make that defeat more crushing.

This was seen in the Supreme Court decision handed down last week by Justice Edward Dore granting a recount of the votes in the September primary election for county committeemen in eight contested election districts of the Twenty-first Assembly District, namely, the 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 32nd, 33rd, 39th and 41st election districts.

This is a signal victory for Henri W. Shields and his 5,000 Beavers who, according to the record, piled up voting majorities against Thomas M. Murray, white leader of the district, whose county committeemen lost to Shields' candidates by a ratio of 2 to 1, 4 to 1 and 5 to 1 in every election district outside of the eight contested districts.

Murray is head of the Chicopee Democratic Club, 728 St. Nicholas avenue. The Beavers Inc., are quartered at 252 West 138th street.

Shields, who claims the leadership, contends that in the 32nd election district where ten candidates were up for election, there were seven tie votes. In the 30th election district where Shields resides, no whites have lived during the past eight or ten years, but during the primaries Shields contends that Murray imported into the district forty white men to vote for Murray's committeemen.

"One of the amusing incidents occurred when one of these white fellows gave the name of the brother of a colored girl who was acting as a Republican poll clerk," said Mr. Shields. "When did you become my brother?" the girl asked the man.

During the November 7 election the Beavers carried the Twenty-first Assembly District for the Recovery Party and McKee, defeating every Tammany candidate from Mayor to Alderman, said Chief Beaver Shields.

"A recount will, without any question, show that I have defeated Murray for leader of the district," he said. Murray is real estate appraiser in the comptroller's office, but since the Fusion ticket defeated Tammany by the election of Cunningham, "Murray is "due to go." "Not only will Murray have no jobs to give out, but he will need a job himself on the first of January."

Granted Recount

oJustice Dorn's decision said in part:

"On the face of the returns the election of the county committeemen in each of these eight election districts must be deemed close, and there is doubt as to whether protested, void and blank ballots were properly canvassed or remained in the ballot boxes contrary to section 226 of the Election Law. Whether this happened through inadvertence, mistake or otherwise the election officials should welcome an opportunity to rectify any error and secure a correct canvass... The respective petitions are granted..."

Political-1933

Elections.

North Carolina

Greensboro, N.C.

Man Files a Notice for City Council

GREENSBORO, N.C.—For the first time in the history of the city, a colored man was among the 16 candidates who filed notice of candidacy for the city council in the approaching primary and election. Only six seats are available.

The man who filed his intention with City Clerk Eichhmon was Robert C. Sharpe, proprietor of an incorporated funeral service, 617 S. Ash Street.

While quite a number of colored persons have taken an active interest in other elections, with several hundred registered, the interest has been limited to support some of the candidates.

If Mayor P.C. Lindley should decide to enter the race, all the council, as at present constituted, with the exception of Councilman P. A. Hayes, white, would be in the race for re-election.

Political-1933

Elections.

Ohio.

AN OPEN LETTER

HON. HARRY L. DAVIS,
Mayor of Cleveland,
City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

Guide 11-15-33 Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mayor Davis:

In the election for Mayor, November 7th, Negroes of this city held the balance of power, which was given to you, making your victory sure. There were over 20,000 Negro votes cast for you. Your lead over your opponent was around 14,000. The 20,000 Negro votes could have swung the election to either candidate. Yet the colored vote, as usual, went almost solidly for the Republican candidate.

We belive you realize the value and importance of the Negro vote in an election. Mr. Maurice Maschke realized it when he said a few days ago that without the Negro vote you coult not have been nominated, and that the Republican party owed the Negro a debt that could never be paid.

The Cleveland Guide joined with the greater number of enthusiasts in supporting you in the election November 7th. I felt that you would mean more to the Negro, and to the city than your opponent.

In appreciation for that support which we have outlined, the Negroes of Cleveland will expect of you a fair consideration. They shall expect jobs in proportion to their support. They shall eüpect the elimination of discrimination wherever you may find it in the administration. They shall expect nothing less than the consideration they deserve.

We feel there should be a Negro in your cabinet. We feel there should be Ngroes in other important positions, paying larger salaries than have been paid them before. What fear have you to place them as long as it is necesarry for you to depend on them for the election?

Gratitude is a ringing virtue that reveals the soul of a real man.

Yours very truly,
Eugene F. Cheeks
Managing Editor

ELECTION BRIEFS

(By the Editor)

For the third time Cleveland sends three Negroes to the City Council, the only city in the U. S. to have three Negroes in its legislative body. Guide 11-15-33

The vote of over 280,000 was the largest ever to be made in Cleveland. Cleveland, Ohio,

For the first time a councilmanic candidate was written in and elected.



PERRY B. JACKSON

Guide 11-15-33 Cleveland, Ohio

Councilman Perry B. Jackson is being urged for an important post in the Davis administration.



Dr. Le Roy N. Bundy was re-elected to council.

WHITES BACK NEGRO WOMAN FOR CLEVELAND SCHOOL POST

CLEVELAND.— (ANP) —Turning a new page in the political history of Cleveland, the candidacy of Mrs. Mary B. Martin for reelection to the Cleveland Board of Education, endorsed and backed by a city-wide committee of civic leaders, presents one of the most heartening aspects of interracial comity that this city has ever witnessed.

Elected four years ago as the first colored member on the board Mrs. Martin, wife of Attorney Alexander H. Martin, and a former school teacher, faced the trying and ticklish job of setting the pattern of Negro representation on one of the most important units of the city's administrative functions —a unit which creates the policies for the entire public school system and spends more than 17 million dollars per year as its budget.

No Limit on Activities

Quietly and without ado, Mrs Martin has carried on. She has disdained to play to the galleries refusing to build up a fence around her activities which comprised only the Negro's particular interest within its area. Rather she has been a board member whose horizon has taken in the whole sweep of school problems and soberly and intelligently she has jabbed right and left when the occasion warranted, without the hysteria and ballyhoo which capture the imagination of onlookers Yet she has permitted no inroads on the existing order of equal opportunity for children of all races in the Cleveland schools.

It is for such helpful and wholly sensible service on the school board that Mrs. Martin was selected, with three whites, Alfred A. Benesch, Mrs. Malcolm McBride and Laurence H. Norton, by the powerful civic committee after a check-up of 22 candidates who have entered the race. This committee which is financing and conducting the campaign of the four selected candidates is known as the Schools Emergency Committee, and is headed by Carl D. Friebolin.

Prominent Family

The Martin family has been for many years prominent in the public eye. Attorney Martin, one of the earliest colored graduates of the Western Reserve Law school and holder of a Phi Beta Kappa key, has several times been a candidate for judge, his last effort coming within a few hundred votes of election. He is admitted to be one of the most brilliant members of the local bar. Two daughters, Lydia and Sarah, are members of the faculty of North Carolina State and Shaw universities, the latter also winner of a Phi Beta Kappa key. One son, Alexander Jr., was a member of the last graduating class at Western Reserve; Stuart, the youngest, is a student at Ohio State university.

With the backing of the committee, Mrs. Martin's reelection to the school board seems definitely assured.

HALL LOSES IN CINCY COUNCIL RACE: VOTE HEAVY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(CNS)—In the election in Cincinnati November 7th, Frank A. B. Hall, the only Negro ever elected to the City Council, failed of reelection after serving one term as a Republican. He was opposed by both Dabney of the "Union" and A. Dean Smith of "The Bulletin," on account of his record in the Council. Hall, an ex-policeman, made two other attempts to get into the Council, both as an Independent and immediately upon learning of his defeat on the eighth day after the election announces he will run again as an Independent.

Hall was erroneously reported by the Associated Negro Press as one of the nine Councilmen elected. He ran in third place in the first choice vote, receiving 11,828 in a grand total of 163,749 votes cast for 23 candidates. Seven of the nine winning candidates were in the first eight places election night. The only loser was Hall, who drew but few second choice votes in the proportional representation system of voting in Cincinnati's Councilmanic elections. Eight of the candidates were among the first eleven, and the other one C. O. Rose, a charter candidate in fourteenth place with only 4,561 first choice votes, also beat out Hall and landed in winner in the fifteenth count.

It took eight days to make the complete count by the long drawn-out proportional representation system of voting and disclosed the fact that Hall had "fallen just outside the breastworks." Under the old system a voter simply marked a cross opposite the names of his several candidates for Council. Under P. R. he marks nine choices in the order of his preference, the first choice marked "1" etc. It counts for the candidate so long as he needs it and goes to the "2" choice and so on.

The principal groups of candidates nominated for the nine places were: Republicans, Independents and Charterites—made up of Democrats and independent Republicans. "Phil" Dabney, editor of the 'Union,' who now styles himself 'an independent Republican," supported the entire Charter ticket and strongly opposed Hall, who lost but mainly because of the campaign made against him by the 'Union."

It turns out that the Charterites won the Council and five of the nine candidates by just 1,719 votes, a little more than one per cent of the 163,749 votes that were cast. It was by this 1,719 advantage in the tenth count that the Charterites put Frank Hall in tenth place for automatic elimination after seventeen counts.

After the elimination of above 5 per cent of the total of 163,749—about one in every twenty—the valid vote was 155,370 with a quota of 15,538 necessary for the winners. The quota being the valid vote divided by 10 plus one.

Hall, in third place in the first count received 11,828 first choice votes; the leader receiving 34,161, a surplus of 18,623 (the election quota being 15,538) and the second man 13,069.

In the distribution of the surplus of 18,628 in the second count Hall received but 40 additional votes, with an average gain in 15 other recounts of only 90 votes each, reaching a total 13,181 in the seventeenth count. In contrast Rose in fourteenth place in first count received an average gain of 450 in each of 13 recounts.

It was not until almost the very close of the count, lasting eight days, that it was certain that Hall had failed to gain a place among the nine winners. The ninth man who received but 6,569 first choice votes, winning out over Hall (11,828 first choice votes) by a margin of only 1,276, forcing Hall's elimination in tenth place.

Hall charges that unfair methods were used by Republican leaders to prevent his return to the Council. He said at the close of the count: "While I wish to thank my friends for their votes I feel that the Republican organization spent their time getting me defeated. They should not have endorsed me if they felt that way about it. At the next election I will run as an Independent candidate as I wished to do this time.

"I know that pressure was brought to bear on the captain of the Sixteenth Ward to bring about my defeat among my own people I complained against the circulation of marked ballots listing me as eighth or ninth choice in that ward both to Republican officials and other candidates, but it did me no good.

"I had a larger vote this time when I was elected and I surely will be in the race again when the next councilmanic election is held."

DAYTON, O.
NEWS

NOV 6 1933

The Election Issues

Tomorrow is election day. The one thing for a voter to say to himself on election eve is: "With what information and judgment I can muster, I will vote." This is the most an American citizen can ask of himself or his fellows.

This is an unusually interesting and important off-year election. Besides the vital local matters at stake there are the several important measures of statewide scope on which the voters must pass. The careful voter will think these over before he goes to the polls.

They have all been discussed in these columns. There is the question of repeal of national prohibition and also of the state prohibition law. Few voters are in any doubt as to how they want to vote on these measures. Of the 10-mill levy amendment there is more doubt. The need of real estate taxation relief is great, but the taxes must be placed somewhere. The adoption of this amendment means readjustments of taxes which can be very painful.

. . .

The News has favored making the beginning at old-age pensions which one of these proposed measures provides. It has been unable to find any sound reason why the amendment providing home rule for counties should not be adopted. There is opposition, but it is inspired by vested political interests which fear loss of power or income from a modernizing of county government. The clock cannot be stopped to keep men in useless public offices.

Coming down to Dayton, there is the all-important question of giving the city a strong and unified management through the election of the right commissioners. The News has made its own views on this matter plain. We believe our readers will find themselves more than justified in voting the citizens' ticket led by Charles Brennan, who asks that John Haas and Frank Krebs be elected with him as a guarantee of orderly, unified work in the commission as contrasted with the disorder and confusion prevalent for the past two years.

There are four members of the board of education to elect. The ballot, happily, is rich in good material for these posts. What is needed here is obviously the sort of solid, honest sense which has characterized the majority of the board for past years. President Horace Stephens of the present board has served one term and it is fortunate that he is willing to continue to serve. Thomas Mitchell is known for sound character, common sense and fine public spirit. A. Joe Levy has been active in his school interests. Arthur C. Stock would be a sensible and useful member of the board. All of these have children in the schools. The Negroes have presented James A. Parsons, whose fitness for service on the board is everywhere freely admitted. Frank W. Miller is a veteran school man. Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson has served a term on the board, incidentally running for congress. She has made many friends and supporters but is criticized for too much playing politics with school affairs.

The City Commission and the board of education are two fields from which party politics is justly barred. There has been

WHITES BACK NEGRO WOMAN FOR CLEVELAND SCHOOL POST

CLEVELAND.— (ANP) —Turning a new page in the political history of Cleveland, the candidacy of Mrs. Mary B. Martin for reelection to the Cleveland Board of Education, endorsed and backed by a city-wide committee of civic leaders, presents one of the most heartening aspects of interracial comity that this city has ever witnessed.

Elected four years ago as the first colored member on the board Mrs. Martin, wife of Attorney Alexander H. Martin, and a former school teacher, faced the trying and ticklish job of setting the pattern of Negro representation on one of the most important units of the city's administrative functions —a unit which creates the policies for the entire public school system and spends more than 17 million dollars per year as its budget.

No Limit on Activities

Quietly and without ado, Mrs Martin has carried on. She has disdained to play to the galleries refusing to build up a fence around her activities which comprised only the Negro's particular interest within its area. Rather she has been a board member whose horizon has taken in the whole sweep of school problems and soberly and intelligently she has jabbed right and left when the occasion warranted, without the hysteria and ballyhoo which capture the imagination of onlookers Yet she has permitted no inroads on the existing order of equal opportunity for children of all races in the Cleveland schools.

It is for such helpful and wholly sensible service on the school board that Mrs. Martin was selected, with three whites, Alfred A. Benesch, Mrs. Malcolm McBride, and Laurence H. Norton, by the powerful civic committee after a check-up of 22 candidates who have entered the race. This committee which is financing and conducting the campaign of the four selected candidates is known as the Schools Emergency Committee, and is headed by Carl D. Friebolin.

Prominent Family

The Martin family has been for many years prominent in the public eye. Attorney Martin, one of the earliest colored graduates of the Western Reserve Law school and holder of a Phi Beta Kappa key, has several times been a candidate for judge, his last effort coming within a few hundred votes of election. He is admitted to be one of the most brilliant members of the local bar. Two daughters, Lydia and Sarah, are members of the faculty of North Carolina State and Shaw universities, the latter also winner of a Phi Beta Kappa key. One son, Alexander Jr., was a member of the last graduating class at Western Reserve; Stuart, the youngest, is a student at Ohio State university.

With the backing of the committee, Mrs. Martin's reelection to the school board seems definitely assured.

HALL LOSES IN CINCY COUNCIL RACE-VOTE HEAVY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(CNS)—In the election in Cincinnati November 7th, Frank A. B. Hall, the only Negro ever elected to the City Council, failed of reelection after serving one term as a Republican. He was opposed by both Dabney of the "Union" and A. Dean Smith of "The Bulletin," on account of his record in the Council. Hall, an ex-policeman, made two other attempts to get into the Council, both as an Independent and immediately upon learning of his defeat on the eighth day after the election announces he will run again as an Independent.

Hall was erroneously reported by the Associated Negro Press as one of the nine Councilmen elected. He ran in third place in the first choice vote, receiving 11,828 in a grand total of 163,749 votes cast for 23 candidates. Seven of the nine winning candidates were in the first eight places election night. The only loser was Hall, who drew but few second choice votes in the proportional representation system of voting in Cincinnati's Councilmanic elections. Eight of the candidates were among the first eleven, and the other one C. O. Rose, a charter candidate in fourteenth place with only 4,561 first choice votes, also beat out Hall and landed in winner in the fifteenth count.

It took eight days to make the complete count by the long drawn-out proportional representation system of voting and disclosed the fact that Hall had "fallen just outside the breastworks." Under the old system a voter simply marked a cross opposite the names of his several candidates for Council. Under P. R. he marks nine choices in the order of his preference, the first choice marked "1" etc. It counts for the candidate so long as he needs it and goes to the "2" choice and so on.

The principal groups of candidates nominated for the nine places were: Republicans, Independents and Charterites—made up of Democrats and independent Republicans. "Phil" Dabney, editor of the Union," who now styles himself 'an independent Republican," supported the entire Charter ticket and strongly opposed Hall, who lost but mainly because of the campaign made against him by the 'Union."

It turns out that the Charterites won the Council and five of the nine candidates by just 1,719 votes, a little more than one per cent of the 163,749 votes that were cast. It was by this 1,719 advantage in the tenth count that the Charterites put Frank Hall in tenth place for automatic elimination after seventeen counts.

After the elimination of above 5 per cent of the total of 163,749—about one in every twenty—the valid vote was 155,370 with a quota of 15,538 necessary for the winners. The quota being the valid vote divided by 10 plus one.

Hall, in third place in the first count received 11,828 first choice votes; the leader receiving 34,161, a surplus of 18,623 (the election quota being 15,538) and the second man 13,069.

In the distribution of the surplus of 18,628 in the second count Hall received but 40 additional votes, with an average gain in 15 other recounts of only 90 votes each, reaching a total 13,181 in the seventeenth count. In contrast Rose in fourteenth place in first count received an average gain of 450 in each of 13 recounts.

It was not until almost the very close of the count, lasting eight days, that it was certain that Hall had failed to gain a place among the nine winners. The ninth man who received but 6,569 first choice votes, winning out over Hall (11,828 first choice votes) by a margin of only 1,276, forcing Hall's elimination in tenth place.

Hall charges that unfair methods were used by Republican leaders to prevent his return to the Council. He said at the close of the count: "While I wish to thank my friends for their votes I feel that the Republican organization spent their time getting me defeated. They should not have endorsed me if they felt that way about it. At the next election I will run as an Independent candidate as I wished to do this time.

"I know that pressure was brought to bear on the captain of the Sixteenth Ward to bring about my defeat among my own people. I complained against the circulation of marked ballots listing me as eighth or ninth choice in that ward both to Republican officials and other candidates, but it did me no good.

"I had a larger vote this time when I was elected and I surely will be in the race again when the next councilmanic election is held."

DAYTON, O.
NEWS

NOV 6 1933

The Election Issues

Tomorrow is election day. The one thing for a voter to say to himself on election eve is: "With what information and judgment I can muster, I will vote." This is the most an American citizen can ask of himself or his fellows.

This is an unusually interesting and important off-year election. Besides the vital local matters at stake there are the several important measures of statewide scope on which the voters must pass. The careful voter will think these over before he goes to the polls.

They have all been discussed in these columns. There is the question of repeal of national prohibition and also of the state prohibition law. Few voters are in any doubt as to how they want to vote on these measures. Of the 10-mill levy amendment there is more doubt. The need of real estate taxation relief is great, but the taxes must be placed somewhere. The adoption of this amendment means readjustments of taxes which can be very painful.

. . . .

The News has favored making the beginning at old-age pensions which one of these proposed measures provides. It has been unable to find any sound reason why the amendment providing home rule for counties should not be adopted. There is opposition, but it is inspired by vested political interests which fear loss of power or income from a modernizing of county government. The clock cannot be stopped to keep men in useless public offices.

Coming down to Dayton, there is the all-important question of giving the city a strong and unified management through the election of the right commissioners. The News has made its own views on this matter plain. We believe our readers will find themselves more than justified in voting the citizens' ticket led by Charles Brennan, who asks that John Haas and Frank Krebs be elected with him as a guarantee of orderly, unified work in the commission as contrasted with the disorder and confusion prevalent for the past two years.

There are four members of the board of education to elect. The ballot, happily, is rich in good material for these posts. What is needed here is obviously the sort of solid, honest sense which has characterized the majority of the board for past years. President Horace Stephens of the present board has served one term and it is fortunate that he is willing to continue to serve. Thomas Mitchell is known for sound character, common sense and fine public spirit. A. Joe Levy has been active in his school interests. Arthur C. Stock would be a sensible and useful member of the board. All of these have children in the schools. The Negroes have presented James A. Parsons, whose fitness for service on the board is everywhere freely admitted. Frank W. Miller is a veteran school man. Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson has served a term on the board, incidentally running for congress. She has made many friends and supporters but is criticized for too much playing politics with school affairs.

The City Commission and the board of education are two fields from which party politics is justly barred. There has been

Political - 1933

Elections.

Ohio.

TOLEDO, O.
TIMES
JAN 11 1933

Sutfield Enters Race for Council

Sidney Sutfield, colored, of 862 Indiana avenue, has obtained petitions at the board of elections to qualify as a candidate for council in the Ninth ward. The ward is now represented by A. J. Lee.

Petitions also have been issued to qualify George Pahl, 121 Tenth street, in the Seventh ward; Hugh J. Carroll, 314 Clark street, Nineteenth ward; John Holas, 2814 Lagrange street, Fourth ward, and Frank Mediord, 2124 North Erie street. First ward.

Elected to City Council in Ohio



PERRY B. JACKSON

Cleveland attorney, and a former member of the Ohio General Assembly, who was elected as a member of the city council Monday, August 21, to succeed to the seat made vacant by the resignation of Clayborne George, attorney, who is a candidate for judge of the municipal court. Mr. Jackson was recently elected president of the Ohio State Association of Elks, and is also identified with the Masons and Tabors. He has been for a number of years general counsel for the Alpha Phi

FEELS NEED OF 3 COUNCILMEN IN CLEVELAND

Eugene Francis Cheeks, editor and founder of the Cleveland Guide, who was a candidate for Congress from the 21st congressional district of Ohio last year, has entered the race for city council, in the 18th ward.

Guide 5-1-33

Cheek's decision to run for council in that ward came immediately after Councilman Clayborne George, Republican ward leader in the 18th, decided to run for municipal judge, instead of for reelection to the council.

"I shall not run against George, if he decides to run for reelection to the council, nor against any one of the other Negro councilmen" Cheeks stated some weeks ago when he was asked if he would run for council, this year.

Cleveland Ohio

"I know more people in the 18th ward than in any other ward in the city, and I believe more in that ward know me, and can vouch for things I have tried to do for my people in this city, during the past five years I have served as an editor, and during the time previous to my editorship, when I was active in politics in the interest of worthy candidates of my group, and helped elect George as the first Negro to council from the east end," Cheeks continued.

"Three Negro councilmen in our city council have held the balance of power in issues that have come before the council, and have been in a position to demand certain things. It will be a calamity if we fail to elect three Negro councilmen this year," he pointed out.

About 75% of the ward is populated with Negroes.

"Much has been accomplished by our three councilmen, and much remains to be accomplished. If the people of the 18th ward wish to send me to council, I shall gladly serve them, and shall try to make that service the best I am capable of rendering.

"I expect to conduct a clean campaign, and vilify no opponent. The people of the ward will be judges of their choice," he concluded.

Cheeks is a graduate of Bolton School, Central High School, and has had about three years of college training at Adelbert College, and Cleveland College of Western Reserve University. He operated a printing businss in this city for about ten years, and has served as manager



Eugene F. Cheeks

and editor of different newspapers for about five years.

He is a member of the well known Modern Crusaders of the World, former Elk, and is president of the Federation of Colored Clubs, a local federation with a total membership of about 1500 people, which was organized by him.

Cheeks is about to go to press with a book he has written for publication, and which has taken him 15 years to write.

He will run on a non-partisan ticket as he did in the Congressional campaign. The city election is non-partisan.

Cheeks has pledged his support, and that of the Cleveland Guide to the candidacy of Clayborn George, for judge.

Cheeks has pledged his support, and that of the Cleveland Guide to the candidacy of Clayborn George, for judge.

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER
JUN 7 1933

LEADERSHIP In Club Is Resigned

By Fred Schneller At Meeting In Sixteenth Ward.

A. Lee Beaty, Negro, To Be Successor — Quick Change In County Set-Up Forecast.

Fred Schneller, former Chairman of the Central Committee of the Republican Party in Hamilton County, resigned as Chairman of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club last night at a meeting of Executive Committeemen of that ward.

His place will be filled by A. Lee Beaty, Negro, former Assistant District Attorney, it was announced. William H. Gray resigned his position as Executive Committeeman at last night's meeting to make a vacancy for Beaty, since it is compulsory for the Chairman of the ward to be a member of the committee.

All committeemen expressed deep regret at Schneller's resignation.

The new set-up in the Republican organization in Hamilton County is expected to be functioning within ten days, probably with Charles E. Tudor, former Safety Director, as Chairman of the new Central Committee, and Robert A. Taft, Executiv Committee Chairman, as Chairman of the new Executive Committee.

Definite decision on the Tudor appointment will be made tonight when the Central Committee will accept the resignation of Fred Schneller, Chairman for years, and name his successor. Mr. Tudor is out of the city and will not return until Saturday, but it was said yesterday that he was one of the leading contenders for the place and that his appointment was not unlikely.

Since the Central Committee has been shorn of virtually all powers by the new constitution, which is to be adopted tonight, the position is of far less importance than it was under the Chairmanship of Mr. Schneller. Its chief duty will be to meet every two years, organize and name a Nominating Committee of seven to select 45 members of the Executive Committee. Meetings, however, may be held on call at any time.

Prior to the new set-up this committee had the power to approve or disapprove all acts of the Executive Committee, which gave it broad powers in the organization.

The unexpected resignation of Mr. Schneller, announced Monday night at a meeting of Ward and Township Chairmen, forced matters to a head sooner than expected, it was said. It will be formally submitted to the committee tonight.

Both the Executive and Central Committees will meet today to pass on the new constitution. It was approved by the Ward and Township Chairmen Monday night, thereby virtually assuring its acceptance almost unanimously. The Executive Committee will go over it this afternoon and put in amendments that were agreed upon Monday night, and submit it to the Central Commitee tonight for its approval.

A Nominating Committee of seven will be named by that committee to select its 45 representatives on the new Executive Committee. This committee is expected to report within a week or so, which would make possible the immediate organization of the new Executive Committee. Approval of the nominations lies with the Central Committee.

One of the first objectives of the new Executive Committee will be to bridge the gap that now exists between the Republican organization and the Independent Republicans who in recent years have been voting with the Democrats to elect a Charter ticket in the city and a Citizens ticket in the county.

Ranking Republican executives hope they can bring the independents back into the fold in time to win most of the seats in City Council in November. In the last Council election the Charter group elected five and the Republicans four, a gain of one Republican over the preceding two-year period.

With sufficient backing from the Independents it is possible for the Republicans to take five of the nine Council seats in the November election. Executives of the party are making no secret of the fact that they will bend every effort to bring

he is sales manager of the Tudor ments, McMillan Street. He is 55
Boiler Manufacturing Company, 15years old and married.
East Third Street. He formerly
was the Thirteenth Ward Council-
man from Avondale.
In recent years he has been liv-
ing in the Kemper Lane Apart-

this about. Such an outcome would the new Central Committee would
give them control of City Councileliminate the "gang" charge that
and the City Hall for the firsthas been levelled at the Republican
time since Murray Seasongood, atorganization in past elections, was
the head of the Charterites. G. O. P. leaders said yesterday.
wrested it from their grasp. He was Safety Director of the In
Mr. Tudor's selection as head ofcity from 1920 to 1926. At present

Political-1933

Elections

Ohio.

TOLEDO, O.
TIMES
JAN 11 1933

Sutfield Enters Race for Council

Sidney Sutfield, colored, of 862 Indiana avenue, has obtained petitions at the board of elections to qualify as a candidate for council in the Ninth ward. The ward is now represented by A. J. Lee.

Petitions also have been issued to qualify George Pahl, 121 Tenth street, in the Seventh ward; Hugh J. Carroll, 314 Clark street, Nineteenth ward; John Holas, 2814 Lagrange street, Fourth ward, and Frank Mediord, 2124 North Erie street. First ward.

Elected to City Council in Ohio



PERRY B. JACKSON

Cleveland attorney, and a former member of the Ohio General Assembly, who was elected as a member of the city council Monday, August 21, to succeed to the seat made vacant by the resignation of Clayborne George, attorney, who is a candidate for judge of the municipal court. Mr. Jackson was recently elected president of the Ohio State Association of Elks, and is also identified with the Masons and Tabors. He has been for a number of years general counsel for the Alpha Phi

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER
JUN 1 1933

FEELS NEED OF 3 COUNCILMEN IN CLEVELAND

Eugene Francis Cheeks, editor and founder of the Cleveland Guide, who was a candidate for Congress from the 21st congressional district of Ohio last year, has entered the race for city council, in the 18th ward.

Cheek's decision to run for council in that ward came immediately after Councilman Clayborne George, Republican ward leader in the 18th, decided to run for municipal judge, instead of for reelection to the council.

"I shall not run against George, if he decides to run for reelection to the council, nor against any one of the other Negro councilmen" Cheeks stated some weeks ago when he was asked if he would run for council, this year.

"I know more people in the 18th ward than in any other ward in the city, and I believe more in that ward know me, and can vouch for things I have tried to do for my people in this city, during the past five years I have served as an editor, and during the time previous to my editorship, when I was active in politics in the interest of worthy candidates of my group, and helped elect George as the first Negro to council from the east end," Cheeks continued.

"Three Negro councilmen in our city council have held the balance of power in issues that have come before the council, and have been in a position to demand certain things. It will be a calamity if we fail to elect three Negro councilmen this year," he pointed out.

About 75% of the ward is populated with Negroes.

"Much has been accomplished by our three councilmen, and much remains to be accomplished. If the people of the 18th ward wish to send me to council, I shall gladly serve them, and shall try to make that service the best I am capable of rendering.

"I expect to conduct a clean campaign, and vilify no opponent. The people of the ward will be judges of their choice," he concluded.

Cheeks is a graduate of Bolton School, Central High School, and has had about three years of college training at Adelbert College, and Cleveland College of Western Reserve University. He operated a printing businss in this city for about ten years, and has served as manager



Eugene F. Cheeks

and editor of different newspapers for about five years.

He is a member of the well known Modern Crusaders of the World, former Elk, and is president of the Federation of Colored Clubs, a local federation with a total membership campaign. The city election is non-partisan.

Cheeks has pledged his support, and that of the Cleveland Guide to the candidacy of Clayborn George, for judge.

Cheeks is about to go to press with a book he has written for publication, and which has taken him 15 years to write.

He will run on a non-partisan ticket as he did in the Congressional campaign. The city election is non-partisan.

Cheeks has pledged his support, and that of the Cleveland Guide to the candidacy of Clayborn George, for judge.

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER
JUN 7 1933

LEADERSHIP In Club Is Resigned

By Fred Schneller At Meeting In Sixteenth Ward.

A. Lee Beaty, Negro, To Be Successor — Quick Change In County Set-Up Forecast.

Fred Schneller, former Chairman of the Central Committee of the Republican Party in Hamilton County, resigned as Chairman of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club last night at a meeting of Executive Committeemen of that ward.

His place will be filled by A. Lee Beaty, Negro, former Assistant District Attorney, it was announced. William H. Gray resigned his position as Executive Committeeman at last night's meeting to make a vacancy for Beaty, since it is compulsory for the Chairman of the ward to be a member of the committee.

All committeemen expressed deep regret at Schneller's resignation.

The new set-up in the Republican organization in Hamilton County is expected to be functioning within ten days, probably with Charles E. Tudor, former Safety Director, as Chairman of the new Central Committee, and Robert A. Taft, Executiv Committee Chairman, as Chairman of the new Executive Committee.

Definite decision on the Tudor appointment will be made tonight when the Central Committee will accept the resignation of Fred Schneller, Chairman for years, and name his successor. Mr. Tudor is out of the city and will not return until Saturday, but it was said yesterday that he was one of the leading contenders for the place and that his appointment was not unlikely.

Since the Central Committee has been shorn of virtually all powers by the new constitution, which is to be adopted tonight, the position is of far less importance than it was under the Chairmanship of Mr. Schneller. Its chief duty will be to meet every two years, organize and name a Nominating Committee of seven to select 45 members of the Executive Committee. Meetings, however, may be held on call at any time.

Prior to the new set-up this committee had the power to approve or disapprove all acts of the Executive Committee, which gave it broad powers in the organization.

The unexpected resignation of Mr. Schneller, announced Monday night at a meeting of Ward and Township Chairmen, forced matters to a head sooner than expected, it was said. It will be formally submitted to the committee tonight. Both the Executive and Central Committees will meet today to pass on the new constitution. It was approved by the Ward and Township Chairmen Monday night, thereby virtually assuring its acceptance almost unanimously. The Executive Committee will go over it this afternoon and put in amendments that were agreed upon Monday night, and submit it to the Central Committee tonight for its approval.

Nominating Committee of seven will be named by that committee to select its 45 representatives on the new Executive Committee. This committee is expected to report within a week or so, which would make possible the immediate organization of the new Executive Committee. Approval of the nominations lies with the Central Committee.

One of the first objectives of the new Executive Committee will be to bridge the gap that now exists between the Republican organization and the Independent Republicans who in recent years have been voting with the Democrats to elect a Charter ticket in the city and a Citizens ticket in the county.

Ranking Republican executives hope they can bring the independents back into the fold in time to win most of the seats in City Council in November. In the last Council election the Charter group elected five and the Republicans four, a gain of one Republican over the preceding two-year period.

With sufficient backing from the Independents it is possible for the Republicans to take five of the nine Council seats in the November election. Executives of the party are making no secret of the fact that they will bend every effort to bring

55

He is sales manager of the Tudor Manufacturing Company, 15 years old and married.



Eugene F. Cheeks, editor of the Cleveland Guide, who is a candidate for council from the 18th ward pledges his support to the eradication of pick pockets, thugs, and robbers who have been found attacking citi proposes to have every thug and rob proposes to have evry thug and rob ber within the bound of the ward arrested and prosecuted, even thougl it is necessary to patrol the street day and night.

It is reported that several women have had their pocket books snatch ed from them on East 83rd street O. C. Clymer, 1900 East 98th St. was robbed and beaten by five youths in the vicinity of East 90th Street and Cedar, a few days ago.

"If the police force is unable to cope with the crimes, I propose to meuset volunteers, under the direction of the police department, in order to make the 18th ward safe for the women and children, who are forced to go through the streets," Cheeks said.

Both Parties Unite In Re-Electing Lucas As Cadiz Town Clerk

BECOMES COUNCILMAN

CADIZ, O., Aug. 10.—Unopposed by Republican or Democrat candidates, William Henry Lucas, who is serving his 51st year as Cadiz town clerk, was nominated for his 26th term at today's primaries. Although a Republican, Democrats of the town have joined with Republicans in recognition of the gentlemanly and highly efficient colored man who is believed to hold the American all-time record for municipal clerkships.

Born in Virginia 82 years ago, when the state was permitting slavery, Lucas and his father were free and the latter has official papers from Richmond showing that he was free-born. His parents brought him to Cadiz just 50 years ago because Cadiz then was recognized for its adherence to the American doctrine of tolerance and gave colored children opportunity for education just as it did white children. The first Cadiz high school graduate, the veteran clerk was able to get a diploma there through money he earned in working about the home of John A. Bingham, first U. S. Envoy to Japan, author of the 14th amendment and counsel in the trial of Lincoln conspirators. He served as principal of the Negro school from 1872 to 1921 and was superintendent of the African M. E. Sunday School 50 years, retiring in 1924. He has a complete and convenient index of all municipa business for a half century and this has won him fame not only in Cadiz, but throughout the state among attorneys and bond company representatives.



PERRY B. JACKSON

Perry B. Jackson, former state representative, and prominent local attorney, was chosen councilman August 21st to fill out the un-expired time of Councilman Claybourne George, who resigned to run for judge.

Mr. Jackson is the president of the Elks state organization, and first vice president of the Federation of Colored Clubs. He is also former exalted ruler of King Tut, and has held many important positions in local clubs and organizations. He will not run for council in the fall election. Eugene F. Cheeks, editor of the Cleveland Guide is a candidate for the office now held by Mr. Jackson. and will run from the 18th ward

The Task Of Picking Councilmanic Candidates

The city election for our councilmanic candidates, approaches. Many candidates enter the race for a seat in the city council. The question of picking the right candidate faces the electorate. Who shall I vote for? What candidate will serve the community best? What candidate is qualified? Those are some of the questions that will be advanced.

Picking a candidate should be a sacred duty to every voter, and should be done with all care. Partisan selections should be carefully avoided, unless there are similar qualifications in other respects. This, above all, seems to be the paramount issue in the selection of a candidate, and it should be the last thing to decide. Realizing the insignificance of party classification, the citizens of Cleveland have approved a city charter that prohibits partisan elections, for the city officials. That act should serve as a guide in the selection of candidates. History has shown that there are outstanding public officials of various parties, elected from time to time.

But there are a few characteristics that a candidate should possess when he offers himself as a candidate for council, especially those in our own wards. First, there should be a special program in mind, to be accomplished in the office. That program should be in behalf of the group. A Negro candidate may be elected to serve all the people of the city, but a Negro candidate should have a special program for his group, because Negroes have been denied the equal chances given to other groups, and he needs special attention. When the candidate has attended to the special matters of his group, then he can devote his other time to the other groups, and the rest of the city. That is one reason why we need to elect members of our own group.

A candidate should have a special interest in his duties, and his program, and should be eager to secure the opportunity to effect his program. That interest should be a predominating factor in his candidacy, and in his desire for election.

The candidate should be able to point out certain activities that will prove his interest in his group. He should have to his credit, efforts in behalf of justice for his group. If we are not to elect candidates to our city council because of their interest in our group, and because of a special program in our behalf, it is not necessary that a Negro candidate be elected, since other groups can engineer activities for the entire city.

A candidate should have had sufficient school training, and should be possessed with "common sense." He should be able to draw lines where divisions are needed, and eliminate lines when union is necessary.

These are paramount issues in the race for council. A candidate should not be selected in our wards, unless he possesses these requirements.

Political - 1933

Ohio.

Elections.

Sweeney to Speak

Cleveland Guide

9-15-33

Eastside Roosevelt-Repeal Club Arranges Meeting

Cleveland, Ohio.

Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, the insurgent Democrat, who is a candidate for mayor and who is covering the city telling the truths regarding the present and past administrations at city hall, has announced that he is to devote two of his big tent meetings to discuss issues of the campaign amongst the Negro voters of the city.

The first tent meeting will be held in the Eighteenth Ward at East 79th Street and Cedar Avenue, Sept. 12th at 8 P. M.. The second meeting will be Sept. 22 at East 49th Street and Woodland Avenue.

Every citizen is invited to these meetings. Enthusiasm for Sweeney in this particular territory indicates that several thousand will be on hand.

As a member of the legislature, as a judge of the municipal court and as a congressman, Sweeney has been fair, honest, and unbiased. He detests most thouroughly anything approaching bigotry, intolerence or prejudice and as mayor he will be found eager to give everybody a square deal in his "New Deal" program.

When he was on th bnch h deidc

When he was on the bench he decided his cases with remarkable fairness and hundreds will swear to his lack of bias and his friedliness.

Sweeney was a pioneer in the movement to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. He attacked hyprocrites who drank wet and voted dry. He still stands for personal liberty.

This congreeman was the early supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt in Ohio. He seeks to bring to Cleveland a "New Deal" patterned after that given the country by President Roosevelt, to synchronize the city government with that of the nation and to develop in the citizenry a political philosophy attuned to that of the nation's great leader. He, therefore, justly advocates "Back Roosevelt" in this campaign.

Cleveland is to hear much more from, and of Martin L. Sweeney.

With characteristic frankness, he was the first candidate to announce a plaform—a platform immediately acclaimed as a document conceived in the best interests of the people of Cleveland. On that platform Martin L. Sweeney stands and if he is elected he can be relied upon to carry it out.

The meeting is being arranged by the East-side Roosevelt-Repeal Club, under the supervision of downtown headquarters. Attorney Fred D. Roseboro, president of the East-end club, will preside.

The program will include musical numbers, and speaking. It promises to be one of the most enthusiastic and well-attended political meetings that has yet been held in the East end, during the campaign.

School Board Post Is Sought For Dayton Man

Argus

9-23-33

DAYTON, Ohio— (ANP) The long felt need of a representative on the municipal school board here is being acted upon by citizens. More than 1,500 colored citizens have signed a petition urging the candidacy of James A. Parson to the position. Only 795 signatures were needed.

Mr. Parson who is metalurgical engineer of the Durrion company, has received the Harmon award, and is a member of the American Steel Treatment Society. He is executive vice president of the National Technical Association and is the author of several engineering articles appearing in national journals of the craft.

He is running individually and independent of any slate or group of candidates.

Opposes Prejudice

Cleveland Guide

DEFIES UNION ON DISCRIMINATION ISSUE

9-15-33

Eugene Francis Cheeks, candidate for council from the 18th ward, is risking his election in defying the local printers' union which insists on him having his printing done at a union shop, while there are no Negro printing shops in the union.

Cleveland Ohio

Cheeks makes it clear to the union that he will have his printing done by a non-union Negro print shop, since there are no union shops among our group here. It is said, unions oppose candidates who do not use the union label.

Cheeks says the interest of his race comes before his election, and that he will fight for those rights at any cost.

The following letter sent to the union, by Cheeks explains his stand:

August 26, 1933

Mr. Isaac L. S. Smink, secretary
Allied Printing Trades Council
1559 East 17th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Smink:

I have your letter of August 25th, in which you urge me, as a candidate for council, to have my printing done at one of your shops, so that it will bear the union label.

As editor of The Cleveland Guide, I have maintained a policy, both for the paper, and for myself, to purchase supplies first from my own group, if there are any in the business, in view of the fact that the Negro is the first to be fired and the last to be hired on white jobs, and it has become necessary for his own group to promulgate and support Negro enterprises, in order to maintain the Negroes' economic status, and provide for his bare necessities.

It is generally understood that unions prohibit Negro membership, in many cases. Negroes have been denied membership in unions where employment might be assured, and are treated as "scabs" if they attempt to work when union workers refuse. With my knowledge of printing conditions in Cleveland, I am unable to point out a single Negro establishment here that is a member of your union.

Since there is no Negro printing establishment, labeled as "union" to which I may go for printing, I choose to have my printing done by a non-union Negro shop, since my duty to my race comes first.

It is said that any candidate who fails to produce printing for his campaign, without your label, may have his signs defaced or torn down, and your organization mustered against his candidacy. I assure you that whatever the results may be, I shall maintain my policy, and lend my support to a group that has been denied its justice. If my election depends on the denial of those things I owe my group, I face defeat, boldly.

The most important plank in my platform calls for the elimination of discrimination against my group, and it would be folly to fail in my plans at the beginning of my campaign.

If my election depends on my denying my group those things which have been denied, unjustly, on other occasions, then I shall not hope for the election.

Yours very truly,
Eugene Francis Cheeks

MANY ELECTED

COLORED CANDIDATES WIN IN OHIO, PENN. & NEW YORK— FRED MOORE & DALMAS STEELE LOSE

Guardian

Cleveland, O., Nov. 8.—Lawrence O Payne, Leroy N. Blundy and J. E. Hubbard were elected to the City Council Tuesday by huge majorities.

Claiborne George, former Councilman who resigned to run for a judgeship conceded his defeat.

11-11-33

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8, 1933—Councilman Frank B. Hill, candidate for re-election, appeared certain of victory, according to reports Wednesday morning.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1933—Smashing the Vare machine, Democrats and Independent Republicans won every major office at the polls Tuesday. Edward W Henry, who filed as a Democrat against John C. Ashbury, Vare Republican for magistrate, won the election.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 8, 1933—Pittsburgh voters led by Robert L. Vann, assistant to the United States attorney general, joined the ranks of the Democratic organization here Tuesday, and with their vote acting as a balance of power, overthrew a 25 year monopoly of Republican rule to send William N. McNair and his entire Democratic Councilmanic ticket into office in one of the biggest political upsets in the country.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1933—The only successful Fusion candidate in Harlem was Conrad A. Johnson in the Twenty-first Aldermanic District who defeated Alderman John William Smith, Democrat, for re-election to the Board of Aldermen.

Major LaGuardia lost the 19th Assembly District as did Fred R. Moore for Alderman and Clayton T. French for Assembly. The successful Tammany candidates in the 19th District were Chas. W Bradford and James E. Stephens, who was re-elected.

Another surprise of the campaign was the defeat of J. Dalmus Steel for Assemblyman in the 21st Assembly District by Henry Bernstein, white, Tammany candidate.

CINCINNATI, O.
TIMES STAR
NOV 3 1933

3 Win in Nomination for City Council

Defender 10-14-33

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.—One of the most spectacular primary contests in the history of Cleveland's so-called "black belt" came to a close with Councilmen Lawrence O. Payne and Leroy N. Bundy winning nominations with record votes in the 11th and 17th wards, completely routing their opponents both Republican and Democratic.

Payne received 4,841 votes, while his two competitors, Dr. E. J. Gregg and J. W. Ribbins, received 526 and 680, respectively.

In the 17th ward, Bundy received 3,286 votes, while his opponents, Dr. Childress, Mr. Dicks and Mr. Gigliotta (the latter two white), received 345, 141 and 767, respectively.



Dr. Bundy

The most surprising feature of the election was the vote of confidence given John E. Hubbard, well-know insurance man in the 18th ward, by his friends over his nearest competitor, Charles S. Smith, secretary to many directors of public safety for 35 years.

Hubbard Beats Smith

Hubbard received 2,880 votes, while Smith received 1,823. Three other candidates opposing Hubbard were Dr. James Owen, Democratic candidate; Eugene F. Cheeks, independent Democratic candidate, and Dr. Edward A. Bailey, independent Republican, who received 896, 91 and 102 votes, respectively.

The final contest will be staged Nov. 7 between Hubbard and Smith. Smith's candidacy was managed by Attorney Harold Gassaway, while Holly Cooley, former deputy in the county clerk's office, managed Hubbard's campaign. It was said to be a fight between the "old guard" and the "new guard," with the "new guard" winning.

Smith and Gassaway lost their own precincts very heavily to Hubbard, and Smith's friends are wondering why the loss of their own precincts. Floor Leader Herman Finkle (white), one of the strongest leaders in the Republican party for years, refused to be outdone by A. C. Clark, the gas station operator, and Pat Hughes (white). Finkle received 3,820 votes and Clark and Hughes, 527 and 850, respectively. Finkle has the reputation of being our greatest friend in the 12th ward

TWO NEGRO CANDIDATES

Two Negro candidates are contesting for councilman in the Fourth Ward, Lockland. Dr. John H. Wallace is the candidate on the Citizens ticket. His opponent is Edward E. Minnes on the Republican ticket.

Attorney's Wife Seeks Another 4-Year Term

Defender 10-21-33

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Turning a new page in the political history of this city, the candidacy of Mrs. Mary B. Martin for re-election to the Cleveland board of education, indorsed and backed by a city-wide committee of civic leaders, presents one of the most heartening aspects of interracial comity that this city has ever witnessed.

Elected four years ago as the first Race member of the school board, Mrs. Martin, wife of Atty. Alexander H. Martin, and a former school teacher, faced the trying and ticklish job of setting the pattern of Race representation on one of the city's most important administrative units, which creates the policies for the entire public school system and expends more than $17,000,000 as its annual budget.

Carried on Soberly

Quietly and without ado, Mrs. Martin has carried on. She has disdained to play to the galleries, refusing to build up a fence around her activities which would comprise only the Race's particular interests within its area. Rather she has been a board member whose horizon has taken in the whole sweep of school problems, and soberly and intelligently she has jabbed right and left, when the occasion warranted, without the hysteria which captures the imagination of onlookers. Yet she has permitted no inroads on the existing order of equal opportunity for children of all races in the Cleveland schools.

It is for such helpful and wholly sensible service on the school board that Mrs. Martin was selected with three whites, Alfred A. Benesch, Mrs. Malcolm McBride and Laurence A. Norton, by the powerful civic committee, after a checkup of the 22 candidates who have entered the race. This committee, which is financing and conducting the campaign of the four selected candidates, is known as the schools emergency committee and is headed by Carl D. Friebolin.

With the backing of the powerful committee Mrs. Martin's re-election to the board of education seems definitely assured.

Alva Corlott enjoined the Board of Elections from wholesale challenge of voters in the colored districts, except through public hearings as required by Ohio election laws.

Mrs. Mary B. Martin, first colored member of the Board of Education, whose candidacy for re-election was sponsored and conducted by a city-wide committee, was an easy winner. Dr. D. Ormond Walker, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church, also a candidate for the School Board, failed of election, as did former Councilman George, candidate for municipal judge.

COLORED VOTERS OF CLEVELAND, HOLDING BALANCE OF POWER, SWEEP DEMOCRATS FROM OFFICE

Defender 11-18-33

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—(ANP)—Maintaining a six year unbroken record, three colored men were again elected to the City Council, Tuesday, when thirty thousand colored voters, stung to the quick by a vicious attempt of the local Democratic organization to disfranchise 12,000 of their number by a wholesale challenge of votes, swept Ray T. Miller, Republican, from office elected Harry L. Davis, Democrat, mayor for the fourth time, and sent Lawrence O. Payne, Leroy N. Bundy, and John Hubbard, all Negroes to Council.

The municipality election which was one of the most bitterly contested in local political history, developed in its closing days as a duel between the power of massed colored voters in Wards Eleven, Twelve , Seventeen and Eighteen, and the strongly-entrenched Democratic organization, when the race issue was injected into the campaign speeches of Ray T. Miller, Democratic mayor, candidate for re-election.

The questions of inter-marriage; keeping the City Hall filled with white faces only; and the danger of what Miller termed the certain domination of city government by Councilmen Payne, Bundy, and former Councilman Clayborne George, if Harry L. Davis were elected mayor, fused the campaign issues to a white-hot heat in the minds of colored voters, and they delivered a smashing blow to Democratic hopes for success when they send Davis out of the black belt with more than twenty thousand votes to spare in his race with Miller. Davis was elected by a margin of nearly fifteen thousand votes, thus demonstrating that the real balance of power in Cleveland politics is in the hands of colored voters.

The brazen attempt at disfranchisement of the big block of colored voters was rendered abortive Monday, when Common Pleas Judge

Political - 1933

Ohio.

Elections.

CLEVELAND ELECTS 4 TO ITS COUNCIL

Ten Negroes In All Elected To Public Offices

1-25-33

(Another Story, Page 14)

By Q. M. FORTE

CLEVELAND, Ohio—(ANP)—Maintaining a six year unbroken record, three colored men were again elected to the City Council, Tuesday, Nov. 7, when thirty thousand colored voters, stung to the quick by a vicious attempt of the local Democratic organization to disfranchise 12,000 of their number by a wholesale challenge of votes, swept Ray T. Miller from office, elected Harry L. Davis mayor for the fourth time, and sent Lawrence O. Payne, Leroy N. Bundy and John E. Hubbard to Council.

The mayoralty election which was one of the most bitterly contested in local political history, developed in its closing days as a duel between the power of massed colored voters in wards eleven, twelve, seventeen, and ighteen, and the strongly-entrenched Democratic organization, when the race issue was injected into the campaign speeches of Ray T. Miller, Democratic mayor, candidate for reelection.

Issues Raised

The questions of intermarriage, keeping the City Hall filled with white faces, only, and the danger of what Miller termed the certain domination of city government by Councilmen Payne, Bundy, and former Councilman Sam Clayborne George, if Harry L. Davis were elected mayor, fused the campaign issues to a white-hot heat in the minds of colored voters, and they delivered a smashing blow to the Democratic hopes for success when they sent Davis out of the black belt with more than twenty thousand votes to spare in his race with Miller.

Davis was elected by a margin of nearly fifteen thousand votes, thus demonstrating that the real balance of power in Cleveland politics is in the hands of colored voters.

Court Rules

The brazen attempt at disfranchisement of the big block of colored voters was rendered abortive Monday, November 6, when Common Pleas Judge Alva Corlett enjoined the board of elections from a wholesale challenge of voters in the colored districts, except the public hearings as required by Ohio election laws.

Mrs. Mary B. Martin, first colored member of the board of education, whose candidacy for reelection was sponsored and conducted by a city-wide committee, was an easy winner. Dr. D. Ormond Walker, pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, also a candidate for the school board, failed of election, as did former Councilman George, candidate for municipal judge.

ORANGE, N. J.—William S. Hargraves, a physician, won election to Assembly on the Republic ticket, becoming successor to J. Mercer Burrell, of Newark, an attorney, from Essex County. (Detailed Story, page 14).

HENRY BEATS ASBURY FOR JUSTICESHIP IN PHILLY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — (ANP) — Judge Edward W. Henry, who while serving as a justice of peace elected on a Repubican ticket, changed his affiliation to the Democratic party, showed his political sagacity, when Tuesday, November 7, he was elected to succeed himself over John C. Asbury, Republican leader who had the support of the Vare machine.

WOMEN DELEGATES TO G. O. P. CONFAB

PASEDENA, Calif.—(ANP)—Representing the Woman's Political Study Clubs of California, Mrs. Betty Hill, and Dr. Vada Somerville were delegates to the annual convention of the Federated Republican Women's clubs which met in the Shakespeare Club here last week. Over five hundred white women attended the sessions. Mrs. Hill was accorded a tremendous ovation when she spoke on the evening's program.

By ALLEN GRENVILLE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three Negroes —one assemblyman and two aldermen—were chosen for office here Tuesday, November 7, in one of the most hectic election days ever experienced in New York—but Harlem taught the rest of the city how to vote peaceably and respectfully, and although there were fist fights, gunplay, the use of lead pipes, and other sorts of violence in other sections, this largest Negro community in the world, refrained from resorting to the methods of the underworld.

James E. Stephens, who has won the race for the Assembly on two other occasions, again carried the 19th District and kept the flag of Tammany flying high; C. W. Bradford, a Hampton Institute graduate, put the skids under Fred R. Moore, 19th district alderman, editor of the New York Age, and 70-year-old Republican; and Atty. Conrad W. Johnson, Republican, defeated John William Smith, regular Democratic member of the board of aldermen—Harlem, in other words, sent Harlemites to office wherever it had a chance.

Violent Baffling Race

In the violent, baffling race for mayor, New York repudiated Tammany, so far as the highest office is concerned, but in electing Fiorella H. LaGuardia, stock Italo-American and friend of the Negro and other minority groups, the people did not completely surround him with coworkers of his Fusionist-Republican leanings.

John P. O'Brien, the present incumbent, went down ignominously, and McKee, former Tammanyite who had the support of Postmaster General Farley, was also left far behind.

Harlem was friendly to O'Brien, as were other districts where people have recently been given groceries and coal from the city relief workers in the name of the Tammny mayor.

J. Dalmus Steele, "mayor" of Harlem, and popular Elk leader, was the victim of a situation in which a white residential district comes like a salient into darker Harlem, and the alignment of votes in the 21st Assembly district was enough to defeat him and put R. Bernstein in office.

Steele also suffered when a technical challenge as to his right to be named on the Fusion ticket brought the board of elections down on him and 90 of the voting machines in his district were "confiscated" for a while. But he made a good run. In all, 13 colored candidates for various offices lost. Socialists and Communists garnered votes here and there.

HALL REELECTED COUNCILMAN

CINCINNATI, Ohio—(ANP)—Councilman Frank B. Hall, was reelected to office in the election here Tuesday, November 7.

NEW YORK RESULTS IN RETROSPECT

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Harlem again proved a political paradox. Although before the election last Tuesday, there was plenty of shouting for LaGuardia and the Republican Fusion ticket, when the election day storm had blown over and the ballots were counted, the Fusionists counted noses and Harlem was among the missing.

Mayor O'Brien, the Tammany candidate, carried both the 19th and 21st Assembly districts, colored strongholds. With him as running mate Assemblyman James E. Stephens galloped to victory.

The figures for the assembly districts in which colored people predominate were as follows: O'Brien polled 6,462 and LaGurdia 4,603 in the 19th. O'Brien received 6,142 and LaGuardia 5,565 in the 21st. J. E. Stephens won his seat in the legislature by 7,120. He beat C. T. H. French, who received 5,961. J. Dalmus Steele lost to R. Bernstein, white, Steele getting 8,182 and Bernstein 9,753. Mr. Moore received 7,,486 votes while his Democratic opponent polled 8,335. Miss Alma Crosswaith, a colored girl, running on the Socialist ticket in this district, received 531 votes.

The results cast something of a pall over the Republican cohorts of Harlem. With LaGurdia in the mayor's chair, it was figured that a clean sweep of the offices in the two important districts would enable the building of a Republican party among colored voters in New York up to a new level. Tammany has had the call on the colored electorate in the past and even the increased registration this year, credited chiefly to Republican activity, failed to turn the tide.

Commissioner Morton can chuckle in his lair, at least for two more years, when his term as Civil Service Commissioner expires. He attributed the victory to the even-handed patronage policy of Tammny and the fact that it had endeared itself to colored voters through giving them political recognition.

NEGRO ATTORNEY FILES FOR JUDGESHIP VACANCY

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)—Taking his chances with more than 1,800 Los Angeles attorneys who are fighting for four judgeship vacancies which Governor James Rolph hopes to fill within the next week, Paul H. Nash, prominent colored attorney, made known his application for one of the places this week.

The vacancies include one on the municipal bench, two on the superior bench and one in the appellate court. Rolph said that it may be necessary to request a plebiscite of Los Angeles attorneys before making the appointments. In that event, the race man is automatically ruled out as the Los Angeles Bar Association openly opposes the admission of colored attorneys to membership in the legal fraternity.

Mr. Nash was a candidate for judge sometime ago and it was thought that he would be appointed by the governor, who expressed the desire to appoint a Negro. Later, however, hiding behind the excuse that the Negroes "could not get together," Rolph dismissed the matter with a smile.

In a recent municipal election, Nash polled more than 45,000 votes without making a vigorous campaign and totaled more than all the candidates-for-mayor, except the winner. He is a Harvard College graduate and finished law at Boston University.

His personal and professional record here has been above reproach and his appointment to a judgeship was urged by some of the most influential members of the bar as well as some of the most powerful banking institutions in the city and citizens from every walk of life.

Political - 1933

Pennsylvania

Elections.

Hopkins Took Rap For Henry to Save Negro Race-Asbury

DePriest Says GOP The Hope Of Negro Race

Democrats Thrown Out of Meeting for Heckling Congressman DePriest

Asbury Starts Fireworks

"Double-Crosser"--Henry



JOHN C. ASBURY

"Even if Edward W. Henry is re-elected he will not be permitted to take his seat as Magistrate because of improper conduct of his office", declared Thirtieth Ward leader John C. Asbury in a speech at a political meeting Monday night at Zion A. M. E. Church, 21st and Tasker sts. The statements of the ward leader have set Philadelphia on its ears. The accusations are based on signed affidavits made by Frank Hopkins, South Philadelphia tailor and the Grand Jury investgaton of 1928.

The political tycoon's tirade climaxed an evening of sensational happenings at the meeting which was sponsored by the United Active Republicans. Previously two young Democratic workers had been ejected for heckling Congressman Oscar DePriest.

Bitter Battle Looms

In the speech which heralded the beginning of a bitter battle as election draws near, Asbury denied all charges that he had double-crossed Ed Henry. He said that he had never promised to support Henry for the magistracy because the organization did not favor his nomination. "Certain facts that developed in the Grand Jury investigation of 1928 made it unwise for the Organization to slate Mr. Henry for re-election. Mr. Frank Hopkins, who was indicted on several counts for irregular bail-going, stated that he pleaded guilty and paid a $1000 fine in order to prevent statements being made in court which would have reflected upon Mr. Henry's conduct in office and brought disgrace upon the entire Negro population of Philadelphia."

Henry Will Not Take Seat

It was then that he made his dramatic statement which momentarily stunned the audience and brought joy to the hearts of the organization workers, that "If these facts (those made by Hopkins)are proved true, even if Edward W. Henry is re-elected he will not be permitted to take his seat as Magistrate because of improper conduct of office."

Undoubtedly further acrimonious barbs will be hurled at a G. O. P. meeting to be held at Wayland Temple Baptist Church, 2227 W. Master st., tomorrow. Asbury and other Republican leaders are scheduled to speak.

Bject Democrats

Earlier in the evening much excitement had been caused when two Democratic workers sought to ask Mr. DePriest several questions concerning the action of the Republican party in this city. The Congressman just finished a vigorous speech in which he upheld the Republican party and scathed Henry for bolting "the party which has given honor and positions to Negroes", when Ernest Phields and Jarett Jackson, two young Democratic leaders, jumped from their seats and hurled several questions at the surprised legislator. Several of the G. O. P. workers sought to stop them and when the two politicians continued in their efforts police were called and the men were asked to leave. During the whole time the church was in an uproar. Half of the immense crowd shouted "let them talk" and the other half, composed mostly of organization hangers-on, yelled "throw them out."

Somehow or other, while Coroner Fred Schwartz was speaking, the two Democrats managed to slip back in the meeting.

Heckle Congressman

Before any of the Republican cohorts could stop them, they again asked DePriest several questions. "Who killed the Dyer bill?" "Who knifed the Civil Rights bill?" DePriest, answered, "I don't know anything about local or state politics." "Then what right have you to come and speak here?" he was challenged. The Congressman heatedly replied, "I have a right to speak wherever I please". By this time the two men were again quieted and asked to leave.

In the speech by DePriest, which occasioned the questions, he criticized Magistrate Henry for bolting the Republican party. However, he said that he didn't say not to vote for Henry as he never told Negroes to defeat a Negro. He pointed out the fact that Henry was sometimes Republican and sometimes Democrat. The Congressman said that all the honors Negroes had received were given them by the Republicans. The lynchings in Maryland and the South he blamed on the Democrats and said that Negroes would have thirty congresmen if Democrats allowed them to vote. "No race would support a party that treated it like the Democrats have treated the Negro".

Attacks NRA

Turning to national affairs, he viciously attacked the NRA, labeling it the "Nothing Accomplished Act". "The only things Negroes get out of it is the loss of their jobs." He also mentioned the record that Benjamin Davis, Jr., is making at West Point where he has an average of 91 1-2 per cent.

Others on the program were Edwin Cox, president of the City Council, John W. Harris, Jr., Samuel Hart, William H. Fuller, Mrs. Willie S. Layton, William Campbell, Register of Wills, and Fred Schwartz, coroner.

Congressman De Priest and Mr. Asbury also spoke earlier Monday at the weekly meeting of the A. M. E. Ministers of Philadelphia at 19th st. and South College ave.. DePriest urged that party lines be re-established along Republican party lines. Mr. Asbury solicited the support of the ministers in his campaign for re-election.

Amusing Angle

An amusing angle of the meeting Monday night was the fact that another program was also listed at the church. The Board of Trustees had scheduled a band concert and the minister had arranged for the political meeting without consulting the other officers. The Trustees refused to allow the meeting to go on unless the politicians paid for the use of the church beforehand. When this was done the meeting proceeded.

Henry Claims Asbury Is Big Double Crosser

Oscar DePriest Will Say Anything for a Price Magistrate Asserts

"Asbury, No Character"

"Crook,"—Asbury



EDWARD W. HENRY

Magistrate Edward W. Henry in a signed statement to the press claims that Oscar DePriest came to Philadelphia for a price and states that there is nothing left of Asbury's character to assail. The fight for magistrate between Henry and Asbury threatens to develope the real fire works of the campaign. Here follows Henry's complete statement:

"President Edwin Cox, Negro hater and leader of the 36th Ward, had a Republican Rally in his ward last nite with Congressman DePriest of Illinois as his chief attraction.

"Some people criticize the Congressman for coming all the way from Illinois to tell Philadelphia voters what to do, but I do not think he should be criticized. Oscar has something to sell and he sold it to the Vare organization even though he had a very unappreciative audience. He did not do the organization one bit of good and the only person he harmed was himself, for he sacrificed much of the respect that Philadelphians once had for him.

G. O. P. IRREGULAR IN 1930

"Strange to say, the Vare organization had him here to urge Negro voters not to do the very thing they were urging Negro voters to do in 1930—vote for a Democrat. Oscar came over here to urge Negroes to vote for Gov. Pinchot and he got $300 (bucks) for his trip then. I am sure the organization paid him more last nite for they had more money than anyone else—the people's money.

"Oscar called a non-partisan conference in Washington in 1931 and boasted about his political independence and the need of Negroes voting against candidates whose records were bad even if they were Republicans. Somebody must have whispered in Oscar's ear because he deserted the non-partisan league and Dean Kelly Miller succeeded him as president.

DePRIEST CHANGES FRONT

"On September the 22nd, in this city, Oscar addressed an audience of 12,000 people in Convention Hall and urged them to elect both Negro candidates for Magistrate. Somebody must have whispered in his ear, for he came here in the interest of my opponent's election.

"In 1932, the Congressman gave me his word of honor that he would come to Philadelphia and speak in my interest as a candidate for Congress, since that was a matter of National importance. He failed to come. Neither did he offer any explanation or excuse. Somebody must have whispered in his ear again

"Our people are beginning to regard him as an indifferent comedian rather than a good statesman.

"I understand that Mr. Asbury was grievously offended because we held a Victory Party the night following the Primary Election. He complains because we advertised that we were having Uncle Tom's Funeral, and I am informed that he said we buried him three times. Let me correct him—we did not bury him at all—but we put him on ice and in storage until November the 8th when we will have a real funeral for his political remains.

ASBURY DOING "BABY" ACT

"The joke of the matter is that the Asburyites had had a coffin prepared to use in their Victory Parade, but the blue eagle of Victory passed them by and perched on the Henry Banner—now he is doing the baby act. At his age, the baby act is unbecoming.

"The public have well formed opinions about double crossers, liars, rats, and squealers, so I will leave Asbury

and his aides to the tender mercies of an indignant and outraged public.

"As a character assasin, the would be Magistrate is in a class all by himself. There is not much left of his character to assail. We will let others finish the job.

CHARGE ASBURY "DOUBLE CROSSER"

"He denies my charge that he double crossed me. At his suggestion we entered into a gentlemen's agreement which provided that I should nominate him for the Ward Leader, while he would support me for re-election as a Magistrate. He pretends that he knew the organization would not support me. Why, then, did he suggest to me, later on, that if I was not slated as a magistrate, I would be sent to the State Senate as Senator Salus' successor. Did he plan to kill Senator Salus politically as well as Councilman Trainer and myself.

"One thousand members of Octavius V. Catto Lodge No. 20 heard Mr. Asbury acknowledge his debt of gratitude to me because of his elevation to the city committee and heard him pledge that he would never be an obstacle in my path in the 30th Ward. I was foolish to believe that he would respect either a gentlemen's agreement or a public pledge. 'Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad.' 'Lay on MacDuff—damned be he who first cries—Hold enough'."

PAYNE, BUNDY AND HUBBARD ARE ASSURED OF ELECTION

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2—Lawrence O. Payne, up for re-election as Councilman from the Eleventh ward; Leroy N. Bundy, up for re-election as Councilman from the Seventeenth ward, and J. E. Hubbard, who won the councilmanic nomination in the Eighteenth ward, will be sent to the City Council of the city without opposition next Tuesday, political experts agree.

Payne has received the endorsement of the largest daily newspaper in the city, and while Bundy and Hubbard have not been given these endorsements, the political organizations of the various wards gave them such a plurality at the primaries that their victories are assured.

HILLDALE'S BOSS NOW IN COUNCIL

DARBY, Pa.—John M. "Johnny" Drew, well-known Darby business man, was elected to the Borough Council on the Democratic Ticket.

This victory at the polls gives him the distinction of being the first colored Councilman in Darby over a period of forty years. Drew, a successful transportation executive is also the owner of Hilldale Baseball Corporation.

Elect Business Man to Borough Council

DARBY, Pa., Nov. 24. — John M. Drew, well-known Darby business man, was elected to the borough council on the Democratic ticket. This victory at the polls gives him the distinction of being the first Race councilman in Darby over a period of 40 years. Drew, a transportation executive, is also owner of the Hilldale baseball park and majority stockholder of the Hilldale corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, PA
RECORD

NOV 5 1933

Negro Voters

Editor of The Record:

Sir:—Way back in the early 60's my father was steward on one of the old sailing vessels of the Cope line with Captain Theodore Julius. This vessel plied between here and the port of Liverpool, England.

During these voyages, when he reached this port of Philadelphia, he often came in contact with Mr. Samuel G. King, who at that time was one of the Custom House inspectors. When Mr. King become Mayor of this city, my father, in company with me, though I was quite young, visited him.

I can vividly remember the conversation that ensued. The Mayor lived on Arch st., somewhere above 20th. At our visit the Mayor gave us a cordial greeting.

Mr. King said, "Steward, I am going to place colored men on the police force. Somehow or other it has become public news. So much so that ex-Mayor Stokely has visited me and in a long conversation pleaded with me that the time had not arrived when colored men should act as patrolmen in our city. I told him to my mind this was the time and that I was going to take advantage of it."

Mr. Draper was the first Negro to be appointed. He was stationed at the station house which was at that time situated on Lombard st. below 8th. Draper filled the position with efficiency, so much so that he was afterwards made a lieutenant and for a short time a captain.

Thus we have here portrayed a short political history, showing that the institution of the Negro on the police force was through a Democratic Mayor who acted against the wishes of a Republican ex-Mayor.

What has the Organization done for Negroes in this city?

Let us, then, wake up. Show at the polls on November 7 that the Negroes of this city are tired of the Organization lies and vote for Mr. Henry and the whole of the Democratic ticket.

W. T. F.

Millen Clears Way For Rhodes As Pack Hits Home Stretch

Negro Hearts Beat for New Deal, Says Retiring Attorney

Group Should Clamor for Some Fat Jobs Now Given to Others

Rhodes Has Chance

Negro Candidates

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
G. Edward Dickerson, Rep.
MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE
Herbert E. Millen, Rep. and Dem.
John A. Sparks, Rep. and Dem.
E. Washington Rhodes, Rep. & Dem.
MAGISTRATES
Linton Fisher, Rep.
Edward W. Henry, Rep. and Dem.
John C. Asbury, Rep.
Ernest Wright, Rep.
James Stevens, Rep.
Charles Fred White, Rep.
Arthur C. Daker, Rep.
James Bannaker, Dem.
Rosa Satterwhite
Granville V. Clark, Rep.
Oliver C. Bullock, Dem.

"Negroes of Philadelphia want representation on the Municipal Bench. Mr. E. Washington Rhodes is fully qualified for the office of Municipal Judge. He has the unanimous endorsement of the John M. Langston Bar Association. He has made an effective campaign. I am happy to announce my withdrawal from the race in his favor and to urge every self-respecting Negro voter to go to the polls on next Tuesday and cast a vote for Mr. Rhodes." Thus spoke Hon. Herbert E. Millen in an interview with John M. Marquess, Chairman of the Rhodes for Municipal Judge Campaign Committee.

In releasing this information Mr. Marquess further stated, in response to a question as to how the campaign was progressing: "Negro voters have been aruosed from their usual lethargy by the vigorous addresses of Mr. Rhodes. Never before has the absolute need of a capable and sympathetic member of the group been so indelibly impressed upon the mass voters. Women and young folk, in droves, have poured into the office of Mr. Rhodes and offered their assistance without compensation of any kind. In every barber shop, on every street corner, in assemblies of both the cloth and the laity, in fact, in every group, you hear the demand for Rhodes for Municipal Judge."

"These people want some of the hundreds of fat positions and plums of clerks, criers, and court officers now held exclusively by whites, Jews, Italians and 'whatnots' but by no Negroes, who are one-eighth of the voting population of the city. They want to open the first gateway through the Municipal Court to the scores of juicy white collared delicacies like tipstaves, criers, clerks, etc. in the higher courts."

"The heart of the Negro pulsates for a New Deal for himself also. Mr. Rhodes is regarded as the 'Champion of the Masses.' The remarkable unselfishness of Attorney Herbert E. Millen in withdrawing on favor of Mr. Rhodes is but another bit of indisputable evidence that the Negro voters are compellingly sincere in their demand for E. Washington Rhodes for Municipal Judge at the Primary Election next Tuesday."

Political - 1933

Pennsylvania

Elections.

DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT FOR A JUDGESHIP

Baltimore Afro-American 7-24-33

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Efforts to have a colored man slated for one of the municipal judgeships at the September primaries are being put forth here by Samuel D. Brown, leader of the anti-O'Donald Democratic faction.

Following a conference with other leaders, Tuesday, Mr. Brown admitted this possibility was one of the things discussed.

"I emphasized to the leaders with whom I conferred," he said, "the fact that there are 30 judges in the county and the Negro is the only racial group without representation. I also stressed that the large vote the Negro gave the Democratic party in November entitles us to serious consideration on the local ticket."

Won't Name Choice

Mr. Brown declined to state who he favored for the position when questioned by a representative of the AFRO concerning his choice.

"Who should be named," he declared, "is a matter for the Negro bar association to decide, I think. We do, however, want the best we have to put forward—a man who has demonstrated his ability and one who has established himself in the good will of the community. He should be a man of the highest legal learning, with judicial ability, with clear judgment, characterized by courage in the right. Above all, he should be the man to whom all the race could point with pride.

"While it is true that the policy of returning the sitting judges might be followed. I believe the Negroes of all political shades of opinion should unite upon some candidate for the municipal judgeship, and we in the Democratic party shall fight for the principle.

"With the refusal of the board of judges to name a Negro to the school board, perhaps the election of one of our own might help to obtain this objective."

A JUDGE NEEDED

THE John M. Langston Bar Association has written to Governor Gifford Pinchot requesting that he appoint Attorney Herbert E. Millen to the Municipal Court Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Cassidy.

The request should be granted. There is every reason for doing so. When Negroes seek positions for members of their race they are frequently told that they should not request jobs based upon their racial identity. Until Negroes are not kept out of positions because of their race they should continue to agitate for positions and representation because they are colored. That is sensible. Any other method is stupid. Since prejudice keeps Negroes out of jobs, self-protection requires them to use every known weapon to break thru.

Governor Pinchot has an opportunity to make good his boast of liberalism by appointing a Negro Judge. THE TRIBUNE sincerely hopes that he proves himself a champion of those human rights concerning which he talks.

Afro-American 3-30-33 Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

JUL 9 1933

BENCH SEAT URGED FOR NEGRO WOMAN

Mrs. Valeria Williams, Niece of Bishop Heard, Urged to Enter Primary

FOUR OTHERS MENTIONED

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Philadelphia Negroes turned their attention toward politics last week as five announced their candidacy for magistrate and plans were being completed to draft another into a campaign for a municipal judgeship.

Among the five who will seek indorsement of the Vare organization or the nod of the Democratic minority are Mrs. Valeria Caldwell Williams, niece of Bishop William H. Heard, resident head of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Linton C. Fisher, Forty-seventh Ward real estate dealer; O. W. Bullock, insurance broker; Earnest Wright, protege of Attorney John R. K. Scott, and Magistrate Edward W. Henry, of the Thirtieth Ward, who, for six years, has been the sole Negro representative on the minor court bench.

Of this entire group of aspirants, it seemed most likely that the present holder of the position would be among those receiving support of Independent Republicans and Democrats.

Magistrate Henry has been an ally of Governor Pinchot, who appointed him in 1925.

With the others in the open field seeking the backing of several organizations, veteran Negro politicians were wary and cautious in offering indorsements and in recommending names to the Vare lieutenants who will decide who is to get the organization support, but among Negro voters there is a growing sentiment concerning the candidacy of Attorney Henry Cheatham for the Municipal Court. During the last week, Mr. Cheatham was besieged with requests that he make an attempt to represent Negroes in the city courts.

After war service of more than five years, during which time he served in both the American and French armies, Mr. Cheatham studied law at Temple University. He has not been active in politics.

G. Edward Dickerson, former Assistant City Solicitor and for more than thirty-five years a member of the Philadelphia bar, said:

"I think Mr. Cheatham will wear the toga of a Municipal Judge with the dignity befitting the office."

This approval of the candidate was received with high hopes by those who have begun their plans to support Mr. Cheatham, since Mr. Dickerson at one time had been conceded as having the best chance of any of the group's lawyers to win a seat on the municipal bench.

And while the political people were planning to throw their support to Mr. Cheatham, speculation ran rife in Thirtieth Ward circles in anticipation of what John C. Asbury would do about his own fortunes. It is known that, more than any other Negro in the city, Mr. Asbury has the ear of Mr. Vare, and in recent months his name has been mentioned in connection with a magistracy or the Municipal Court. He is now connected with the Auditor General's office.

Mr. Asbury at one time represented the district in the State House of Representatives, where he attracted much attention in bringing, for the first time, before that body an equal-rights bill. He also served five years as Assistant District Attorney.

Raymond Pace Alexander also has been mentioned in connection with the municipal judgeship, having been indorsed by the John M. Langston Association. Mr. Asbury, who is at his summer home in Atlantic City, has refused to indorse any candidate or make a statement relative to his own intentions.

James M. McClelland, and Sellers M. Hall have indicated their intention of running for council, with two more candidates to be selected in the next few days.

Ralph H. Smith has taken out petitions for sheriff, and Tony Watkins, a former city health inspector, probably will file for jury commissioner. Other candidates are being groomed for judicial and other places.

The colored group backing the campaign asserts that its people have suffered from discrimination, instanced by the fact that with 80 per cent of the voters in the Fifth ward only 10 colored men are on the payroll of the 250 allotted to the ward. The leaders of the movement claim that they have only 125 jobs in the city and county administrations.

Republican



JOHN C. ASBURY, organization candidate for magistrate in Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, PA
POST GAZETTE

JUL 13 1933

COLORED VOTERS TO NAME SLATE

Candidates for Every Office But Mayor Seen.

A complete slate of candidates to represent the colored voters of Pittsburgh, with the exception of the mayoralty contest, may be in the field for the September primaries.

So far, Arthur V. B. Hightower,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 17 1933

16 NEGROES SEEK OFFICE IN PRIMARY

12 Candidates for Magistrate 3 for Municipal Court, 1 for Common Pleas

NRA ADVISERS ARE NAMED

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Negroes are looking toward Tuesday's primary, in which twelve of their race are seeking nomination as magistrates, three for the Municipal Court and one for the vacancy in Common Pleas Court No. 3.

As the week ended it seemed obvious that the magistrates fight had narrowed to John C. Asbury, the Vare choice, and Magistrate Edward W. Henry, who seeks re-election. Magistrate Henry, who has been in office more than seven years, has received the official Democratic slating. The candidates for the Municipal Court, E. Washington Rhodes, John A. Sparks and Herbert E. Millen, are running without any indorsement from either major party. G. Edward Dickerson, former Assistant City Solicitor, is seeking the Common Pleas vacancy.

Others, aside from Henry and Asbury, who are seeking magistrate places are Linton C. Fisher, Earnest Wright, James Stevens, Charles Fred White, Arthur C. Daker, James Bannaker, Mrs. Rosa Satterwaite, Dr. Granville Clarke and Oliver C. Bullock.

In Washington, Secretary of Commerce Roper has announced the appointment of a Negro Advisory Committee, the duty of which will be to "lay before the Department of the National Recovery Administration a clear presentation of the economic problems that for years have confronted Negroes and problems which have arisen from recent economic legislation." The announcement followed an officially sponsored conference held in the Commerce Department with outstanding Negro leaders recently.

Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, a Special Assistant Attorney General, was made chairman of the Executive Committee, which also includes Harry H. Pace, insurance executive; Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of public schools, Washington, and G. David Houston, Washington school head. Others on the General Committee include Eugene Kinckle Jones, secretary of the National Urban League; Dr Mary F. Waring, president of the National Association of Colored Women, Chicago, and Helen B. Grossley, Delaware State College.

In talking of the work of the committee as it will be mapped out during the winter, Mr. Vann said:

"The whole movement has been actuated by desire on the part of the Secretary of Commerce and the NRA administrators to have a working knowledge and a clear perspective of the many problems confronting the Negro. The only way this can be done is by procuring first-hand information and competent recommendations for a long-range program for constructive action in the field of Negro activities that lies under the jurisdiction of both the Department of Commerce and the NRA." It was pointed out that the work of the committee would be divorced entirely from politics.

The newly formed Philadelphia Lyceum has announced the completion of its program, which opens on October 2, with the closing of two items which include a symposium on the "Negro Woman," the speakers for which will be Mrs. Alice-Ruth Dunbar Nelson, Philadelphia; Miss Nannie Burroughs, Washington, and Mrs. William Pickens, New York, and a lecture on the "Orient" by Dr. E. Chang, Chinese student.

The group's executive secretary, Mrs. Hazel Powell Strange, said the program now includes: Anna Wiggins Brown, soprano; Dr. Leo Hansberry, African authority; Benjamin N. Azikiwe, political scientist; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor; Howard Thurman, religious educator; C. M. Morrison, editor; John Hope, educator; Benjamin Brawley, educator; J. Rosamond Johnson, composer; Marian Anderson, contralto, and Max Poindexter and the Donnizetti Chorale.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 24 1933

2 NEGROES NAMED FOR MAGISTRATE

Asbury on Vare Ticket and Henry as Democrat Seek Election

PROGRESS IS CELEBRATED

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

As a result of the recent primary election Philadelphia Negroes may have two members of their group on the magistrate bench. Both Attorney John C. Asbury, the Vare choice, and Edward W. Henry, incumbent, were nominated. Henry will seek election on the Democratic ticket in November.

Other Negro candidates did not fare as well as Henry and Asbury. All of the other ten candidates for magistrate failed to place as did E. Washington Rhodes, seeking nomination for the Municipal Court, and G. Edward Dickerson, who ran for the one vacancy in Common Pleas Court No. 3. Of the defeated candidates Rhodes ran highest in city-wide votes, polling more ballots in the Republican Thirtieth Ward than any of the slated Republicans except two.

Perhaps the greatest upset of the election, as far as Negroes are concerned, however, was the loss of the Thirtieth Ward, normally a Vare stronghold, in the magistrate column. Final figures show that Henry led Asbury by more than 2000 votes on the Republican side alone. The ward leader and member of the Republican City Committee was able to poll only a little less than 2000 votes in the entire ward, in which both live. This ward, which is looked upon as the bellwether of Negro political action, strongly supported the Wilson-Hadley combine.

Progress Is Celebrated

President Roosevelt joined in the felicitation of seventy years of Negro progress which was celebrated with six mass-meetings last week. Aside from having personally requested Secretary of Commerce Roper to speak for him here on Friday night, the President sent the following telegram to Prince L. Edwoods, a member of the Seventieth Anniversary Committee:

"I heartily congratulate the Negroes of the United States upon the seventieth anniversary of their emancipation. Their progress during these seventy years has been remarkable. They have contributed greatly to the economic development of the Nation and I am sure that as prosperity returns they will share proportionately in the greater security, increased comfort and happiness resulting therefrom." The message was signed by the President.

Throughout the celebration speakers surveyed the progress made by Negroes in religion, education, science, the arts and professions and emphasized the fact that there is still much to do. Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, President of the Cheyney State Teachers College; the Rev. Dr. Robert Bagnall, former director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Miss Anna M. Arnold, executive secretary, Southwest Belmont Y. W. C. A.; J. H. McGrew, Dr. John P. Turner and Dr. Preston Edwards were among the speakers The entire celebration was under the direction of Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank.

Seek Aid for Farmer

At Tuskegee Institute, Negro agricultural workers turned their attention toward securing some specific and definite aid for the Negro farmer in the rural South. The effort took the form of a request that some of the emergency employment funds be diverted to the task of giving employment to the semiskilled and unskilled workers of this vocation. The school's Department of Agriculture also pointed out that employment might be given also "to the members of the teaching profession in agriculture and home economics, many of whom are in quite as bad a plight as the laborers."

The conference said that farm-extension information is more sorely needed by Negro farmers now that cotton acreage has been regulated and reduced by the Federal Government. The instructors would give their time toward the planning of planting, so that more cycles of foodstuffs could be raised. The principal, Dr. Robert R. Moton, said that NRA officials had the plans under advisement.

Political - 1933

Pennsylvania

Elections.

Field Well Bunched With Henry, Asbury in Great Race

Law Club Sponsors meeting for Rhodes Monday Night

Henry Goes Democrat

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

With a bare six days to go, Philadelphia's Negro pjoliticians laid the whip to their political hopes and turned into the home stretch this week with a myriad of meetings before them. Some thirty-five rallies remained on the Rhodes-Henry-agenda after the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday schedule had been covered, and it was generally conceded that G. Edward Dickerson, coming up for the Common Pleas slating, would make most of these same meeting.

Foremost on the list of the fighting candidate for the Municipal court toga E. Washigton Rhodes, is a meeting sponsored by the Pioneer Club, at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Forty-sectonight (Thursday). The final round-ond and Wallace sts., at eight o'clock up will be held next Monday night under the wing of the John M. Langston Bar Club, the group which actively sponsored the Rhodes' candidacy, at the Varick Zion Church, Nineteenth and Catharine sts. At that time, with John Francis Williams presiding, the candidates will make their eleventh hour plea for support.

Aside from the candidates, Rhodes and Henry, Judges John Walsh and Eugene C. Bonniwell, John M. Marquess and Rev. John L. Logan are slated to make speeches. Raymond Alexander, Maceo Hubbard, Herbert E. Millen, Tanner Moore, Fitzhugh Styles, Fleming D. Tucker and John F. Williams make up the committee in charge of this last attack.

The Entries

From the judges stand it is interestig to get a look at the field as they begin this last lap pretty well bunched. Only one or two could safely be said out of the running entirely. Let's look at the magistrate entries. There are twelve of them galloping for all they're worth. One, John C. Asbury, wears the Vare ribbon, and James Bannaker, coming up on the Democratic side is said to have a part of the Roosevelt Club's good wishes, aside from that the others running practically unattached. Edward W. Henry, with some seven years knowledge of the field, runs high in the betting to fight it out with the Vare hope when the flag comes down on the winner.

He is not to be counted out, for some of the old hands who have seen this kind of race before say boldly that for the next six years he will be behind the South Twentieth street desk. How true this is, in our opinion, which you may discard or appreciate, will depend upon how many registered Republicans pull the Army act and push a Democrat button in November.

The Magistrates

There is little doubt that in the other lane will be the Vare entry, John C. Asbury. Just how popular the former Assistant District Attorney is among Negroes generaly is a matter of personal opinion or conjecture. Some say that he will not carry his own ward; others say that he is "headed for the licking of his life"; but that is always the way of political campaigns and it must be remembered that weak or strong, he wears the Vare ribbon. Come what may, we'll have a Negro magistrate when it ends. Others in that group include Linton C. Fisher (R), Ernest Wright (R), James Stevens (R), Charles Fred White (D), Arthur C. Daker (R), Bannaker (D), Granville Clark (R), Oliver C. Bullock (D) and Rosa J. Satterwhaite.

Millen for Rhodes

In the Municipal Court lane, E. Washington Rhodes has clear sailing. The only other promising entry was Herbert E. Millen, who has made it quite plain that he prefers the horseshoe to go to Rhodes. The Assistant Federal Attorney began his race under a handicap of two major positions which called upon his time continually, and the loss of much valuable time caused by the balking of the Langston entry the beginning. New on the campaign turf itself, he has had seven years training in political paddocks and is the oldest man in his office in point of continuous service. Sensitive to racial insults, caustic in his denounciation of those who would rob Negroes of common justice, it is generally conceded by both his friends and foes that the group would be conscious of a representative if he breaks through.

G. Edward Dickerson, veteran lawyer and seasoned in this kind of thing, is free to take the Common Pleas lanes as he chooses. Easy of temperament, reflective, deep and well-read, the attorney, who has dared oppose Vare entries before, would make a good winner in his field. He believes that one of the major crimes of the age is the absence of a Negro from the Board of Education and would turn his energies toward that spot as soon as the race was over. It could scarcely be said that he does not possess the needed "judicial temperament."

Cloth Gives Aid

Henry, Fisher and Rhodes are also running under the halo of the cross, for the ministers of the Philadelphia organization of African Methodists have were handed to us here by a committee composed of Revs. Henry Y. Arnet, chairman, J. H. Ringgold, Hodson Waters, W. L. Johnson, J. R. Reed, W. P. Stevenson, I. N. Patterson and J. Campbell Beckett. With their brethren in the leoth, they will be standing close to the rail at he finish.

And now, just before they get down here, let's look at the records. Throughout Philadelphia on both the registration days the Republicans maintained a good margin over Democrats. However, this new tgroup under the Roosevelt banner succeeded in doubling any registration ever known here in recent years for its side. Their hopes will sink or swim, I think, in proportion to the number of Republicans who feel that despite their registration, the face of things needs a washing.

They're coming down now ,and everything but the tumult and the shouting is over....stand by.

Political-1933 Elections.

Tennessee.

Athens, Ala., Courier
Thursday, March 16, 1933

Negro Educator Here Is Recommended For Post

James H. Robinson, state negro welfare supervisor and Fisk University faculty member said Saturday that Gov. Hill McAllister has indorsed G. R. Bridgeforth, agriculture professor at Tennessee Agriculture & Industrial College for negroes for appointment as an assistant secretary of agriculture in Washington.

Robinson said he headed a delegation of negro business and professional men and farmers which called on the governor yesterday seeking his indorsement of Bridgeforth, and quoted Governor McAllister as saying he "would be glad to recommend Professor Bridgeforth for consideration."

Bridgeforth, who has been a professor at the state negro college here for three years, is a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College and Boston University. He was principal of Kansas Vocational College at Topeka for seven years, and for 16 years headed the agriculture department of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. During the World War he was connected with the bureau of plant pathology in Washington.

We clip the above from the Nashville Tennessean of last Sunday and it will be a very fitting thing for the Governor and all good democrats to lend their endorsement to Prof. Bridgeforth, a native of Limestone and who began his educational efforts as a student at Trinity school, in this place, many years ago. He comes from one of the best colored families in the county and by his continued effort he has reached many positions of importance in his educational work. He was at the head of the Kansas colored agricultural and state school until a republican governor ousted him because of his democratic politics. He has ayways been a democrat, found working for the party among his people and always outspoken for the party. We feel that President Roosevelt could not make a finer appointment in the field Prof. Bridgeforth seeks to serve than by naming him. The place he seeks is being filled by a negro republican and the job is one that has for many years been filled by a republican and we know of no man better qualified by education and disposition than Prof. Bridgeforth, and we hope to see him him get the job.

Limesotne never produced a colored man who ranks higher than Ruffin Bridgeforth, or one whose life has been more outstanding.

Trenton, Tenn., Gazette
June 2, 1933

MEMPHIS NEGRO MAY BE MINISTER TO LIBERIA

Dewitt Alcorn, negro, of Memphis is reported to have the endorsement of the Tennessee delegation in Congress for the post of minister to Liberia Africa, under the Democratic administration.

Leberia is a negro republic and the post of minister to that country has been filled by negroes for the past 50 years.

Alcorn, who is the leader of the Democratic negro organization in Shelby County, is a school teacher and taught for several years in the schools of Fayette County. He still has a number of relatives in the county.

His family has always borne a good reputation in the county and Alcorn himself, it is stated is an intelligent man and a good citizen.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
October 14, 1933

Negro Would Enter Race for Constable

Frank Kyle, a Negro, will be qualified to run as constable from the first district (first nine wards) if the county election commission decides to call an election for constable to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Golloway.

A lengthy petition asking the commission to call such an election was filed with S. E. Hodges, chairman, Thursday night along with a petition qualifying Kyle.

Elmer Ford is now serving as constable by appointment of county court. The commission previously refused to call a special election.

RACE HATE INJECTED IN LETTER SEEKING TO DISCREDIT CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

East Tennessee News
10-19-33 Knoxville, Tenn.

Anonymous writers of a scurrilous and libelous letter mailed out to many persons throughout the city, attacking Dr. Harry Clark, popular superintendent of city schools sought to draw the Negro racial group in their diabolical scheme designed to throw mud as they charged the superintendent with holding clandestine meetings with certain Negro leaders in an effort to line up support from the ranks of Negro voters in behalf of candidates for membership on the board of education who would exhibit undue favor toward the head of the city schools system.

The voluminous document, well worded and evidently written by an experienced writer directs attack after attack both at the personal and official affairs of Doctor Clark and appears under the caption, "The Bill of Particulars." The letter addressed to the "Voters of Our City," is signed by "YOUR COMMITTEE OF 32 (One from each white school.)"

Clip Letter To Negroes

One of the letters addressed to the East Tennessee News was received the early part of last week and the publisher noticing that it was anonymous, tossed it aside until several days later when white citizens called the publisher in an effort to discern his attitude toward the reference to the Negro racial group as appeared in the document.

After going over the letter in the office of the East Tennessee News it was readily discovered that "article 18," of the document, had been clipped from the original.

The deleted article reads:

18. He (referring to the superintendent) is even now appealing for the negro vote for his candidates for the Board of Education. We as white men and white women resent the superintendent's appeal to Negroes to vote for his candidates and to his having agents working among the colored people for this purpose. Never before has a superintendent of schools stooped to so low politics. He **has been unable to keep secret his dealing with Porter and Greene to deliver the colored vote in favor of his candidates.**

Never before has an anonymous publication served more effectively as a boomerang than did this unwarranted attack on the superintendent, judging from the widespread expression of sentiment disapproving the letter as news of its circulation became known, and as for that paragraph referring to the Negro voters, the representative Negroes of the community thoroughly resent the prejudicial thrust which savors much of those employed by forces within Tennessee during the last election for governor. Selfish interests desirous of riding into office injected the race question into the campaign resultant in the largest vote recorded in the history of the state going to Governor McAlister. The vote was considered a resentment of the tactics of those who threw up the bugbear of Negro participation in affairs political.

In commenting on the anonymous charge that Doctor Clark had conferred with him on political matters, Attorney W. L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News stated,

"If all of he contentions outlined in the 'Bill of Particulars,' issued by 'Your Committee of 32,' are as void of merit as that part contained in Article 18 which infers that some sort of clandestine activity of a political nature has been engaged in between Superintendent Clark, Doctor Green and me, efforts of the authors of the anonymous publication will avail very little in the way of consideration on the part of careful and thoughtful citizens.

"It is our opinion that Superintendent Clark is perfectly capable of taking care of himself as concerns any accusations or charges registered against him, and there is no inclination on our part to rush to his defense in this instance, except to correct the entirely erroneous reference to some effort on Doctor Clark's part to influence Negro voters either for or against any candidates for the Board of Education, with the aid of certain Negro leaders named in the document. In the first place, the flagrant anonymity of the publication diverts from any contentions of the least semblence of merit whatever consideration might otherwise be accorded, then when it becomes known that the Article 18, referring to the superintendent resorting to 'secret dealings' of a political nature with Negroes, was deleted from the document mailed to Negroes and appeared fully in those mailed to all other citizens, such trickery will cause the entire scheme to be branded by fair-minded persons as unworthy of consideration.

"At no time has Superintendent Clark approached me," Attorney Porter continued, "with a request to support or oppose any candidate for member of the Board of Education or other office, nor has it come to my notice that he has ever exhibited any activity among the local Negro citizenship in political affairs. This statement is made out of a sense of fairness and justice to the superintendent."

One of the anonymous documents of the anonymous letters issued by the "Committee of 32," has disclosed that "A Respectable Group of Negro Citizens" has also been directing anonymous letters to members of the board of education.

Negroes Send Anonymous Letters

Investigations conducted by the East Tennessee News in connection with the charges outlined in article 18, finately traced to a harlot that has been recently kicked out of

Political-1933

Elections.

Tennessee.

Athens, Ala., Courier
Thursday, March 16, 1933

Negro Educator Here Is Recommended For Post

James H. Robinson, state negro welfare supervisor and Fisk University faculty member said Saturday that Gov. Hill McAllister has indorsed G. R. Bridgeforth, agriculture professor at Tennessee Agriculture & Industrial College for negroes for appointment as an assistant secretary of agriculture in Washington.

Robinson said he headed a delegation of negro business and professional men and farmers which called on the governor yesterday seeking his indorsement of Bridgeforth, and quoted Governor McAllister as saying he "would be glad to recommend Professor Bridgeforth for consideration."

Bridgeforth, who has been a professor at the state negro college here for three years, is a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College and Boston University. He was principal of Kansas Vocational College at Topeka for seven years, and for 16 years headed the agriculture department of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. During the World War he was connected with the bureau of plant pathology in Washington.

We clip the above from the Nashville Tennessean of last Sunday and it will be a very fitting thing for the Governor and all good democrats to lend their endorsement to Prof. Bridgeforth, a native of Limestone and who began his educational efforts as a student at Trinity school, in this place, many years ago. He comes from one of the best colored families in the county and by his continued effort he has reached many positions of importance in his educational work. He was at the head of the Kansas colored agricultural and state school until a republican governor ousted him because of his democratic politics. He has ayways been a democrat, found working for the party among his people and always outspoken for the party. We feel that President Roosevelt could not make a finer appointment in the field Prof. Bridgeforth seeks to serve than by naming him. The place he seeks is being filled by a negro republican and the job is one that has for many years been filled by a republican and we know of no man better qualified by education and disposition than Prof. Bridgeforth, and we hope to see him him get the job.

Limesotne never produced a colored man who ranks higher than Ruffin Bridgeforth, or one whose life has been more outstanding.

Trenton, Tenn., Gazette
June 2, 1933

MEMPHIS NEGRO MAY BE MINISTER TO LIBERIA

Dewitt Alcorn, negro, of Memphis is reported to have the endorsement of the Tennessee delegation in Congress for the post of minister to Liberia Africa, under the Democratic administration.

Leberia is a negro republic and the post of minister to that country has been filled by negroes for the past 50 years.

Alcorn, who is the leader of the Democratic negro organization in Shelby County, is a school teacher and taught for several years in the schools of Fayette County. He still has a number of relatives in the county.

His family has always borne a good reputation in the county and Alcorn himself, it is stated is an intelligent man and a good citizen.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
October 14, 1933

Negro Would Enter Race for Constable

Frank Kyle, a Negro, will be qualified to run as constable from the first district (first nine wards) if the county election commission decides to call an election for constable to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John Golloway.

A lengthy petition asking the commission to call such an election was filed with S. E. Hodges, chairman, Thursday night along with a petition qualifying Kyle.

Elmer Ford is now serving as constable by appointment of county court. The commission previously refused to call a special election.

RACE HATE INJECTED IN LETTER SEEKING TO DISCREDIT CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

East Tennessee News
10-19-33 Knoxville, Tenn.

Anonymous writers of a scurrilous and libelous letter mailed out to many persons throughout the city, attacking Dr. Harry Clark, popular superintendent of city schools sought to draw the Negro racial group in their diabolical scheme designed to throw mud as they charged the superintendent with holding clandestine meetings with certain Negro leaders in an effort to line up support from the ranks of Negro voters in behalf of candidates for membership on the board of education who would exhibit undue favor toward the head of the city schools system.

The voluminous document, well worded and evidently written by an experienced writer directs attack after attack both at the personal and official affairs of Doctor Clark and appears under the caption, "The Bill of Particulars." The letter addressed to the "Voters of Our City," is signed by "YOUR COMMITTEE OF 32 (One from each white school.)"

Clip Letter To Negroes

One of the letters addressed to the East Tennessee News was received the early part of last week and the publisher noticing that it was anonymous, tossed it aside until several days later when white citizens called the publisher in an effort to discern his attitude toward the reference to the Negro racial group as appeared in the document.

After going over the letter in the office of the East Tennessee News it was readily discovered that "article 18," of the document, had been clipped from the original.

The deleted article reads:

18. He (referring to the superintendent) is even now appealing for the negro vote for his candidates for the Board of Education. We as white men and white women resent the superintendent's appeal to Negroes to vote for his candidates and to his having agents working among the colored people for this purpose. Never before has a superintendent of schools stooped to so low politics. He **has been unable to keep secret his dealing with Porter and Greene to deliver the colored vote in favor of his candidates.**

Never before has an anonymous publication served more effectively as a boomerang than did this unwarranted attack on the superintendent, judging from the widespread expression of sentiment disapproving the letter as news of its circulation became known, and as for that paragraph referring to the Negro voters, the representative Negroes of the community thoroughly resent the prejudicial thrust which savors much of those employed by forces within Tennessee during the last election for governor. Selfish interests desirous of riding into office injected the race question into the campaign resultant in the largest vote recorded in the history of the state going to Governor McAlister. The vote was considered a resentment of the tactics of those who threw up the bugbear of Negro participation in affairs political.

In commenting on the anonymous charge that Doctor Clark had conferred with him on political matters, Attorney W. L. Porter, editor of the East Tennessee News stated,

"If all of he contentions outlined in the 'Bill of Particulars,' issued by 'Your Committee of 32,' are as void of merit as that part contained in Article 18 which infers that some sort of clandestine activity of a political nature has been engaged in between Superintendent Clark, Doctor Green and me, efforts of the authors of the anonymous publication will avail very little in the way of consideration on the part of careful and thoughtful citizens.

"It is our opinion that Superintendent Clark is perfectly capable of taking care of himself as concerns any accusations or charges registered against him, and there is no inclination on our part to rush to his defense in this instance, except to correct the entirely erroneous reference to some effort on Doctor Clark's part to influence Negro voters either for or against any candidates for the Board of Education, with the aid of certain Negro leaders named in the document. In the first place, the flagrant anonymity of the publication diverts from any contentions of the least semblence of merit whatever consideration might otherwise be accorded, then when it becomes known that the Article 18, referring to the superintendent resorting to 'secret dealings' of a political nature with Negroes, was deleted from the document mailed to Negroes and appeared fully in those mailed to all other citizens, such trickery will cause the entire scheme to be branded by fair-minded persons as unworthy of consideration.

"At no time has Superintendent Clark approached me," Attorney Porter continued, "with a request to support or oppose any candidate for member of the Board of Education or other office, nor has it come to my notice that he has ever exhibited any activity among the local Negro citizenship in political affairs. This statement is made out of a sense of fairness and justice to the superintendent."

One of the anonymous doc- article 18 of the anonymous letters
from the ranks of the Negroes ument issued by the "Committee of 32," has disclosed that "A Re-spectable Group of Negro Citi-zens" has also been directing an-onymous letters to members of the board of education.

Negroes Send Anonymous Letters
Investigations conducted by the East Tennessee News in connection with the charges outlined in finately traced to a harlot that has been recently kicked out of

the city schools system because of her flagrant and notorious immoral conduct. Another member of her committee of "respectable group of Negro citizens" is a notorious liquor head who is said to have been much under the influence of bad corn liquor when he and the harlot wrote the libelous and untruthful charge that Dr. Clark had been conferring clandestinely with certain Negroes.

It appears that it is from this source—disrespectable group of Negro citizens, that the "Committe of 32," gained their information, and when the facts were offered to white inquirers, they immediately lost interest in the affair, even though they were not inclined to favor the administration of the superintendent.

Political-1933 Texas

Elections.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUN 24 1933

7TH DISTRICT PICKS SOLON IN VOTE TODAY

Successor to Late Congressman Briggs Will Be Selected; Nine Are Seeking Position.

By Associated Press.

Galveston, June 24.—Fair weather indicated a rather heavy vote today in the Seventh Congressional District election of a successor to the late Clay Stone Briggs, who died in Washington.

Clark W. Thompson, Galveston business man, and Theodore B. Stubbs, Galveston attorney, were believed to have good chances of finishing at the top because of the preponderant voting strength of Galveston County. Of about 40,000 votes in the district, Galveston has half.

Consideration was given to the candidacy of Thomas H. Dent, Galveston negro attorney, the first of his race to enter a Texas congressional contest in years. There are 3500 negro votes in this county.

Other candidates are James Pickett of Palestine, Nat Patton of Crockett, R. E. Briggs of Liberty, Jake B. Clegg of Trinity, Julian P. Greer of Elkhart and Nall Colson of Conroe.

The candidates stressed repeal of the prohibition amendment, economy in national expenditures and support of President Roosevelt's program.

There are 10 counties in the existing Seventh District, but under the new redistricting bill, three of them, Galveston, Liberty and Chambers, will be transferred to other districts at the general election in November, 1934. The congressmen elected today, however, will continue to represent the old Seventh District until January, 1935.

NEW YORK WORLD - Telegram

JUN 24 1933

NEGRO IN TEXAS ELECTION

One of Nine Candidates Seeking Seats in National House.

By the Associated Press.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 24.—Nine candidates are in the field for election to choose a successor to Clay Stone Briggs, Representative in Congress from the Seventh Texas District, who died in Washington several months ago.

For the first time in years, a Negro is in the race. He is Thomas H. Dent, attorney. His entry was made possible because no primary was held.

CONGRESSMAN FOR ALL

Informer

The Honorable Joe H. Eagle will be congressman for all of the people in the Eighth Texas District. As such he is entitled to the good wishes and congratulations of all upon his overwhelming victory. The Informer and Freeman gladly extends its best wishes and congratulations, and the fact that we opposed Mr. Eagle in the campaign does not make this expression less sincere.

In his stand for repeal of the 18th Amendment and immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus, Mr. Eagle expresses views long since expressed by The Informer and Freeman; and the fact that we differ with him on his position against woman suffrage will not deter us from giving full support to his prohibition and bonus views.

Mr. Eagle will be congressman for all, and The Informer and Freeman will join in giving him the united support of all.

HOUSTON'S NEW MAYOR

Houston Texas

After four years the Honorable Oscar Holcombe returns to the city hall as Houston's new mayor. Prior to the time that he went out of the mayor's office four years ago, Mr. Holcombe served as head of our city government for eight years successively. During those eight years Houston enjoyed its greatest development and growth. During those eight years more was done toward taking Negro Houston out of the mud than was ever done before or than has been done since. Informer 2-4-33

The Informer and Freeman congratulates Mr. Holcombe upon his spectacular return to power in Houston's municipal government, and we shall confidently hope for a return of at least some of the upward march of progress which Houston had from 1920 to 1928.

Political—1933

Texas.

Elections.

FERGUSON STATESMANSHIP

James E. Ferguson is more than a mere politician or office holder. He is a statesman of the first rank. His latest call for a new economic leadership in Texas is renewed evidence of the Ferguson statesmanship. The former governor stated that this new leadership was needed in Texas

> "to put the feet of our children into shoes, our wives into dresses, and to give books to the untrained minds growing into manhood and womanhood."

This is not just talk with Mr. Ferguson. The free text book law, the aid which the state gives to rural schools, and a host of other measures to improve the lot of the average citizen who toils, stand as living proof that James E. Ferguson means what he says when he makes a statement like the above.

This is new evidence that Negroes were wise in casting their ballots for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson as governor of Texas; for under the leadership of Ferguson statesmanship the Lone Star State is bound to go forward to a day when there shall be a better chance for all under-privileged people, and that includes Negroes

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JAN 27 1933

FOUR BALLOTS WILL BE USED ON SATURDAY

City Officials and New Congressman Are to Be Selected

AMENDMENTS ARE DUE

Fifteen Proposed Changes in City Charter Also Will Be Voted On

Four elections in one day, featured by the third race between Mayor Monteith and Oscar Holcombe, former mayor, will draw Houstonians to the polls Saturday.

City voters in addition will vote on 15 proposed amendments to the city charter.

Throughout Harris and Grimes Waller and Fort Bend Counties voters will be making their choice for the unexpired and new terms in congress left vacant by the death of Congressman Daniel E. Garrett.

Open 12 Hours

The polls will open at 7 a.m. and close at 7 p.m. Poll tax receipts bearing the 1931 date will be used in all four elections. These receipts are the same as those used in the 1932 elections.

Four separate ballots will be used, one for the city primary, another for the charter election and one each for the congress elections.

Banks will not be closed because of the election.

The names of 32 candidates are listed on the city primary ballot, 19 for the six major city offices and 13 for the city democratic executive committee.

34 on Ballots

There are 34 names on the ballot for the long term in congress, two candidates, Virgil Arnold and Berry L. Strange not having filed for the short term.

The name of Jesse Moseley will appear on the ballots for congress although he withdrew from the race some time ago. His withdrawal was announced after the ballots were printed.

Political observers are not expecting a record vote to be cast. County Clerk Townsend estimated Friday that about 40,000 votes would be cast in the county, in comparison to more than 55,000 cast in the governor's race last November.

Expect 35,000 Total

Chairman J. S. Griffith of the city democratic executive committee expects about 35,000 votes to be cast in the city primary. A slightly larger total is expected for the charter amendment election because negroes will be allowed to vote on the amendments. Negroes also will vote in the congress elections.

There are about 80,000 qualified voters in Harris County, with 74,422 poll tax receipts issued. Exemptions make up the difference. About 75 per cent of these voters live within the city limits.

On January 24, 1931, a total of 37,587 votes were cast in the mayor's race. Mayor Monteith received a lead of 6101 over Mr. Holcombe, or a majority of 5847 over Mr. Holcombe and Carlton Moore the third mayoralty candidate.

First Election

On December 1, 1928, at the conclusion of the first campaign between Mayor Monteith and Mr Holcombe, the former received a lead of 10,050 votes. A total of 37,866 votes was cast.

Voters do not have to mark a second choice in the city races. An "X" in the first-choice column is all that is necessary. They may vote second and third choices if they wish.

Chairman Griffith of the executive committee asked that all voters take their poll tax receipts to the voting boxes in order to expedite the voting process.

Cause Congestion

"The delay caused by the officials having to fill out affidavits for persons without their receipts will cause congestion at the voting boxes," Mr. Griffith said.

The three mayoralty candidates will be allowed as many as two supervisors at each box, it was decided Thursday afternoon when representatives of the candidates met with the executive committee. Other candidates did not ask for supervisors.

One change in location of voting boxes was announced. Instead of voting at Root Square, citizens in Precinct 16 will vote at 1414 Polk avenue.

Election officials wishing information may call Committee Secretary Andrews at Capitol 7035.

The candidates will pay for the primary election, the city for the charter amendment election and the county for the congress elections.

Judges the Same

The same judges will conduct the four elections in each box, although separate sets of clerks will be employed. Two judges were dismissed by Chairman Griffith when they protested this arrangement.

The first proposed charter amendment, which has created much opposition, would place the city on a cash basis by 1942 by setting aside five cents on each $100 ad valorem taxes and 75 cents of delinquent taxes collected. Critics of this plan say it means virtual increase in taxes.

Second Amendment

The second amendment would set up a board of water commissioners, the third a graduated scale of penalties relating to delinquent taxes, the fourth would provide for the election of city commissioners by position rather than by department designation and the fifth would change the ballot to conform to such a change.

The sixth amendment would adopt the state plan for condemning private property and limiting compensation to be paid to condemnation commissioners. The seventh would adopt a state law permitting cities to pay all or any part of the cost of street improvements and to make paving certificates payable over whatever number of years Council may decide.

Eighth Change

The eighth amendment would set the city election for the second Monday in December, 1934, and each succeeding two years thereafter, and allow the elected officials to assume office on January 2 every two years.

The ninth would permit the city to finance certificates issued for street improvements. The tenth, relating to assessments, would change the charter so that upon default of payment of principal or interest upon the assessment, the whole thereof shall mature at the option of the holder.

Sets City Primaries

The eleventh would set city primaries not less than 30 days nor more than 40 days preceding the regular city election and the twelfth would cause the city controller to be elected at the same time as other city officials.

The board of appraisement would be composed of the mayor and the commissioners under the thirteenth amendmenth and the fourteenth would exempt all bonds, obligations and securities of the city from taxation by the city.

The fifteenth would set up a pension system for firemen and policemen and such other groups as Council may later decide to include beginning in 1934.

Candidates Listed

The names of the candidates in the city primary will appear on the ballot in this order:

MAYOR: W. E. Monteith, Oscar Holcombe and J. G. Miller.

LAND AND TAX COMMISSIONER: H. A. Halverton and D. Barker

FIRE COMMISSIONER: Allie Anderson, Murray B. Jones, H. A. Delery, R. J. Shallcross and Frank L. Holton.

STREET AND BRIDGE COMMISSIONER: W. R. Britton, Emmett Brunson, B. S. Davison, Henry W. McIver and S. A. Starker.

WATER COMMISSIONER: James H. B. House and Walter Pierson.

CITY CONTROLLER: A. J. Schuhsler and H. A. Giles.

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: J. S. Griffith and H. Winkler.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: A. Aronstein, W. C. Muhlhausen, Dr. Martha A. Wood, M. C. Baugus, E. C. Polka, John H. Bissonett, M. L. O. Andrews, Gus Hennessy, George Wead, W. C. Clifton and H. B. Finn.

Congress Full Term

The ballot for the full term in congress: J. E. Gibson, C. D. Little, Chester Rogers, Robert W. Castleberry, Berry L. Strange, Charles Murphy, Rob Roy Niccolls, Ellis G. Binford, J. B. Simons, William M. Rudersdorf, Edward J. Farrell, William H. Engwer, T. E. Barlow, Joe H. Eagle, J. Dixie Smith, Jesse E. Moseley, Clarence A. Miller, W. W. Jackson, Thomas C. Turnley, Edgar Soule, Chester H. Bryan, J. P. Gillen, Allen V. Peden, A. Judson Henderson, Gus C. Garney, Virgil E. Arnold, John Nissing, Homer V. Williams, Robert L. Cole, Carlton Moore, Mrs. W. Ray Scruggs, E. A. Dunnam, V. C. Porter, and Franklin P. Davis.

The ballot for the unexpired term is the same except that the names are in different order and the ballot does not contain the names of Mr. Strange and Mr. Arnold.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JUN 3 1933

Negro Candidate Heads Ballot In Galveston Election

Special to The Chronicle.

Galveston, June 3.—The name of a Galveston negro attorney heads the list of nine candidates for congress on the Galveston County ballot. This developed when drawing for place was held and Thomas H. Dent won first position.

Other candidates are Theodore B. Stubbs, Galveston; Jake B. Clegg, Trinity; R. E. Biggs, Liberty; James D. Pickett, Anderson; Nall Colson, Montgomery; Julian P. Greer, Anderson; Clark W. Thompson, Galveston.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

MAY 30 1933

Sen. Julian Greer To Run For Congress

By Staff Correspondent.

Austin, May 30.—Senator Julian P. Greer of Elkhart, in Anderson County, announced Monday afternoon he is a candidate for congress to fill out the unexpired term of the late Clay Stone Briggs.

Greer has been in the senate seven years and before that, four years in the house.

o o o

Galveston, May 30.—There will be at least one negro in the free-for-all congressional race June 24. Thomas H. Dent, Galveston negro attorney, has filed for a place on the ballot. Anyone can enter. All that is necessary is to file an application with the county clerk.

GOREE PLANS TO WIN

Expects Victory In Texarkana "White Primary" Case—Courts to Make Final Decision.

TEXARKANA, Texas, June 22.—Virgil Glenn Goree, district grand treasurer of the Odd Fellows, and secretary treasurer of the Fraternal Bonding Company, and also one of the heavies colored tax payers in Bowie county, is confident of victory in his fight to break up the "white primary" in this city, which he opposed by court action last year, but not in time to get a decision before election.

Mr. Goree says he expects to get the same consideration in Texarkana that Negroes fought for and won in Grayson country, at Sherman. Negroes in Sherman now vote in the "white" primary.

After taking his case to three of the largest white law firms in Texarkana who for one reason or another failed to make the fight in his behalf, Mr. Goree called in a colored attorney, W. J. Durham of Sherman, who won the fight for Negroes in Sherman, and who was retained in the famous Houston test case which went to the U. S. Supreme Court. The time being short when Mr. Durham was called in, due to white firms having delayed saying they could not handle the case, Mr. Durham prepared the case anyway, but when he went into court the day before election, the defendants pleaded that they had not been able to get ready, due to the shortness of time, and a continuance was granted by Judge Randolph Bryant of the U. S. District Court, but with the curt statement that the only reason the plaintiff would not vote the next day was because the defendants were not ready, as the law plainly stated the rights of citizens to vote could not be abridged on account of color.

Mr. Goree says the case will be brought up again before the next general election in '34.

Mr. Goree is a native of Atlanta, Texas, and was educated at Prairie View, Wiley, Bishop and Tuskegee. He has been treasurer of the Odd Fellows for five years, and organized his bonding company 13 years ago. He is one of the owners of the Jamison-Thompson-Goree office building at Oak and Third streets, which cost $55,000, and is one of the finest Negro office buildings in the section. He is the chairman of the agricultural committee of the local Negro Business League, and is a frequent public speaker for the league. He recently made a tour of New Mexico, Arizona and West Texas in company with other officials of the Odd Fellows, visiting lodges in that section.

EL PASO, TEX.
HERALD

JUN 24 1933

TEXAS NEGRO RUNS FOR CONGRESSMAN

Nine Seek Berth Vacated by Clay Briggs' Death

By United Press

GALVESTON, June 24.—Voters of the seventh Texas congressional district went to the polls today to choose a new congressman from a field of nine candidates, including a negro attorney.

The special election was called after the death of Rep. Clay Stone Briggs in Washington last spring.

Thomas H. Dent, negro, was the first of his race to enter a political contest here in many years. He was able to enter because no primary was held and any citizen was entitled to a place on the ballot.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUN 24 1933

CONGRESSMAN TO BE ELECTED

Negro Among Candidates to Succeed Briggs In Seventh District

By United Press.

GALVESTON, June 24.—Voters of the Seventh Texas congressional district went to the polls today to choose a new Congressman from a field of nine candidates, including a negro attorney.

The election was called to name a successor to Rep. Clay Stone Briggs, who died in Washington last spring.

Thomas H. Dent, negro, was the first of his race to enter a political contest here in many years.

Two white Galvestonians were in the race. They were Clark W. Thompson, former Chamber of Commerce executive, and Theodore B. Stubbs, attorney. Each of these was held to have a good chance of election.

The remaining six candidates came from points scattered over the nine additional counties of the district—Anderson, Chambers, Houston, Liberty, Montgomery, Polk, San Jacinto, Trinity and Walker.

Besides the Galveston men the candidates were: Nat Patton, Crockett; James D. Pickett, Palestine; R. E. Biggs, Liberty; Jake B. Clegg, Trinity; Julian P. Greer, Elkhart, and Nall Colson, Conroe.

Mr. Patton, a state Senator, was believed to have the best chance of any of the candidates coming from the outlying counties.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST

JUN 24 1933

Nine Will Seek Congress Post

7th District Votes Today on Successor to Late Clay Stone Briggs.

GALVESTON, June 24.—(AP)—Nine candidates were in the field Friday for Saturday's election to choose a successor to Clay Stone Briggs, Texas congressman from the seventh district, who died in Washington several months ago. He had not completed his term.

For the first time in years, a negro, a Galveston attorney, was in the race. His entry was made possible because no primary was held and any citizen was permitted to obtain a place on the ballot by filing application.

The candidates were: Julian Greer of Elkhart, state senator; Clark W. Thompson, Theodore Stubbs and Thomas H. Dent, the negro attorney, all of Galveston; Nall Colson of Conroe, Jake B. Clegg of Trinity, James D. Pickett of Palestine, R. E. Biggs of Liberty, and Nat Patton of Crockett.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

JUN 26 1933

BUSINESS MAN HOLDS LEAD IN CONGRESS RACE

CLARK W. THOMPSON, GALVESTON, HAS 1,000 VOTES OVER CLOSEST OPPONENT

Galveston, June 26 (AP).—Returns from the seventh congressional district of Texas indicated today that Clark W. Thompson, young Galveston business man, had been elected to the office left vacant by the death of Representative Clay Stone Briggs. Thompson is a Democrat.

Indications were that final tabulation of votes would give Thompson a lead of more than 1,000 votes over Thomas D. Pickett of Palestine, his closest opponent.

An unofficial count of votes from the ten counties in the district with Galveston county complete and the others nearly so, gave Thompson 3,838; Pickett, 2,434; Theodore Stubbs, Galveston attorney, 2,385; Nat Patton of Crockett 2,048; and the other five candidates inconsequential numbers.

Thomas H. Dent, negro attorney of Galveston, received 679 votes in Galveston county and a scattering vote in the other counties, leaving him far behind.

When the new Texas redistricting bill takes effect next year, Galveston county will be separated from the seventh congressional district and will become a part of the ninth, of which Joseph J. Mansfield of Columbus is the sitting congressman.

Thompson, who was born 36 years ago at La Crosse, Wis., came to Galveston during the war as a members of the marine corps. Later he was sent to Quantico and commissioned as a lieutenant. After the war he returned to Galveston to establish permanent residence. He holds a reserve commission in the marine corps and takes a keen interest in military affairs.

He received his early education at Tacoma, Wash., and later attended the University of Oregon for two years, leaving college to enter military service. He enlisted when the United States entered the war.

As a business man he served as treasurer of the American National Insurance company, president of the Clark W. Thompson company, a department store, and as secretary-treasurer of the Cedar Lawn company, a real estate concern.

This was his first venture into politics and he ran as a "business man" candidate, advocating support of President Roosevelt's economic program and repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution.

Political -1933
Elections.

Virginia
6

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES DISPATCH

MAY 14 1933

Gordon B. Ambler Urged for Office

Richmond Negro Indorses Policies of Candidate

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Kindly permit the undersigned to add his indorsement of Judge Gordon B. Ambler for the office of Comwealth's Attorney made vacant by the resignation of Hon. Dave E. Satterfield, because he doesn't longer want it.

The writer has known Judge Ambler well and favorably for a number of years. If elected prosecuting attorney he would be absolutely fair and just without respect to creed or color. He is a friend to the Negro race.

Judge Ambler, who presides over one branch of the Civil Justice Court, received his law training at the University of Virginia. He served as chief probation officer under Judge J. Hoge Ricks of the Juvenile Court three years, coming in personal contact with boys, girls and young people, both white and black. He was commissioned by former Governor Trinkle to meet with the Prison Congress at Detroit in 1922. He was also commissioned by the same Governor to study prisons in Washington, Philadelphia, New York City and Detroit.

Thus, it will be seen that Judge Gordon B. Ambler has had a vast, varied and wonderful experience. He is a man of unusual learning and ability, a colorful figure in the political life of Richmond. He is certain to be elected Commonwealth's Attorney, and this does not end his career. Other and more important posts will be occupied by him, no doubt, until he is called to the most important post within the gift of his fellow citizens—that of the Governor of Virginia.

The thousands of Negro taxpayers and voters in Richmond desire to see and hear Judge Ambler, as well as the other candidates for public office during this campaign, one of the most important in our local history. How can those who desire to serve the public, address the League of Women Voters, the Greek Club, the Italian League and other groups, then ignore the Negro group and claim to be unbiased and impartial?

THEODORE W. JONES.
Richmond.

2 NEGROES FILE FOR VA. REPEAL CONVENTION

Norfolk, Richmond Aspirants Not Nominated

9-9-33

Two Negro attorneys in the state late last week announced their candidacies for election, October 3, as delegates to the state Prohibition repeal convention on October 27.

Joseph R. Pollard, of Richmond, and Frederick James Thorogood, of Norfolk, both attorneys, were the aspirants who sought to have their names placed upon the ballot as members of the convention which is to cast Virginia's vote for or against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Nominations of the persons whose names are to go on the ballot, which will list thirty wets and a like number of drys, were made Tuesday night of this week by Governor Pollard, the lieutenant governor, speaker of the House, one member of the Democratic Party, and one Republican who composed the nominating committee.

Neither Mr. Thorogood nor Mr. Pollard were chosen delegates.

Colored Virginians were hopeful that the two candidates would be selected by the committee in order that Negroes in the State might have some semblance of representation in Virginia's repeal convention.

Plans to foster the candidacy of Mr. Thorogood were made at a meeting held here early Monday afternoon.

Political - 1933

Elections.

Washington.
6

SPOKANE, WASH.
SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

JAN 15

NEGRO POLITICAL LEADER IN RACE

Dr. John H. Thompson Seeks Commissioner's Place—Votes Pledged.

LONG RESIDENT HERE

Son of Former Slave Says He Has Good Ideas on Jobless Relief.

History was made the other day in Spokane. Dr. John H. Thompson, S401 Sheridan, took out filing papers for city commissioner. There may not be much news in the average person filing for that job with so many men out of work and most of them filing, but there is in Dr. Thompson's act. For Dr. Thompson is a negro and becomes the first negro in Spokane to file for city commissioner.

Dr. Thompson, unlike so many of the other 123 (at press time) candidates, doesn't seek the police commissioner's job. He aspires to the public works department because in that department lies jurisdiction of the streets. Dr. Thompson is a chiropodist and therefore interested in the care of the feet.

But he is not a selfish corn doctor. His aim is entirely altruistic. He doesn't want to boss Spokane's streets to make them rougher to make more corns for citizens; he wants to make them smoother and softer, to save the feet.

Other Good Ideas.

Dr. Thompson has other ideas, particularly on unemployment and taxation. He says he has some good ideas on unemployment if elected.

"Yes, sir, unemployment is a grave problem," he said. "I know many ideas have been advanced that have not proved practical. But my idea is practical. Something must be done to put the unemployed back to work."

He also has ideas on taxation. "I think taxes should be reduced to the lowest possible level," he said.

Pressed further about corns, and assured, with so many people walking the streets, nothing would interest the multitude more than a remedy for corns, Dr. Thompson said: "I would not recommend any home cure for corns. A sufferer should not attempt to cure a corn without consulting a doctor. But as a first aid measure for temporary relief I can prescribe publicly.

"There are three kinds of corns, callous corns, vascular corns and those caused by too tight shoes. Application of iodex will give temporary relief as it will cause the epidermis or out skin layer to loosen and come off. But it will not go to the heart, or rather the core, of the corn. Lifting out of the core should not be attempted by the home patient."

Son of Ex-Slave.

Dr. Thompson has been a resident of Spokane since 1904. He was born in Ohio, the son of a blacksmith, a former slave in Virginia, who migrated to Ohio following the Civil war by working as a blacksmith during the construction of a railroad that afterward became the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Dr. Thompson has long been a leader in the colored republican ranks in Spokane and his filing for city commissioner has healed a breach that existed during the last primary race when Tom Rogers formed an insurgent club in defiance to the original Colored Republican club, of which Dr. Thompson has long been president. At a meeting Thursday night every negro voter in Spokane was pledged to Dr. Thompson.

The doctor says there are 1500 negro voters in Spokane. The registration is 58,300. Simple arithmetic will reveal that with 123 candidates in the field, 1500 votes is not to be sneezed at.

Experts are predicting that Dr. Thompson is the dark horse in the city commissioner's race.

Political-1933

Legislation Suggested, etc.

60

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

APR 5 1933

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

(Hartford Courant.)

Passage of the civil rights bill, favorably reported to the General Assembly by the Judiciary Committee, would be of considerable assistance to Negroes and members of other racial minorities who are striving for the same treatment accorded the majority of citizens. The bill proposes to make it a crime, punishable by a maximum of a fine of $100, imprisonment for a year or both, to discriminate against the member of any race in the public furnishing of food or accommodation of virtually any sort. Should the bill receive the favorable treatment by the Assembly that it deserves, the denial of the right of any person to receive the same treatment accorded the general public in such matters would become a crime.

It will probably come as a surprise to many that such a law is not already in effect. It is, to be sure, a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, to deprive any person of "rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the constitution or laws of this State or of the United States, on account of alienage color or race," but in general this seldom invoked section applies merely to cases in which such matters as voting are effected. At present, a person whose right to receive accommodations offered the public in general is refused because of race is merely a statutory right of action, under which he may sue for double damages.

The number of suits filed under this provision is naturally small, for the amount that may be collected is hardly worth the trouble. Should the civil rights bill now before the assembly become law, however, the aggrieved person could present the case to a prosecutor and insist that the refusal of accommodation be treated as a crime. Enactment of the bill would penalize if not prevent discrimination of the sort that even today occurs too frequently in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN.
COURANT

APR 1 1933

The Civil Rights Bill

Passage of the civil rights bill, favorably reported to the General Assembly by the Judiciary Committee, would be of considerable assistance to Negroes and members of other racial minorities who are striving for the same treatment accorded the majority of citizens. The bill proposes to make it a crime, punishable by a maximum of a fine of $100, imprisonment for a year or both, to discriminate against the member of any race in the public furnishing of food or accommodation of virtually any sort. Should the bill receive the favorable treatment by the Assembly that it deserves, the denial of the right of any person to receive the same treatment accorded the general public in such matters would become a crime.

It will probably come as a surprise to many that such a law is not already in effect. It is, to be sure, a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, to deprive any person of "rights, privileges or immunities secured or protected by the constitution or laws of this State or of the United States, on account of alienage color or race," but in general this seldom invoked section applies merely to cases in which such matters as voting are affected. At present, a person whose right to receive accommodations offered the public in general is refused because of race is merely given a statutory right of action, under which he may sue for double damages.

The number of suits filed under this provision is naturally small, for the amount that may be collected is hardly worth the trouble. Should the civil rights bill now before the assembly become law, however, the aggrieved person could present the case to a prosecutor and insist that the refusal of accommodation be treated as a crime. Enactment of the bill would penalize if not prevent discrimination of the sort that even today occurs too frequently in Connecticut.

Anti-Jim Crow Job Bill Gets O. K. In Jersey

Governor Moore of New Jersey Also Signs Fraternal Bill

TRENTON, N. J.—With the signing of the Burrell Labor Bill by Governor A. Harry Moore last Thursday, New Jersey becomes the second State to prohibit race discrimination in employment on public works. Assemblyman C. Mercer Burrell of Essex County, who introduced the bill in the lower house of the Legislature was present in the Governor's private office during the signing of the bill. The Negro Assemblyman was accompanied by Assemblyman Frank Travallie of Camden who had given great assistance in the campaign to have favorable legislation enacted for New Jersey's Negro citizens.

Before affixing his signature to the bill officially known as Assembly Bill No. 478, Governor Moore said, "I am happy to sign this bill which has the support of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of which I am an active member. It is a just measure." Assemblyman Burrell thanked the Governor on behalf of the New Jersey State Conference of the N. A. A. C. P.

Assembly Bill 478 passed the Assembly by an unanimous vote following a strong plea for justice to New Jersey's Negro citizens made by Assemblyman Burrell. The bill was piloted through the Senate by State Senator Joseph G. Wolber of Essex County who also made a noteworthy address and secured the unanimous support of the upper house.

Governor Moore also signed the Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 209, the much discussed fraternal bill which was the subject of a three months campaign to secure amendments insuring equal protection for Negro fraternal organizations. The bill as signed by the Governor contained the amendments prepared by Assemblyman Burrell with the assistance of Attorney Oliver Randolph and Attorney J. Leroy Jordan representing the Joint Legislative Committee of Colored Fraternal and Civic Organizations.

Political-1933

Legislation Suggested, etc.
NEW YORK TIMES 56

JAN 29 1933

OUR CONSTITUTION ALTERED LITTLE DURING ITS 146 YEARS

History of the Twentieth Amendment Illustrates the National Conservatism in Dealing With Proposals to Change Basic Laws

By R. L. DUFFUS.

FOR the twentieth time—or, if the Bill of Rights is regarded as a unit, the eleventh time—the American people have amended the rules and by-laws for the government of the nation drawn up at Philadelphia in 1787.

The remarkable fact in this 146-year record, covering a period during which population increased from less than 4,000,000 to more than 120,000,000 and in which ways of living were completely transformed, is not that the Constitution has been changed but that it has been changed so little. The document to which Benjamin Franklin consented because he "expected no better" has shown a surprising toughness of fiber.

The fight for the Twentieth or "lame duck" Amendment is a first-class example of the constitutional conservatism of the United States—just as, perhaps, the prohibition amendment was the exception that proves the point.

An Offset to Executive Power.

No grave constitutional principle was involved in Senator Norris's proposal to shorten the time between the election and the inauguration of a President by about six weeks and the time between the election of a Congress and its first regular session by about eleven months. Its only possible effect on the fundamentals of government, and that an indirect one, will be to offset somewhat the growing power of the Executive by confronting him immediately after his inauguration with an organized new Congress in session for an indefinite period.

Whether Senator Norris was correct in assuming that the "lame duck" session was used by "the organized political machines of special privilege" to put through undesirable legislation or whether it was simply a shocking waste of time and money is a matter of opinion. The very speed with which ratification took place is evidence enough that there was no serious opposition to it, by "special privilege" or any other influence, in the country at large.



From the Painting by S. M. Chase.

Framing the Constitution—A Scene at the Convention, 1787.

Yet the campaign for submission took ten years. Six times the amending resolution passed the Senate, only to be rejected in the House or killed by alterations which its Senate backers would not accept. Once, in 1931, it passed both House and Senate, but was deadlocked because the late Speaker Longworth insisted on the insertion of a provision limiting the length of the Congressional session.

This incident was typical. With the exception of the first ten amendments, which were proposed when only eleven States had ratified the Constitution and which were really a completion of the Constitution-making process rather than true amendments, even trivial changes in the fundamental frame of government have required a long and patient campaign. The important changes have come out of two disturbed periods: the Civil War and the social and economic upheavals of the past quarter century.

War, therefore, the theory of the national government and most of its framework remained substantially as at first conceived. The three amendments passed as a result of this war were intended to be essentially an extension of the Bill of Rights to cover the newly conceded rights of the Negro race.

In protecting the Negro, the Fourteenth Amendment also protected all other individuals against abridgment of "privileges or immunities" or deprivation "of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and this clause later became a yardstick by which the Federal courts tested the validity of social legislation in the States. Yet the Fourteenth Amendment merely extended the scope of the Fifth Amendment, repeating in part the identical words employed in 1791.

In fact, it may be said that down to 1913, when the income-tax amendment was ratified, no amendment not necessary to the smooth working of the constitutional machinery, or not derivable from its original phrasing was added to the Constitution of the United States. It should be borne in mind that neither the Negro nor any other person has ever been guaranteed by the Federal Government the right to vote. The States can make any conditions for the suffrage they choose, provided they do not discriminate on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude," or on account of sex, and provided that their Representatives and Senators are "elected by the people."

If women are "people" their right to vote was established in Section 2 Article I of the Constitution, which directs that Representatives shall be chosen "by the people." But this section also directed that the electors in this case should "have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures." Hence the national enfranchisement of women had to wait for the Nineteenth Amendment.

The "lame-duck" amendment, as has been pointed out, introduces no new principle; it is merely a modern convenience. It may, in fact, be said that seventeen of the twenty amendments introduced no new heavals of the past quarter century.

The very idea of amendments has seemed repugnant to Americans except under stress. Newton D. Baker pointed out, while the "lame duck" proposal was still pending, that "out of 2,600 chances to change the Constitution we have accepted nineteen and rejected five, and the rest were not regarded as sufficiently mature even to be submitted to us."

The first ten amendments, proposed on Sept. 25, 1789, and declared in force on Dec. 15, 1791, were manifestly intended to conciliate a minority—perhaps even a majority—who were suspicious of the new Federal Government. In a sense they were a liquidation of the Declaration of Independence. They guaranteed the rights wrested from England by the Revolutionary War.

These amendments might be looked upon as the settling-down shocks which follow an earthquake. It was to be seventy-four years, almost to a day, before another amendment profoundly affecting the theory of American government was adopted.

Two Other Adjustments.

This statement is not inconsistent with the fact that two amendments were adopted during this period, the eleventh in 1798, the twelfth in 1804. These amendments were not innovations but readjustments. It had been found inconsistent and inconvenient to accept the dictum of the Supreme Court that a State could be sued in the Federal courts by a citizen of another State or of a foreign country. Hence the Eleventh Amendment.

It had also been discovered that the original method of electing the national Executive, which gave the Presidency to the candidate having the largest number of votes and the Vice Presidency to the runner-up, was unworkable after party government was introduced. Hence the Twelfth Amendment.

Down to the time of the Civil

principle, but were either deducible from the text or spirit of the original document or were improvements in the mechanical functioning of government.

There remain three which did alter the theory of Federal Government. The first of these was the Sixteenth or income-tax amendment, which was proposed in 1909 and declared ratified in 1913. The income-tax amendment reaffirmed the validity of a principle which the Supreme Court had declared repugnant to the Constitution as it stood. By enabling Congress to tax incomes "without apportionment among the several States," States' rights were again weakened, for "the power to tax is the power to destroy."

The Election of Senators.

The Seventeenth Amendment, also ratified in 1913, limits State sovereignty in another way. Representatives, as the name implies, were originally thought of as representing popular sentiment, and they were to be elected on the same suffrage as the "more numerous branch" of the State Legislature. Senators, on the other hand, were to be chosen by the Legislature itself. This, together with the fact that each State was allowed two Senators, regardless of population, was clearly a recognition that they were ambassadors of at least semi-sovereign States. Direct popular election tends to destroy this ambassadorial character.

Finally, the prohibition amendment, ratified in 1919, introduced into the Constitution a wholly extraneous element—that of an act of sumptuary legislation. In the minds of its proponents it was probably associated with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. But these amendments did nothing except to remove previously existing discriminations. The Eighteenth Amendment, whatever may be thought of its justification or its effects, was a horse of a different color and breed from any other in the constitutional stable.

Character of the Amendments.

In the light of this summary of the amendments it is reasonable to make certain assumptions regarding the repeal of prohibition. It has been pointed out that no amendment, once incorporated in the Constitution, has ever been repealed. It is easy to see, however, why this has been so. Each amendment, with the single exception of the Eighteenth, has either been a logical derivation from the original Constitution or it has been an invasion by the Federal Government of powers originally vested in the States.

That is to say, it has been an effort, whose practical wisdom is beside the question. to carry out the objective defined in the first paragraph of the Constitution—"to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense. promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

There has been no effective demand for the repeal of any amendment save the Eighteenth, for the simple reason that popular support could not be secured for the reimposition of discriminations, or the relimitation of the franchise, and that the curtailment of taxing powers once granted to the Federal Government would obviously be destructive to that government.

The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment involves none of these considerations, since it is, rightly or wrongly, an extension of the Federal power not at the expense of the States but at the expense of the individual. So there is no precedent either for the amendment itself or for its removal by the substitution of another amendment.

The Speed of Ratification.

One deduction, however, may be drawn from the speed with which the last four amendments have been ratified—the Seventeenth in one year, the Eighteenth in a year and a month, the Nineteenth in a year and three months, the Twentieth in eleven months, though the child labor amendment, proposed in 1924, has not yet been ratified. An amendment is likely to be ratified today, if at all, in a relatively short time.

Technically, the power to ratify or reject is vested in the States as such. Actually, there is evidence that action of this kind is increasingly a product of national or at least sectional opinion. The same arguments for and against are brought to bear simultaneously the country over. The element of delay is introduced only as there are lapses of time between sessions of Legislatures and these lapses may be eliminated by the calling of special sessions. Ratification by conventions, constitutionally possible though never attempted, might bring about the settlement of the question within a few months.

In sum, the Constitution appears to be a fairly rigid document, far more frequently altered by judicial interpretation than by formal amendment. The changes in it have been made to meet serious emergencies or overwhelming popular demands which could not be dealt with by judicial means. The Eighteenth Amendment has not been incorporated into our constitutional philosophy. If sufficient popular sentiment exists against it there is no reason to believe that it cannot be extracted, without shock to the remainder of the Constitution.

Cal. Anti-Lynch Law

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR — DELILAH BEASLEY PROMOTES MEASURE SUCCESFULLY

Sacramento, California, June 8, 1933 Colored citizens throughout the state of California are very happy over the recent unanimous passage in both houses of the California Legislature of an Anti-lynching Bill. It was introduced jointly by Assemblyman William F. Knowland (Alameda Co.) assistant publisher Oakland Tribune, and Assemblyman Frederick M. Roberts, (Los Angeles Co.), editor and publisher, Los Angeles New Age Dispatch (Colored).

The significance of the passage of the bill without a dissenting vote was, that its introduction was at the request of a woman newspaper writer, and jointly introduced by two newspaper publishers of two different races. The lesson to be drawn from this rather unusual procedure, is the recognition that the press is the best informed bureau of true information.

Political - 1933
Legislation Suggested, etc.
N. Y. SUN

MAR 29 1933

FAILS TO KILL FORESTRY BILL

Connery Voted Down 290 to 90 on His Amendment.

ALL DISCRIMINATION BARRED

Senate Is Yet to Accept Changes Before Bill Becomes Law.

WASHINGTON, March 29 (A. P.).—The House today defeated, 290 to 90, a substitue offered by Chairman Connery of the labor committee for President Roosevelt's forest conservation plan. The vote virtually assured passage of the bill without substantial changes.

Immediately after that the House approved, 179 to 71, an amendment offered by Representative dePriest, Republican of Illinois, to provide that there should be no discrimination because of race, creed, color or criminal records in the selection of workers in the Conservation Corps.

This made final Congressional action tonight impossible, since the Senate has adjourned and needs to concur in the change made by the House.

Before it acted on these two amendments, the House was told that William Greene, president of the American Federation of Labor, had changed his mind and was now opposed to the President's conservation measure, in spite of the changes made in the Senate.

Chairman Connery said he was authorized to announce Mr. Green's opposition. Mr. Green wrote a letter a few days ago saying that in view of the Senate changes he felt it best that the bill be accepted by labor.

Representative Byrns of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, said the measure would put 250,000 men to work and that it was designed to provide relief, not jobs.

Work for 250,000.

"There are now 250,000 men, or thereabouts, walking the streets, with nothing to eat and with families to support, who would be put to work if this bill becomes law," he said.

Mr. Jenkins, Republican, of Ohio, said he would support the bill, expressing the hope the President would see to it "there shall be no regimentation of labor and that it shall be entirely free and voluntary."

"If my own brother were President of the United States I would not vote to give him the power in this bill," said Mr. Connery.

He was asked about a letter from Green printed in the committee report which said "the best interests of labor . . . will be served through our acceptance of the substitute measure recommended by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor."

"Mr. Green has reversed his position," Mr. Connery replied. "I can state that organized labor from Mr. Green down is absolutely opposed to this bill."

Representative Byrns, after a talk with President Roosevelt, told newspaper men today that the President "has no objection to Senate amendments" to the forest conservation bill.

Would Start in Two Weeks.

It was made clear in other quarters that the President hopes to get the first of the unemployed enrolled in his forest conservation program within two weeks after the legislation is enacted. He wants to get a big start before summer begins.

The President will rely on the Labor Department to enroll the workers who probably will be put in camps for several days for outfitting and medical treatment. He will rely on the army for transporting the men. As far as the actual work is concerned, existing agencies of the Agriculture and Interior departments probably will be used for administration.

Some one in the Federal Government will be put in charge of the whole program.

Franklin, Tenn., News
May 18, 1933

as a temporary cut," may lose its point.

As Lincoln emancipated the Negro race from the bondage of slavery, so will Roosevelt emancipate the South from the bondage of debt by signing the Muscle Shoals-Tennessee River Valley bill. The bill will have been signed when you read this, and is received not only over the South but all over the Nation with acclaim. Because we are a Nation of business brothers now, and what is good for one section of our common country, is good for us all.

Tunstall Enjoins State To Stand With Roosevelt

Asserts Benefits He Has Given Merit Alabama's Vote For Repeal July 18

Stresses Platform

Calls Each Contrary Vote Vote Against President; State's Rights At Stake

Pointing out that President Roosevelt's program for Muscle Shoals development, road building, protection of small home owners from mortgage foreclosures and guarantee of bank deposits will bring millions of dollars into Alabama, will give jobs to thousands of unemployed and will go far toward destroying the financial troubles that have disturbed the peace of mind of all citizens, Col. Alfred M. Tunstall, State campaign director for repeal, yesterday urged all voters of Alabama to stand by President Roosevelt in the movement to carry out another plank in the Democratic platform, repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

In voting for repeal, Alabama will say to all States that there will be no interference in the future with their own decisions regarding internal problems, Col. Tunstall said. He mentioned the foreign movement to interfere with Alabama's jury system in the Scottsboro cases and to prevent another Southern State, Texas, from holding white Democratic primary elections.

"How can the voters of Alabama expect to retain the right to regulate their jury system and their election system and at the same time deny to other States in the Union the right to regulate their own internal affairs?" asked Col. Tunstall. ".....President Roosevelt and James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, have called on the States to repeal the eighteenth amendment. A vote against repeal is a vote against President Roosevelt and the Democratic national platform."

Powers Granted to the President

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Extraordinary powers granted in the first session of the Seventy-third Congress to President Roosevelt are:

To establish control over all industry with the view to fixing minimum wages and maximum hours of work, regulating production and otherwise to promote, encourage and require fair competition.

To set up a system of government licenses for business if necessary to require conformance to the above.

To initiate and direct, through a Federal director of public works, a $3,300,000,000 public works program as a further government contribution to re-employment.

To direct, through a Federal director of relief, expenditure of $500,000,000, supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for relief of destitution.

To invoke the Presidential powers of the World War to regulate transactions in credit, currency, gold and silver, even to embargo gold or foreign exchange; to fix restrictions on the banking business of the Federal Reserve System irrespective of the Federal Reserve Board.

To eliminate the old system for compensation and allowances for veterans and set up an entirely new pension system, with himself at the head, subject to the broadest limitations.

To reduce by executive order the salaries of government employes by an amount not to exceed 15 per cent upon the finding of commensurate reduction in cost of living.

To transfer, eliminate, consolidate or rearrange bureaus in the executive branch of the government in the interest of public economy.

To repeal by executive proclamation certain new taxes voted in Industrial Recovery Act upon showing of restoration of business or in event of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

To publish heretofore secret income tax returns to the extent he may deem in the public interest, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

To inflate the currency either by requiring open market operations in Federal securities, devaluing the gold dollar by not more than 50 per cent, issuing United States notes up to $3,000,000,000 or accepting up to $200,000,000 in silver in payment of the allied war debts.

To employ more than 250,000 unemployed young men in reforestation operations as still further government contribution to re-employment.

To appoint a coordinator of railroads to effect economies among the carriers and increase service to the public.

To appoint a Tennessee Valley Authority to develop natural resources of Tennessee River basin, including completion of Muscle Shoals project

CONNECTICUT TO PUT 'TEETH' IN OLD CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Courier 4-8-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FRANK P. CHISHOLM

HARTFORD, Conn., April 6—The Civil Rights Bill, which Negroes and influential whites in Connecticut have been advocating for more than 20 years, was favorably reported to the State Senate last Thursday by the judiciary committee.

Friday, March 24, Negroes from all over Connecticut and their white friends assembled in the old Senate chamber and pleaded with the committee to protect the rights of all Connecticut citizens. Senator Joseph P. Cooney led the proponents of the bill, declaring "Connecticut ought to remember she is above the Mason-Dixon line." Nathan A. Schatz, a former police court judge, cited the incident of Paul Robeson, famous Negro actor and Phi Beta Kappa man, who on his appearance in Hartford "could not get decent accommodations." Many other white friends advocated teeth in the bill.

The Hartford branch of the N. A. A. C. P., Dr. Howard L. Warring, president, led in drafting the bill and in organization and campaign work for a hearing on the bill.

The committee on Race Relations of the Hartford Federation of Churches, Rev. J. Spencer Voorhees, chairman, petitioned to "make clear on our statute books what the mind of our citizenry is on so important a subject and protect an important element in our State who need this consideration."

The committee brought in its own bill, which includes the fundamental provisions sought by the advocates of civil rights in the original bill.

The proposed granting of full civic rights to Negroes and other minorities follows years of education for the imposition of penalties and the strengthening of the existing law, which contains no penalty and fails to list the places where discrimination is prohibited.

The bill now before the Legislature entitles the aggrieved, discriminated person to present his case to a prosecutor and insist that the refusal of accommodations be treated as a crime. Enactment of this bill would penalize, if not prevent, discrimination of the sort that now occurs all too frequently. It is understood that both the Senate and the House will support the committee's report.

Equal Rights Bill Passes Lower House

Hartford
4-22-33

Said to Be Most Thorough Bill of Its Kind Ever Enacted

(See copy of original Wasserman Bill and Bill as passed on Page 7)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(Special to the TRIBUNE) — The Wasserman Civil Rights Bill, which swept through the Lower House of the General Assembly last Thursday, is now in the Judiciary General Committee of the State Senate.

If the Senate Committee runs true to form, the bill will be further amended before it is reported out for action of the Senate.

Even if it is passed by the Senate, it is reported that Governor Pinchot plans to veto it as class legislation.

MOST THOROUGH BILL OF ITS KIND

While Rep. Alfred Wasserman is the sponsor of the bill in its original form, credit for the passage through the House and for the real protective features of the enactment must be given to Rep. John W. Harris, Jr., who prepared the effective amendments to the bill. After having his amendments accepted by Mr. Wasserman, Mr. Harris, in Mr. Wasserman's absence, engineered its successful passage. As amended the bill is regarded the most thorough one of its kind ever adopted by any State.

SENATOR SALUS IN CHARGE

Senator Samuel W. Salus of the 2nd Senatorial District of Philadelphia has assumed charge of the bill in the Senate. The Senator's heroic fight for the Asbury Equal Rights Bill twelve years ago is recalled, and he has announced his intention of fighting wholeheartedly to secure the passage of the present bill.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULED

A public hearing will be held on Tuesday morning of next week (the 25th) at 10 o'clock before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Connecticut To Have Civil Rights Bi

New York N Y
4-22-33

HARTFORD, Conn. — The Ci Rights Bill, which Negroes and inential whites in Connecticut ha been advocating for more than twe ty years, was favorably reported the State Senate last Thursday the Judiciary Committee.

On last Friday, Negroes fr all over Connecticut and their wh friends assembled in the Old Sen Chamber and pleaded with the co mittee to protect the rights of Connecticut citizens. Senator Jose P. Cooney led the proponents of t bill declaring "Connecticut ought remember she is about the Maso Dixon line. Nathan A. Schatz, a fo mer Police Court Judge, cited t incident Paul Robeson, famous N gro actor, who on his appearance Hartford could not get decent a commodations.

The Hartford Branch of the N. A. C. P., Dr. Howard L. Warrin president, led in drafting the bill a in organization and campaign wo for a hearing on the bill.

The proposed granting of full ci rights to Negroes and other mino ties follows years of education f the imposition of penalties and t strengthening of the existing la which contains no penalty and fa to list the places where discrimin tion is prohibited. At present it is crime, punishable by fine or impriso ment, or both, to deprive any perso of "rights, privileges or immuniti secured or protected by the Constit tion or laws of this State or of t United States, on account of alie age, color or race." But under pre ent laws, the aggrieved is mere given a statutory right of action, u der which he may sue for doubl damages. Suits filed under this pro vision have naturally been few, since the amount that may be collected is hardly worth the trouble. The bill now before the Legislature entitles the aggrieved person to present his case to a prosecutor and insist that the refusal of accommodations be treated as a crime. Enactment of this bill would penalize, if not prevent, discrimination of the sort that now occurs all too frequently.

It is understood that both the Senate and the House will support the Committee's report.

WATERBURY CONN. DEMO
APRIL 1. 1933

NEGRO PEOPLE INTERESTED IN CIVIL RIGHTS

Local Colored Persons See a Chance for Bill to Pass—Has Been Reported Favorably

Passage of the civil rights bil during the coming week in the house at Hartford is looked forward to with much expectation by the Negro people of Waterbury. For the first time since the fight for equal rights between colored and white persons in restaurants, hotels, theaters and so forth was started, the measure, introduced this year by Senator Joseph Cooney of Hartford, has received the favorable report of the judiciary committee, arguments on the bill took place about a month ago, decision being reserved at the time.

Bills to give Negro people equal rights have been before the legislature for many, many years but never until this year was the fight for equal rights successful. Rev Isaac W. Reed of this city was one of the staunch supporters of the movement and appeared two years ago before the judiciary committee to speak in behalf of the bill introduced at that time.

At the present time the law gives a Negro person the right to sue a theater, hotel, restaurant and so forth if he is denied service. However, it was pointed out at the hearing a month ago, one colored person sued a theater and received $1 damages. It cost him more to sue than he received, naturally.

The bill to be passed in the house of representatives this coming week provides for the arrest and finding of any persons who refuse to give colored persons equal rights in every way with white people. The fact that the measure has been reported favorably is considered a distinct victory for the forces that have been behind the movement for years.

WATERBURY CONN REPUBLICA
APRIL 4, 1933

The Civil Rights Bill

FOR many sessions of the General Assembly civil rights bills designed to stiffen the present laws against discrimination because of race or color in places of public entertainment have been introduced, given hearings at which the volume and logic of their support have been overwhelming, and then have been quietly killed. It was the general expectation that this is what would happen to the bill introduced this year and heard Feb. 24. But, although the original bill has not been preserved, a substitute of virtually the same import has been favorably reported by the judiciary committee.

Perhaps the mystery of this change in attitude on the Republican machine's part is not insoluble. A fruitful clue may be the reminder, furnished by a Negro supporter of the original bill at the hearing Feb. 24, that "We are changing our political affiliations to a great extent. The Republican party must realize that, and if it wants to hold its own, now is the time to show it. Probably many of the victories it has had, it wouldn't have had if it had not been for us." The Roraback organization may indeed have been moved by the consideration that it needs to conserve all the votes it can in these parlous times.

But however that may be, the bill is one that should now be enacted, just as its forerunners ought to have been enacted, in the interest of justice. The present law merely offers persons discriminated against on account of race or color a chance to bring civil actions which would probably result in only nominal damages. The bill now reported favorably would make discrimination a criminal offence punishable by a maximum fine of $100, imprisonment for a year, or both. Let it be enacted and let no one worry lest it would bring about objectionable contacts between the races. Connecticut Negroes could be trusted to invoke the law only in those cases in which race prejudice occasionally manifests itself in virulent form, with consequent injustice to Negroes compelled by circumstances to an inoffensive patronage of places of public entertainment.

Political—1933

Legislation Suggested, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C
POST

FEB 19 1933

DISTRICT FUND, CUT $6,566,577, VOTED IN HOUSE.

$625,000 for Idle Aid Is Reinserted Despite Cannon Fight.

$46,000 WORK TOTAL AT LORTON STRICKEN

$47,000 Is Trimmed by Vote From New Reno School Appropriation.

The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate a $37,931,065 District appropriations bill, carrying $532,000 more than when it came out of committee, but slashed $6,566,557 under current funds.

Over the emphatic opposition of Chairman Clarence Cannon and his House District Appropriations subcommittee, the House previously voted, 166 to 105, to reinsert $625,000 for District unemployment relief.

Earlier, a $46,000 working capital fund, for financing convict industries at the District's workhouse at Lorton, Va., was stricken from the bill on a point of order made by Representative Howard W. Smith (Democrat), Virginia.

One Other Is Cut.

Only one other item was cut. On motion of Representative Oscar DePriest (Republican), Illinois, the House voted to trim $47,000 from the $500,000 appropriation for the new Reno High School. But when Representative DePriest sought to have the amount saved added to the appropriations for the new Phelps School, the House failed to support him.

Leading the fight to provide District relief funds for the last six months of 1933 were Representative Fiorello LaGuardia (Republican), New York, who offered the amendment, and Representative Mary T. Norton (Democrat), New Jersey, chairman of the House District Committee.

"If this money is not made available July 1, 7,000 families, representing 28,000 persons, in the District will be faced with actual starvation," Mrs. Norton told the House.

Three Votes Taken.

Three separate votes were taken on the LaGuardia amendment. On the division vote it carried, 50 to 30, and on the teller count, 76 to 45. Chairman Cannon made a point of no quorum and forced a roll call vote. This time it carried, 166 to 105.

Immediately after passage of the bill Senator Hiram Bingham (Republican), Connecticut, chairman of the Senate District Appropriations subcommittee, announced that hearings will open in the Senate Tuesday.

Maj. Daniel J. Donovan, District auditor, said last night that elimination of the $46,000 for workhouse industries will paralyze rehabilitation activities at Lorton, unless the money is put back in the bill by the Senate.

Dependent on this fund is a convict operated brick plant, clothes factory, canning factory, broom plant, printing plant, automobile license plant that also manufactures traffic signs for the District, and a laundry that does work for every Government department, Maj. Donovan said. He said they all will have to close down if the money is not appropriated.

All efforts to increase appropriations to budget strength, except the relief item, went down to crushing defeat.

Representative Clarence J. McLeod (Republican), Michigan, failed in two efforts to have $40,000 written into the bill to provide food for undernourished school children. An identical authorization, sponsored by McLeod, is now pending before Mrs. Norton's District Committee. McLeod said he intends to press it.

Representative Kent E. Keller (Democrat), Illinois, made unsuccessful attempts to increase appropriations for the Tuberculosis Hosptial and Sanitarium. An amendment to increase their allotment by $20,000 was lost when Chairman Cannon refused unanimous consent to go back to the tuberculosis item, which was passed over in reading the bill.

Other amendments lost would have boosted appropriations for the District Militia from $17,417 to $24,750, increased the workhouse appropriation from $290,540 to $326,090, and permitted children of Government employes and Army and Navy officers to attend District schools free of charge.

Stricken From Bill.

A new provision in the bill, denying any funds for pay increases or promotions of District employes, was stricken from the measure on a point of order. Immediately, Representative Cannon introduced another amendment making precisely the same provision in different language. The chair ruled it in order.

The bill as passed provides for a Federal "lump sum" contribution of $6,500,000, against $7,775,000 currently appropriated. A last minute attempt was made by Representative Andrew J. May (Democrat), Kentucky, to reduce this allotment to $400,000, but he was ruled out of order.

A motion to send the bill back to committee to eliminate a provision denying public school instruction to children under 5 years of age, was made by Representative Tilman B. Parks (Democrat), Arkansas. It was defeated and the bill was passed, 209 to 6.

Child Is Brought In.

During the debate on the relief item, Representative John J. Cochran (Democrat), Missouri, walked into the chamber with the infant son of Representative David Hopkins (Republican), Missouri, and placed him in the lap of Representative John J. Boylan (Democrat), New York, in the Speaker's chair. Representative La Guardia, who was speaking, made effective use of the scene. He pleaded with the House not to deny other children of the District advantages enjoyed by the Hopkins child.

Supporting Representative La Guardia in his plea for District relief were Appropriation Chairman Joseph W. Byrns, Representative Connery (Democrat), Massachusetts; Representative Patterson (Democrat), Alabama; Representative Simmons (Republican), Nebraska; Mr. Keller and Mrs. Norton. Representative Blanton (Democrat), Texas, led the fight against it.

Representative William P. Holaday (Republican), Illinois, charged that only once before in the history of Congress had a subcommittee railroaded an appropriation bill as it did this year with the District supply bill.

He said it was reported out without any meeting of the subcommittee. Chairman Cannon denied his charges. The Holaday disclosure followed a bitter attack on the Illinois representative by Representative Blanton. Holaday has repeatedly challenged the accuracy of Blanton's statements concerning the District.

Board's Letter Read.

A letter from the Board of Trade, opposing the intangibles tax increase originally included in the District bill, and asking a further scaling down of taxes, was introduced in the Senate record yesterday by Senator Millard Tydings (Democrat), Maryland. It was referred to Senator Bingham's subcommittee.

The District bill as passed contains no tax increase, and removes the restriction on a scaling down of taxes by the Commissioners. It provides for a 10 per cent discount on all water bills paid within 15 days.

A LONG-HORN STAMPEDE.

Constitution
3-5-33
Atlanta Ga

Never in its history has Georgia been afflicted with so incompetent a legislature as the one which has just adjourned after having spent two months in doing little or nothing.

From the first it refused to awake to a realization of the vital importance of meeting squarely and courageously the urgent problems before it, despite the urging of Governor Talmadge, President of the Senate McWhorter, Speaker Rivers and some of the outstanding leaders of both houses.

From beginning to end its sessions have been a stampede of long-horns, and a record of incompetence unprecedented in the legislative annals of the state.

It adjourned with the tax bill in a muddle and the appropriation bill a farce.

The automobile license tag bill became a political football to be kicked back and forth between the senate and the house, in utter disregard of the popular mandate and the convention pledge.

Georgia has had other legislatures of the long-horn variety—but this is the worst of all.

How it is that the counties of Georgia are willing to send such men to represent them is hard to understand.

There are in the membership of the present general assembly many seasoned legislators, entitled to lead because of their ability and long experience, but their efforts were like chaff before the wind when the long-horns started their stampede.

These leaders zealously and earnestly strove to bring order out of the chaos of interminable wrangling and political back-biting, so that the people would not be the sufferers, but they never had a chance! Their wise counsel and their efforts at leadership, backed by long experience in public affairs and acknowledged ability, went unheeded by a legislature in grasp of mob hysteria.

It is to be hoped that out of the disgraceful record of this legislature will come the dawning of a new day when the people of every county in the state will awake to the necessity of sending competent representatives to speak for them, rather than the long-horned mavericks responsible for the fiasco of this lamented session.

Wichita Falls, Tex.
TIMES

FEB 18 1933

A LOOK AT MISSISSIPPI'S TAX

A bulletin just published by the University of Mississippi entitled "Mississippi's General Sales Tax—How It Works" contains much interesting information about the sales tax as a revenue device. Some of the facts and figures it offers will be of interest to Texans just now, we believe. The university's survey was untaken impartially, with no intent to either popularize the tax or develop sentiment for its repeal. The purpose was to impartially determine how the measure was working.

Ten questions were posed, and their answers sought by reference to official figures and by interviewing 900 merchants in various parts of the state. The survey's conclusions, based on answers to the questions, are:

1. The tax is exceeding estimates as a producer of revenue.
2. According to the opinion of a majority of merchants interviewed the tax is being generally paid; that is, there is not an excessive amount of evasion.
3. The tax is being economically administered. The cost of collection for the first eight months of the operation of the law was 3.8 per cent.
4. The sales tax has proved itself possible of administration.
5. Taking into consideration that the tax is a new one for the present generation of Mississippians it is not an unpopular tax. A substantial majority of merchants and manufacturers approve it. The consumer registers far more approval than disapproval. The spread of the tax over the year and the small size of the payments appeal to the taxpayer.
6. In the main, merchants shift the tax.
7. There is little loss of business in the state due to the tax.
8. The incidence of the tax is primarily on the consumer.
9. Failure to shift the tax is due either to the lack of cooperation among the merchants or to small sales of certain types of merchandise.
10. The sales tax, judged by its efficiency as a revenue producer and by its reaction on business at a time of great business distress has justified itself, at least, as an emergency measure.

It should be borne in mind that the sales tax which Mississippi has differs in various particulars from what is known as the Ferguson sales tax measure at Austin.

The survey would have been more helpful if it furnished the answer to another question. That is, whether the sales tax has increased the cost of living in Mississippi, as compared with neighboring states.

Collections for the first six months show that general merchandise stores paid the largest amount. Their total sales were fifteen and a third million dollars, on which 2 per cent was levied. Next the food stores with $11,203,000. Automobiles, with $9,600,000, were third.

An interesting feature of the report is the comparison of payments in different counties. The range was from 4.6 cents per capita in Benton county, which has 9,800 inhabitants, 47 per cent of them negroes, to $1.53 per capita in Hinds county, the most populous county in the state, with 55 per cent negro population. Generally speaking, the larger the rural population in a county, the smaller the tax per capita, but this rule is by no means an inflexible one. The average for the state as a whole is a fraction over 58 cents per capita for the six-month period, or between 9 and 10 cents per month.

The Mississippi tax was designed as a 2 per cent retail sales tax, with special provisions to reach mining, timber, and manufacturing industries. The manufacturing tax ranges from one-fourth of 1 per cent on ice factories and cottonseed oil mills to 1 per cent on most other industries. The mining tax is 2 per cent on everything except natural gas, on which the tax is 2½ per cent.

Mississippi's financial affairs were in desperate shape when the sales tax was adopted. There was an $8,000,000 deficit, interest on state obligations was paid with great difficulty, the ad valorem tax was producing less and less revenue, the state income tax, which had yielded $1,400,000 in 1928, yielded only $795,000 in 1931, and something had to be done. The experiment of the general retail sales tax was made as a result.

The survey makes it plain that the sales tax has saved the state from disaster. We are entitled to doubt, however, if the survey is as impartial as it pretends to be. It makes no mention of the fact the sales tax was voted with the undersanding that a proportionate reduction in ad valorem taxes would be put into effect, and that this understanding has not been carried out.

All services and commodities are taxed except life insurance, school books, hospitals, cotton and raw cottonseed. Professional services are taxed 2 per cent on gross incomes.

The returns from the tax for last May, the first month of the law's operation totaled nearly $128,000; thereafter there was a steady increase, except for August, the November collections being $314,000. It had been estimated that the yield would be $162,000 per month, and the average for the first six months was in excess of $200,000. The increase is due to more efficient collection methods, and not to heavier sales. In fact, retail sales declined perceptibly during the year, and while some merchants blamed the sales tax for this, the majority felt that the tax had nothing to do with it. A similar decline, it should be noted, was recorded in states bordering on Mississippi.

Mississippians fought the sales tax bitterly, accepted it because there was no other way of getting out of red ink, and now seem to view it with something like favor. Whether Mississippi has had enough experience with it, and whether conditions in Mississippi and Texas are nearly enough similar to indicate that Texas should adopt it, are questions not readily answered. We believe the conclusion is justified, however, that a sales tax patterned on the Mississippi measure would be more satisfactory in Texas than the form of sales tax urged by Governor Ferguson.

Winston Salem, N. C.
JOURNAL

FEB 25 1933

The Sales Tax Experiment Is Bad

Much as we appreciate the visit of Francis H. Sisson, president of the American Bankers Association, to Winston-Salem, we cannot agree with him that the sales tax is good for a Democratic state because it seems to be working temporarily in the state of Mississippi.

In the first place, Mississippi civilization is entirely different from North Carolina civilization. Because something is apparently succeeding, even temporarily, in a state like Mississippi is no reason for jumping to the conclusion that the same thing will prove equally successful in North Carolina.

But it is inconceivable that anything as wrong in principle as a sales tax will prove good in the long run even for a land that is as full of Negro tenants as Mississippi. True, the poor illiterate Negroes have less power of resistance and may be forced to endure this iniquity longer than a citizenship such as we have in North Carolina. But unless history is a false teacher, in the end Mississippi will rue the day that she adopted this iniquitous form of taxation. The highway of the centuries is strewn with the wrecks of governments that have forced their citizens to pay unjust taxes just such as the government of Mississippi is now wringing from the pockets of the poverty-stricken masses.

Mr. Sisson did not mention the new sales tax in Pennsylvania, a state that might more appropriately be compared with North Carolina in matters of taxation. Pennsylvania also has a general sales tax. It has been in operation six months. It was resorted to only as an emergency measure. Governor Pinchot of that state is now insisting that it be repealed. Speaking of the new sales tax, the governor of Pennsylvania says:

"A sales tax is bad because it is simply one more device to put the tax burden mainly on those who are least able to pay. It denies the sound principle of equality of sacrifice, in that it bears more heavily in proportion on the poor than on the rich. A sales tax amounts, in effect, to a graduated income tax reversed; for under it, the smaller a man's income the larger the percentage of it going to pay the tax. A worker or a farmer spends something like half of his total income for consumer's goods upon which sales taxes are levied. A rich man may, and often does, spend as little for these same goods as five per cent. One-half of the poor man's income is taxed under the sales tax and one-half escapes. Five per cent. of the rich man's income pays under the sales tax and 95 per cent. escapes. There is no justice in such an arrangement. A sales tax has been urged as a means to provide further unemployment relief. It is not necessary. Under a plan suggested in this message, we can provide relief without it. I recommend strongly that the emergency sales tax shall not be renewed, and that no other sales tax be substituted for it."

Political - 1933

Office Holding

Alabama

Montgomery, Ala., Star
September 20, 1933

3rd District Congressmen

A short while back the Star carried an editorial which dwelt with some emphasis upon the fact that the Third Congressional District had had noteworthy representation in the House of Representatives at Washington largely because it had kept its Congressman in office for long periods. This editorial was the subject of favorable comment particularly with regard to our present distinguished representative in Congress, whose tenure has contributed in some measure to his distinguished usefulness.

In the article, however, there were omissions which a valued reader of the Star calls to our attention. This reader is particularly interested in historical values and he calls attention to the fact that we might well have mentioned two other congressmen who served the Third District since the War Between the States. One of them served only one term, Colonel William J. Samford, afterwards Governor of the State. Our informant spoke in terms of high esteem of Governor Samford about whose service as Governor he knew much. He did not recall much of his service as Congressman.

Our attention is called to a colorful and most interesting figure who served two terms in the House of Representatives. This was Major Jerre N. Williams. Our friend who gives us this information has long viewed Major Williams as a very great man. It gives us pleasure to here tell some of the things he recalled from hearsay and observation about Major Williams.

Major Williams was practicing law at Clayton, Barbour County, Alabama, when the war broke out. In the very first days of the War the First Alabama Infantry was organized for service in the Confederate Army Among the first to volunteer was young lawyer Williams. In the organization of the first company organized in Clayton, he was elected as Captain and this Company became a part of the First Alabama Regiment. It was a volunteer regiment, not a militia regiment, and first served the State during the organization of the Confederate Government and then became the first organization to go into Confederate service. Major Williams was promoted and served with distinction in the time of his state's and country's need.

After the war he was married to Miss Screws, the sister of the famous Alabama editor, William Wallace Screws. The Screws family was one of the most highly esteemed in the State.

Major Williams was elected to the Alabama Legislature but being a Democrat was denied admission in the awful days of reconstruction. He was, of course, immediately interested in restoring the governmnt of Alabama to the white people of the state. The Third Congressional District was represented in Congress by a negro, one James Rapier, said to have been born and reared near Florence. This negro was said to have been suited to the ruthless politics of the period and defeated the democratic candidate with apparent ease, until Major Williams was nominated to make the race against him. Major Williams was a man of powerful determination, dauntless courage, and keen wit. The qualities just mentioned were often obscured by one splendid quality and two disabilities. He was modest, at times so modest as to appear recent. His disabilities were that he was small of stature, and from boyhood, was frail in health. During much of his life he carried on through sheer nerve. In his race against the famous negro congressman it is said that he displayed powers of stamina, ability, and even physical health which his most intimate friends had not known that he had. He was among those men who was never at his best, unless a real emergency, amounting almost to desperation confronted him.

When Williams began the race for Congress he found that Rapier and his black cohorts had a great asset in the fact that most of the white people were unwilling to take the oath required in order to vote, but were despondent, and in a large measure hopeless. His first speeches in the campaign were fiery and eloquent, but he and his supporters felt that they were largely fruitless. Although not a joke-telling speaker, he resorted to a funny story which seemed to break down the despondency of the white people. The story ran something like this:

"My friends, as you know, one James T. Rapier, who does not even take the trouble to live in the District which he represents, is my congressman and your congressman. You know what he is and who he is. You know his color. Eloquent speakers of your own people have told you about him. And yet, perhaps I bring you a new piece of information about him. A few months ago a friend of mine, a wealthy Jew who lived at Montgomery, inherited a piece of property in California—that marvelous state of which you have heard. This Jewish friend of mine went toCalifornia to see about the property he inherited and while there visited the famous Zoological Garden in the City of San Francisco. He was particularly interested there at seeing a Chimpanzee,—a great monkey brought from Sumatra. The keeper of this monkey had been so fortunate as to teach him how to talk, and for the benefit of the visitors who crowded around the cage, had him talk and then invited the visitors to converse with Zobo, the monkey. The Montgomery man asked Zobo where he was from, to which Zobo replied: 'Sumatra—where you come from?' The Montgomery man said: "I come from Alabama,' to which Zobo replied: "Alabama? Yes, I know Alabama. I got cousin there; maybe you know him; big man —Congress,—Jim Rapier—he my cousin."

The story was not at all typical of Major Williams, except that it did show his resourcefulness. It not only got a laugh from everyone every time it was told, but many other speakers including General Sephens Baker passed it on. In the end the white voters of the District decided that they had rather take the obnoxious oath of allegiance to a flag that they had so lately been fighting than to continue being represented by a monkey's cousin in Congress. The result was an easy victory for Major Williams, who was the first democratic congressman elected in Alabama after the War Between the States.

Major Williams is said to have never viewed his personal political fortunes as very important. At any rate, he stayed in Congress only a few terms,—two,—so we are informed, serving with distinction during the troubled days when he and other southern congressmen were exposing the graft of the whiskey ring, the Star Route Mail Contract frauds, and generally undertaking to save the government from crookedness and vice. After his term in Congress, Major Williams practiced law and served with distinction as Judge of the Chancery Court—Chancellors they were called.

A very interesting story is told of how in a county convention in the Third Congressional District the question of instructions of delegates to the Congressional Convention came up. Several speeches had been made from different candidates and it was generally understood that the county would not be for Congressman Williams. A rather uncouth farmer who had never spoken in public before jumped up on the bench and cried: "Say you men! You may say this and you may say that for whatever man you want to, but darn it all, there haint but one man that has showed he could beat the nigger by doing it. Let's vote for him." And the delegation was forthwith instructed to vote for Williams in the Congressional Convention.

It is said that the studious, difficult, judicial work of the Chancellor's office was greatly enjoyed by Judge Williams, although he was no longer young nor strong physically. All in all, few men in the history of Alabama have served the State with more distinction than did the gallant Jerre A. Williams. He might have well been called, as was a distinguished contemporary of his—Alexander H. Stephens—"A little giant." He had gifts of friendliness, rare culture, matchless courage, true patriotism in a marked degree.

It is interesting to note that among distinguished Alabamians of this day are the great physicians of Montgomery Doctors Fred and William Wilkerson, grandsons of Chancellor Williams. A son, Judge J. S. Williams is Judge of our judicial ciricut and has many of the qualities which endeared his father to those who knew him.

Alabama

Political - 1933

Office Holding

[illegible], Ala., Star

September 20, 1933

3rd District Congressmen

A short while back the Star carried an editorial which dwelt with some emphasis upon the fact that the Third Congressional District had had noteworthy representation in the House of Representatives at Washington largely because it had kept its Congressman in office for long periods. This editorial was the subject of favorable comment particularly with regard to our present distinguished representative in Congress, whose tenure has contributed in some measure to his distinguished usefulness.

In the article, however, there were omissions which a valued reader of the Star calls to our attention. This reader is particularly interested in historical values and he calls attention to the fact that we might well have mentioned two other congressmen who served the Third District since the War Between the States. One of them served only one term, Colonel William J. Samford, afterwards Governor of the State. Our informant spoke in terms of high esteem of Governor Samford about whose service as Governor he knew much. He did not recall much of his service as Congressman.

Our attention is called to a colorful and most interesting figure who served two terms in the House of Representatives. This was Major Jerre N. Williams. Our friend who gives us this information has long viewed Major Williams as a very great man. It gives us pleasure to here tell some of the things he recalled from hearsay and observation about Major Williams.

Major Williams was practicing law at Clayton, Barbour County, Alabama, when the war broke out. In the very first days of the War the First Alabama Infantry was organized for service in the Confederate Army Among the first to volunteer was young lawyer Williams. In the organization of the first company organized in Clayton, he was elected as Captain and this Company became a part of the First Alabama Regiment. It was a volunteer regiment, not a militia regiment, and first served the State during the organization of the Confederate Government and then became the first organization to go into Confederate service. Major Williams was promoted and served with distinction in the time of his state's and country's need.

After the war he was married to Miss Screws, the sister of the famous Alabama editor, William Wallace Screws. The Screws family was one of the most highly esteemed in the State.

Major Williams was elected to the Alabama Legislature but being a Democrat was denied admission in the awful days of reconstruction. He was, of course, immediately interested in restoring the governmnt of Alabama to the white people of the state. The Third Congressional District was represented in Congress by a negro, one James Rapier, said to have been born and reared near Florence. This negro was said to have been suited to the ruthless politics of the period and defeated the democratic candidate with apparent ease, until Major Williams was nominated to make the race against him. Major Williams was a man of powerful determination, dauntless courage, and keen wit. The qualities just mentioned were often obscured by one splendid quality and two disabilities. He was modest, at times so modest as to appear reticent. His disabilities were that he was small of stature, and from boyhood, was frail in health. During much of his life he carried on through sheer nerve. In his race against the famous negro congressman it is said that he displayed powers of stamina, ability, and even physical health which his most intimate friends had not known that he had. He was among those men who was never at his best, unless a real emergency, amounting almost to desperation confronted him.

When Williams began the race for Congress he found that Rapier and his black cohorts had a great asset in the fact that most of the white people were unwilling to take the oath required in order to vote, but were despondent, and in a large measure hopeless. His first speeches in the campaign were fiery and eloquent, but he and his supporters felt that they were largely fruitless. Although not a joke-telling speaker, he resorted to a funny story which seemed to break down the despondency of the white people. The story ran something like this:

"My friends, as you know, one James T. Rapier, who does not even take the trouble to live in the District which he represents, is my congressman and your congressman. You know what he is and who he is. You know his color. Eloquent speakers of your own people have told you about him. And yet, perhaps I bring you a new piece of information about him. A few months ago a friend of mine, a wealthy Jew who lived at Montgomery, inherited a piece of property in California—that marvelous state of which you have heard. This Jewish friend of mine went toCalifornia to see about the property he inherited and while there visited the famous Zoological Garden in the City of San Francisco. He was particularly interested there at seeing a Chimpanzee,—a great monkey brought from Sumatra. The keeper of this monkey had been so fortunate as to teach him how to talk, and for the benefit of the visitors who crowded around the cage, had him talk and then invited the visitors to converse with Zobo, the monkey. The Montgomery man asked Zobo where he was from, to which Zobo replied: 'Sumatra—where you come from?' The Montgomery man said: "I come from Alabama,' to which Zobo replied: "Alabama? Yes, I know Alabama. I got cousin there; maybe you know him; big man —Congress,—Jim Rapier—he my cousin."

The story was not at all typical of Major Williams, except that it did show his resourcefulness. It not only got a laugh from everyone every time it was told, but many other speakers including General Sephens Baker passed it on. In the end the white voters of the District decided that they had rather take the obnoxious oath of allegiance to a flag that they had so lately been fighting than to continue being represented by a monkey's cousin in Congress. The result was an easy victory for Major Williams, who was the first democratic congressman elected in Alabama after the War Between the States.

Major Williams is said to have never viewed his personal political fortunes as very important. At any rate, he stayed in Congress only a few terms,—two,—so we are informed, serving with distinction during the troubled days when he and other southern congressmen were exposing the graft of the whiskey ring, the Star Route Mail Contract frauds, and generally undertaking to save the government from crookedness and vice. After his term in Congress, Major Williams practiced law and served with distinction as Judge of the Chancery Court—Chancellors they were called.

A very interesting story is told of how in a county convention in the Third Congressional District the question of instructions of delegates to the Congressional Convention came up. Several speeches had been made from different candidates and it was generally understood that the county would not be for Congressman Williams. A rather uncouth farmer who had never spoken in public before jumped up on the bench and cried: "Say you men! You may say this and you may say that for whatever man you want to, but darn it all, there haint but one man that has showed he could beat the nigger by doing it. Let's vote for him." And the delegation was forthwith instructed to vote for Williams in the Congressional Convention.

It is said that the studious, difficult, judicial work of the Chancellor's office was greatly enjoyed by Judge Williams, although he was no longer young nor strong physically. All in all, few men in the history of Alabama have served the State with more distinction than did the gallant Jerre A. Williams. He might have well been called, as was a distinguished contemporary of his—Alexander H. Stephens—"A little giant." He had gifts of friendliness, rare culture, matchless courage, true patriotism in a marked degree.

It is interesting to note that among distinguished Alabamians of this day are the great physicians of Montgomery Doctors Fred and William Wilkerson, grandsons of Chancellor Williams. A son, Judge [illegible] is Judge of our judicial ciricut and has many of the qualities which endeared his father to those who knew him.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
October 15, 1933

NEGRO POSTMASTER HELD; ACCOUNTS SHORT, CLAIM

John B. Lewis, 25-year-old negro postmaster in a small Sumter county community, was lodged in the Tuscaloosa County jail late Friday for alleged shortage in his post-office accounts.

Lewis, indicted by a federal grand jury, was brought before S. H. Sprott, U. S. commissioner here, and his bond was set at $300. John Stewart, deputy marshal with offices in Birmingham, arrested the negro.

The Lewis case was said to have been the second in which a negro postmaster in this same community has run afoul of the law, the first taking place several years ago. The community is near Gainesville and has no white residents.

The sum of money involved in the Lewis case was understood to be small.

Colorado

Political-1933

Office Holding.

APPOINTED MESSENGER TO DEMOCRATIC GOV.

Special to The Argus.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 2.—Harry L. Polk, Jr., has been appointed messenger to Governor-Elect E. Edwin C. Johnson and will enter upon his active duties, January 10, when the new Governor is inaugurated.

Polk is a Democrat, 26 years old and married. He took an active part in Democratic politics in Colorado during the last election.

Office Holding

EDITOR OF "PITTSBURGH COURIER" MADE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Roosevelt Rewards Vann for Activity in Attacking Scottsboro Defense

THE SERVICES VANN RENDERED

"Everybody feels that something should be done to close the Scottsboro chapter satisfactorily and definitely. In our opinion, the case has reached the stage of exaggeration. There has been too much publicity; too much sectional recrimination; too much racial emphasis, and too much personal feeling . . .

* * *

"The judge (Horton) was more than fair, and we venture the assertion that it would be the triumph of hus judicial career to see those cases disposed of in his state, and in his court in a way satisfactory to the fair-minded people of America . . .

* * *

"The Scottsboro case was lost when intimidating telegrams were sent to Alabama . . .

"The prosecution went into the courts to defend what it considered the traditions of Alabama . . . and not to prosecute nine Negroes . . . Racial prejudices were injected to the detriment of the boys on trial . . .

—PITTSBURGH COURIER, April 22, 1933.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—For his services in helping to elect to the Presidency Franklin D. Roosevelt, who ordered the Haitian Constitution and imposed a reign by United States marines on the black republic, Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly, will be made special assistant attorney general in the department of justice, it is announced here.

On Roosevelt "Helper Role"

In making the announcement, it was said that Roosevelt credited Vann's setting out of the Courier to the Democratic Party, with "much responsibility for the tremendous switch of Negro voters in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland last November."

Vann has consistently fought against every aspect of the national liberation struggles of the Negro people. He has carried on an especially vicious fight against the International Labor Defense and the Scottsboro defense. He came to the rescue of the Southern lynchers following the second conviction of Haywood Patterson last April, with praise for Judge Horton, presiding legal lyncher, and an attack upon the I. L. D. His main guns were turned immediately on the recent Scottsboro March to Washington.

Speaks for N. A. A. C. P.

The Courier has long been known as the unofficial organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leadership, and the official organ of the democratic lynch party of the South among Negroes.

A striking similarity between the demands put forward by the Courier in the Scottsboro case, and those of the Southern lynch-press, was noted throughout the campaign. Recently, it launched a vicious attack upon Ruby Bates, the white Southern girl who was chief witness for the Scottsboro defense when she came forward to repudiate her former charge of "rape" against the Scottsboro boys.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

JUL 1 1933

Negro Democrats Act to Keep Jobs

Dismissal of a large number of colored and white employes of the office of the Recorder of Deeds by Jefferson Coage, incumbent of that office by appointment of former President Hoover, resulted in a tentative organization last night of those affected, with the avowed purpose of having the dismissals made subject to a board of review. Activity of the organization is expected to bring to a head the question of recognition of colored Democracy by the present administration.

Truly Hatchett, Negro Democrat, of Baltimore, has sought appointment to the office, and Dr. Shelley George, of Paducah, Ky., is also understood to be an aspirant to succeed Coage to the only remaining position held by a Negro in America, other than the municipal judgeship, which requires senatorial confirmation.

In the Wilson administration the recordership, usually held by a colored man, was given to John B. Costello, Democratic national committeeman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

JUL 12 1933

Negroes Voice Protest At Commerce Slash

Negro Democrats are protesting to the Secretary of Commerce over the abolishment of the small business section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, effective Saturday.

The office, dealing entirely with negro business in the United States, was organized through the Republican administration in 1927. J. A. Jackson, former theatrical editor, has been in charge of the office since its inception.

Daily Worker 7-5-33

Gets Appointment in N.R.A. Research

WASHINGTON — (CNS) — Miss Mabel Byrd, a graduate of the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago, has been appointed to a position in the Division of Research and Planning of the National Recovery Administration.

Miss Byrd, it is stated, will serve in some set up under Dr. Abraham Sachs, to gather pertinent data concerning the affect of the recovery program upon Negroes.

BLACK FRIDAY HITS RACE GOV'T WORKERS HARD

Journal & Guide 7-15-33. Norfolk, Va

Favoritism Charged; White Re-Employed By The NIRA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Strange tactics of heads of government departments following the economy program of the new administration have caused thousands of Negro government employees to lose their jobs here. Friday, June 30, which ended the government fiscal year marked the severance of Negro employees from jobs they have held for many years.

Sharp criticism of the methods used in dismissal of these employees was heard from many sources. Perhaps, the most bitter resentment was caused by the method used by Jefferson S. Coage, Republican-appointed Recorder of Deeds, who was accused to currying favor with the Democratic administration by dismissing many of his fellow Republican office-holders.

Recorder's Office Furore

In the Recorder of Deeds office 19 were dismissed June 30 and two others were notified that they would have to retire from the service. Mrs. Narka Lee Rayford, formerly secretary to Arthur G. Froe, Mr. Coage's predecessor in office, was among those dismissed.

Although in previous years she had been given an efficiency rating of 91 per cent or better, the present Recorder of Deeds rated her only 71.47 during the present year. In addition, instead of giving out the ratings to the employees on May 15, as had been customary, ratings this year were given out by the Recorder at the same time as the letters of dismissal.

Similiar Fate For Others

Other colored employees of long standing met with the similiar fate of reduced efficiency ratings and dismissal. Among those employees dismissed were: Mrs. Thelma Gainey, Mrs. Nainnie Turpin, Harry H. Jones, and Mrs. Barbara Thompson. Mrs. Lillian Butler, head typist for 35 years was retired. Also retired were Mrs. Ida J. Strachan and Miss Pearl Denny.

The latter will be required to pay out of their retirement pensions an amount sufficient to complete the fund which is necessary to be paid by them to make them eligible for the retirement annuity.

See Favoritism

Mrs. Marie B. R. Jackson and Miss Cora Mason were notified that they would have to retire at an early date. Another dismissal was that of Mr. Marc Terrell, who was dismissed because of the fact that his wife, Mrs. Ethel Webb Terrell is a teacher in the public school systetm.

It was pointed out that the wife of Romeo W. Horad, Mr. Coage's secretary, is also a public school teacher, but that he had not been dismissed on these grfounds.

The dismissals were said to work a particular hardship on Mrs. Ray[illegible]s. Turpin, and Messrs. Jones [illegible]errell because none of them [illegible]gible for any form of retire[illegible] not having been employed in [illegible]service more than 15 years.

Seek Review Of Cases

Dissatisfied with the summary dismissals and alleging them to be not in conformity with civil service requirements, some of the dismissed employees have begun to carry their cases before the Civil Service Board of Review.

The recent appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. Killeen, as First Deputy Recorder, has been commented upon as indicating the purpose of Mr. Coage to seek favor among the Democrats. Mrs. Killeen is sister-in-law of John B. Costello, white Democratic National Comitteeman for the District of Columbia.

Axe Swings In Other Bureaus

In other government departments dismissals of large number of Negro employees was noted. More than 20 were dropped from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These were mostly women, who were forced to resign to save the jobs of their husbands, also government employees. In other departments many hundreds more were dropped.

A general tendency to lower the efficiency ratings of Negro employees in anticipation of the reduction in numbers of employees was noted in nearly all the departments. In the Navy Department, one messenger who had consistently over a long period of years maintained a rating which placed him near the top of the list, was placed last on the list. He was then dismissed in preference to the white messengers who had been given lower ratings in previous years.

Small Business Bureau

In the Department of Commerce, a large number of then dismissed, which will affect colored employees many have been dismissed and many Negroes in the War Department have others are expected to be fired. It Interior Department, and Treasury is rumored that an executive order Department have also been dismiss will soon be issued to abolish the ed. Similarly there have been a large small business section of the Depart- are n ment of Commerce, whose head ment Printing Office. James A. Jackson, was dismissed as It was pointed out that while ther of July 15. Dismissals are also ex have been many white employee pected in the Department of Labor

Office Holding

EDITOR OF "PITTSBURGH COURIER" MADE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Roosevelt Rewards Vann for Activity in Attacking Scottsboro Defense

THE SERVICES VANN RENDERED

"Everybody feels that something should be done to close the Scottsboro chapter satisfactorily and definitely. In our opinion, the case has reached the stage of exaggeration. There has been too much publicity; too much sectional recrimination; too much racial emphasis, and too much personal feeling . . .

* * *

"The judge (Horton) was more than fair, and we venture the assertion that it would be the triumph of hus judicial career to see those cases disposed of in his state, and in his court in a way satisfactory to the fair-minded people of America . . .

* * *

"The Scottsboro case was lost when intimidating telegrams were sent to Alabama . . .

"The prosecution went into the courts to defend what it considered the traditions of Alabama . . . and not to prosecute nine Negroes . . . Racial prejudices were injected to the detriment of the boys on trial . . .

—PITTSBURGH COURIER, April 22, 1933.

Daily Worker 7-4-33 p.6

WASHINGTON, July 3.—For his services in helping to elect to the Presidency Franklin D. Roosevelt, who ordered the Haitian Constitution and imposed a reign by white slate marines on the black republic, Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Negro weekly, will be made special assistant attorney general in the department of justice, it is announced here.

Gets Appointment in N.R.A. Research

Afro-American

WASHINGTON — (CNS) — Miss Mabel Byrd, a graduate of the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago, has been appointed to a position in the Division of Research and Planning of the National Recovery Administration.

Miss Byrd, it is stated, will serve in some set up under Dr. Abraham Sachs, to gather pertinent data concerning the affect of the recovery program upon Ne-

On Roosevelt "Hands Off Role"

In making the announcement, it was said that Roosevelt credited Vann's "going out of the Courier to the Democratic Rally, with "much responsibility for the tremendous switch of Negro voters in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland last November."

Vann has consistently fought against every aspect of the national liberation struggles of the Negro people. He has carried on an especially vicious fight against the International Labor Defense and the Scottsboro defense. He came to the rescue of the Southern lynchers following the second conviction of Haywood Patterson last April, with praise for Judge Horton, presiding legal lyncher, and an attack upon the I. L. D. His main guns were turned immediately on the recent Scottsboro March to Washington.

Speaks for N. A. A. C. P.

The Courier has long been known as the unofficial organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leadership, and the official organ of the democratic lynch party of the South among Negroes.

A striking similarity between the demands put forward by the Courier in the Scottsboro case, and those of the Southern lynch-press, was noted throughout the campaign. Recently, it launched a vicious attack upon Ruby Bates, the white Southern girl who was chief witness for the Scottsboro defense when she came forward to repudiate her former charge of "rape" against the Scottsboro boys.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

JUL 1 1933

Negro Democrats Act to Keep Jobs

Dismissal of a large number of colored and white employes of the office of the Recorder of Deeds by Jefferson Coage, incumbent of that office by appointment of former President Hoover, resulted in a tentative organization last night of those affected, with the avowed purpose of having the dismissals made subject to a board of review. Activity of the organization is expected to bring to a head the question of recognition of colored Democracy by the present administration.

Truly Hatchett, Negro Democrat, of Baltimore, has sought appointment to the office, and Dr. Shelley George, of Paducah, Ky., is also understood to be an aspirant to succeed Coage to the only remaining position held by a Negro in America, other than the municipal judgeship, which requires senatorial confirmation.

In the Wilson administration the recordership, usually held by a colored man, was given to John B. Costello, Democratic national committeeman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

JUL 12 1933

Negroes Voice Protest At Commerce Slash

Negro Democrats are protesting to the Secretary of Commerce over the abolishment of the small business section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, effective Saturday.

The office, dealing entirely with negro business in the United States, was organized through the Republican administration in 1927. J. A. Jackson, former theatrical editor, has been in charge of the office since its inception.

BLACK FRIDAY HITS RACE GOV'T WORKERS HARD

Courier Guide
7-15-33.
Norfolk, Va

Favoritism Charged; White Re-Employed By The NIRA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Strange tactics of heads of government departments following the economy program of the new administration have caused thousands of Negro government employees to lose their jobs here. Friday, June 30, which ended the government fiscal year marked the severance of Negro employees from jobs they have held for many years.

Sharp criticism of the methods used in dismissal of these employees was heard from many sources. Perhaps, the most bitter resentment was caused by the method used by Jefferson S. Coage, Republican-appointed Recorder of Deeds, who was accused to currying favor with the Democratic administration by dismissing many of his fellow Republican office-holders.

Recorder's Office Furore

In the Recorder of Deeds office 19 were dismissed June 30 and two others were notified that they would have to retire from the service. Mrs. Narka Lee Rayford, formerly secretary to Arthur G. Froe, Mr. Coage's predecessor in office, was among those dismissed.

Although in previous years she had been given an efficiency rating of 91 per cent or better, the present Recorder of Deeds rated her only 71.47 during the present year. In addition, instead of giving out the ratings to the employees on May 15, as had been customary, ratings this year were given out by the Recorder at the same time as the letters of dismissal.

Similiar Fate For Others

Other colored employees of long standing met with the similiar fate of reduced efficiency ratings and dismissal. Among those employees dismissed were: Mrs. Thelma Gainey, Mrs. Nainnie Turpin, Harry H. Jones, and Mrs. Barbara Thompson. Mrs. Lillian Butler, head typist for 35 years was retired. Also retired were Mrs. Ida J. Strachan and Miss Pearl Denny.

The latter will be required to pay out of their retirement pensions an amount sufficient to complete the fund which is necessary to be paid by them to make them eligible for the retirement annuity.

See Favoritism

Mrs. Marie B. R. Jackson and Miss Cora Mason were notified that they would have to retire at an early date. Another dismissal was that of Mr. Marc Terrell, who was dismissed because of the fact that his wife, Mrs. Ethel Webb Terrell is a teacher in the public school systetm.

It was pointed out that the wife of Romeo W. Horad, Mr. Coage's secretary, is also a public school teacher, but that he had not been dismissed on these grfounds.

The dismissals were said to work a particular hardship on Mrs. Ray[illegible]s. Turpin, and Messrs. Jones [illegible]errell because none of them [illegible]gible for any form of retire[illegible] not having been employed in [illegible]service more than 15 years.

Seek Review Of Cases

Dissatisfied with the summary dismissals and alleging them to be not in conformity with civil service requirements, some of the dismissed employees have begun to carry their cases before the Civil Service Board of Review.

The recent appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. Killeen, as First Deputy Recorder, has been commented upon as indicating the purpose of Mr. Coage to seek favor among the Democrats. Mrs. Killeen is sister-in-law of John B. Costello, white, Democratic National Comitteeman for the District of Columbia.

Axe Swings In Other Bureaus

In other government departments dismissals of large number of Negro employees was noted. More than 20 were dropped from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These were mostly women, who were forced to resign to save the jobs of their husbands, also government employees. In other departments many hundreds more were dropped.

A general tendency to lower the efficiency ratings of Negro employees in anticipation of the reduction in numbers of employees was noted in nearly all the departments. In the Navy Department, one messenger who had consistently over a long period of years maintained a rating which placed him near the top of the list, was placed last on the list. He was then dismissed in preference to the white messengers who had been given lower ratings in previous years.

Small Business Bureau

In the Department of Commerce, which will affect colored employees dismissed, a large number of them may have been dismissed and many Negroes in the War Department have been reemployed in the National Industrial Recovery Administration, but that colored employees are not being reemployed in this manner.

Interior Department, and Treasury Department have also been dismissed. Similarly there have been a large number of others are expected to be fired. It is rumored that an executive order will soon be issued to abolish the small business section of the Department of Commerce, whose head, James A. Jackson, was dismissed as of July 15. Dismissals are also expected in the Department of Labor

Her Name Mentioned for Commerce Post



DR. MARY WARING

of Chicago, who attended conference in Washington this week which seeks to name Democratic successor to James A. ("Billboard") Jackson, business specialist in charge of small business section of the Department of Commerce.

Democrats who met with Mr. Roper included Robert L. Vann, Assistant U.S. Attorney General; S. David Houston, Washington; William S. Lewis, Boston; M. Rocque, Pittsburgh. An AFRO newsman was advised that the conference was private.

Clarke Foreman, white, newly appointed advisor on Negro economics, addressed the conference Members of the conference approved his appointment.

J.C. TRY FAILS MRS. COOK GETS U.S. GOVT. POST

WASHINGTON.—The New Negro Alliance scored another signal victory here last Saturday when Mrs. Vashti Cook, wife of Mercer Cook, assistant professor of Romance languages at Howard University, was put to work at the Agricultural Department after she had been refused an assignment to duty on account of her color.

Mrs. Cook was certified by the Civil Service Commission to the Farm Credit Administration. She reported at the Agricultural Department last Thursday and was given the oath of office with five white girls.

Mrs. Cook and the five white girls were told to report for duty at Seventh and B Streets, southwest. Each was required to fill out a card, on which the racial identity of the person filling it out had to be indicated. After the cards were filled out, the white girls were put to work. Mrs. Cook was told to report back to the Agricultural Department.

The director of personnel at the Agricultural Department expressed his regrets that there was not enough work for Mrs. Cook and she protested that she had not been given work because of her racial identity.

Her husband immediately took up the matter with Charles H. Houston, dean of the Howard Law School. Mr. Houston referred Mr Cook to the New Negro Alliance. Belford V. Lawson and Edward A. Beaubian, attorneys, representing the alliance, with a delegation visited the Agricultural Department verified the facts, and then went to the Civil Service Commission.

Harry B. Mitchell, chairman of the Civil Service Commission heard their complaint. The next morning Mrs. Cook was put to work in the Agricultural Department.

Mrs. Cook was employed in the requisition department of the Farm Credit Association. In the department is one other colored woman and the chief supply clerk, white. None of the white women are employed in her department.

Kennedy Aids

Senator Ambrose Kennedy, white, of Baltimore, Md., was very instrumental in seeing that no discrimination was shown in filling the position, and many phone calls and trips to the office to see that Mrs. Cook was appointed.

Another Case

Miss Edna Ryan, who lives at 1709 Ninth Street, northwest, reports that she was telephoned to report for work after she had passed the examination successfully and held a Civil Service status. She reported to B. A. Brande, white, chief of the certification bureau, who certified her name and sent her to the Farm and Credit Administration Building.

She remained in the office four hours until all of the whites were interviewed and was given a blank to fill out that which is not required of a person holding Civil Service status. The type of blank handed Miss Ryan has not been in use since the Farm Credit Administration came under the Civil Service.

She was then subjected to an oral examination concerning the type of machine she had used. After sucessfully answering all questions she was told that the department was filled.

Bar Messages Also

A representative of an organization close to the Civil Service Commissioners told the AFRO that he had been informde by a Mr. Hinman white, chief of personnel, that colored are not employed in the Farm and Credit Administration and advised him to send over some white candidates for the position.

He also told the organization that white messengers and mimeograph operators were wanted. The AFRO learned that Mr. Hinman called this organization over the phone and asked that a messenger be sent over. The name of a colored junior messenger, who has served in the Civil Service for four years, was mentioned, and immediately Hinman is quoted as saying, "You know we use only white messengers."

Told To Return

Another recent case of discrimination in the Civil Service positions was reported this week, when Miss Ruth Lews, 1804 First Street, northwest, was requested to report for work as a job puncher after having passed an examination for the position with a grade of 95 per cent.

Miss Lewis told the AFRO that when she reported to the office of Mr. Dickson, white, she was told to come back the next week. Returning to the office the next week Miss Lewis said that he told her to come back the next week and had placed placards bearing "No Positions Open." around the room Mr. Dickson, she charged, sent her to a Mr. Evans, also white, who told her essentially the same thing.

The third week when Miss Lewis returned, she reports that she carried a letter to the office from Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, and another letter from Senator William Bruner. She stated that she showed these letters to Mr. Jones, white, an associate in the office of appointments, who told her that no more card punchers were needed. She then went to Mr. Burkley, white, who refused to discuss the matter with her, but sent her to a Mr. Sorrell, white who, incidentally, was in the office at the time Jones told her that there were no vacancies. Mr Sorrell did no more than substantiate the speech of Jones, the lady charged.

Miss Lewis told the AFRO that she had left the matters in the hands of her senator, Royal S Copeland, who, she states, is making an attempt to adjust the situation.

KEEPS POST AS D. C. RECORDER OF DEEDS



JEFFERSON S. COAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5—(Trezzvant W. Anderson for the Associated Negro Press) —What kind of man is Jefferson S. Coage, the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia! This question, once of no consequence, is becoming one of major proportions here in the National Capital, where both democrats and republicans are wondering how it is that a Republican Recorder of Deeds can be retained in office. Nevertheless, Negroes interested white members of both parties are are lining up their offensive, and raising cain on every hand to strengthening their fortifications this same job white and to insure a stiff fight for the recolored alike, and while dissen-tention of this office by a Negro sension and strife has attack in the past two holders of which the office itself, on right and left, were colored.

Many Seek Plum

For several months politicians have watched the job which pays the nice sum of $5,600 per annum, and wondered when it force of the Recorder of Deeds would fall under the axe. There are several known Negro democratic candidates including Truman Hatchett of Baltimore and Thomas Clark, of this city, each of whom could ably fill the place their friends feel, yet the Democratic National Committeeman, John F. Costello sits quiet in his downtown office, and deals out no patronage, but just stays mum.

Incidentally, while reports are flying thick and fast, there is one which keeps seeping through and which avers that the Republican Recorder of Deeds is "playing ball" with Costello. Once, it is said, Costello "had no use for Coage," but on the opening of the economy period Coage appointed Mr. Costello's sister-in-law to the post of 1st Deputy Recorder, while firing several of his employes who had from seven to fifteen years of service in the office, to make room for what have been termed "favorite appointees". No matter what the rumors say Costello's sister-in-law is still holding her $3,700 per year job, and Republican Coage is still holding his $5,600 political plum.

Politics Seen

Of course, all this may seem vague to the uninitiated, but there are some politics in the situation, and Hon. Jefferson S. Coage is proving himself a much shrewder man than he has been given credit for. There is hardly another office in the Government system which has had the strife and internal (and external, also) trouble which this one has had, and surely there must be some point to it all. Of course, the well-known prognosticators have a theory, and between you, me, and fourteen million other Negroes it sounds true. Their theory is that Brother Coage is being held in the office to keep down Negro agitation and that at the proper time, Democratic National Committeeman John F. Costello, who will hand out the District patronage, will issue this favored plum to a white District man. It is understood that Costello has said that he favored a D. C. white man for the job, although he has no objection to Coage. Recorder of Deeds Coage has not taken any steps to remove Coage and has been retained in office. Negroes have been recalled by workers in his office, with incidents recalled when Froe told Coage where to get off, when Coage in his subordinate position tried to run things in the office

Lacks Popularity

Peculiarly, the present holder of the office, by virtue of his popularity and Froe and Coage have not at all liked, or even admired by those who work in his office, either white nor colored in many instances. They have been outspoken in their criticisms of his violent temper, and cross disposition. Seen of strife

Political - 1933 D.C.

Office Holding

President Roosevelt Wanted Him at the White House



FREDERICK PRYOR,

transferred last week to a clerkship in the White House at the direction of President Roosevelt, when Secretary Louis McHenry Howe, white, asked that he be moved from the Navy Department.

Mr. Pryor served nearly eight years as a clerk in Roosevelt's office when the President was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He is 48 years old, and has served in the government department 26 years. Prior to his position as clerk in the Navy Department he served as a messenger at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, North Chicago. He was educated in the schools at Xenia, Ohio, and he lives now with his wife and daughter at 140 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest.

—Photo by Scurlock

NEGRO CLERK ON DUTY IN WHITE HOUSE

Fred Pryor to Executive Mansion as Assistant To L. M. Howe

WASHINGTON.—(CPS)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt set a precedent when he had Fred D. Pryor sent from the office of the assistant secretary of the navy to the executive offices in the White House for duty as a clerk to Louis McHenry Howe, one of his secretaries.

This is the first time that a Negro clerk has served in the executive offices.

Pryor was a messenger in the office of the assistant secretary of the navy when Roosevelt came to that post under Josephus Daniels in Woodrow Wilson's administration.

Pryor's contact with Roosevelt won his favor and friendship. He was raised to a clerkship under Howe, who was also in Roosevelt's office in the war days.

As President, Roosevelt selected Mr. Howe for one of his secretaries and Pryor for the assistant to Howe. However, Pryor modestly says that he is only a clerk in the President's office. Pryor was born at Mays Lick, Ky. When he was four his parents moved to Xenia, Ohio, where he graduated from high school.

At the age of 17 he secured a messenger's job at the Great Lakes Training Station near Waukegan, Ill.

In 1911 he was transferred to the office of the assistant secretary of the navy in Washington, and there he remained until his transfer a few days ago.

He is 48 years old, is married and has one daughter 12 years old.

HERSHAW WILL RETIRE AS U. S. LAND EXAMINER

Lafayette M. Hershaw, a graduate of Atlanta University and former principal of the Gary City school, now the David P. Howard school, will retire from his position as law examiner of the general land office, department of the interior, on May 31. He has been with the land office for 43 years, having gone to Washington directly from Atlanta. He is one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and has been a trustee of Atlanta University for 18 years.

Associates of Hershaw have already presented him with a brief case and an engraved fountain pen. Judge John McPhaul, of the land office, paid high tribute to Hershaw's long and faithful service to the department.

Armond Scott Slated for Municipal Court Judge by Democrats

Local Lawyer Will Get Reward for His Long Party Service

WILLISTON'S CLAIM DENIED BY OFFICIAL

All Negro Patronage to Be Distributed From Central Office

By GARLAND MACKEY

The name of Armond W. Scott, member of the local bar, was definitely connected with the plum of judge of the municipal court by a high official of the Democratic party here this week.

Although the designation of Mr. Scott was unofficial it came from sources that are ranked high in the distribution of District of Columbia patronage. He was selected solely on his record, it was stated. "Mr. Scott was a Democrat when it was mighty unpopular for a Negro to be known as a member of the party," this official said.

Supported Party in 1921

He started out supporting the party in 1921, when he addressed a mass meeting in Virginia and protested against the jim crow policy of the Republican party at Norfolk. He was a strong supporter of Al Smith in 1928, and backed Roosevelt in the last campaign.

He is president of the National Democratic Voters' League, an organization with branches in most of the states.

The present colored judge in the municipal court is James A. Cobb, who was appointed under the Coolidge administration. His term of office will end in March, 1934.

The appointment of Mr. Scott will be given him as a reward for "faithful service" to the party, it was said. This official also stated that Mr. Scott was one of the few Negroes in the District who had not been to Democratic headquarters seeking favors.

Denies Article

This same official denied that Dr. E. O. Williston would have to pass on Negro patronage in the District. An article was published in a local daily this week to the effect that Dr. Williston would have supervision of the patronage here and that his selection as such was sanctioned by John P. Costello, Democratic national committeeman.

It was indicated that appointive jobs held here by Negroes under the Republican administration will be filled by members of the same race.

All patronage here will come from the office of Mr. Costello. There will be no separate set-up to handle so-called special jobs for Negroes. Mr. Costello will have the last word in such appointments as the judge of the municipal court, recorder of deeds, United States attorney, and the larger paying jobs. All others, including messengers and clerks, will be in the hands of one of Mr. Costello's lieutenants.

Negro to Succeed Coage

Democratic officials in the know here refused to divulge names which have met favor or have been suggested for recorder of deeds or any of the higher paying positions. However, it was assured that a Negro will be recorder of deeds to succeed Jefferson Coage, Republican.

It was also stated that regardless of the efficiency or popularity of present Republican office holders they would have to be replaced by Democrats. "It's unfortunate that they will have to go, but there is nothing else for us to do," said a local Democratic official. "There are deserving men and women who have been loyal to the party and must be rewarded for their services in the face of many trials."

Frank Adams

Then there is the United States assistant district attorney's job which will go out with Leo A. Rover, who is the head of that office. Frank Adams, a Republican who is a member of the district attorney's staff, was appointed about two years ago following the resignation of Ernest Davis, who had succeeded Thomas L. Jones, deceased, the first Negro to hold the post in the District of Columbia.

Jones, who was a staunch Republican, entered the office about 1925. Up until that time colored members of the bar had fought for such a place on the legal staff of the District. Jones was well thought of and Adams has an excellent record.

For this office the names of J. Louis Taylor and Emory B. Smith have been mentioned, but Democratic headquarters refused to verify the rumor that either would be elected. The only name to meet the approval of the bosses so far is that of Scott.

Rowe's Name Mentioned

Mack Rowe, who has been a hard worker in the ranks of the party will no doubt be rewarded, it was said. Just what position he will fill was not said. Hundreds of applicants for jobs have been flooding headquarters, but none have been passed on. G. David Houston, Armstrong High School principal who headed the special inaugural committee and who is a classmate of the President, will no doubt receive some recognition, but the nature of the reward was not disclosed. It was emphatically said at headquarters that all patronage would come from downtown and no Negro will have any say so as to who is to be who.

THANKS! PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT!

Within the last few days a President of the United States has shown how to handle the matter of Negro employes in the federal departments. Administrations a long way back, both Republican and Democratic get a rebuke that is too clear to need any words. Franklin D. Roosevelt called to the White House and put to work there a Negro clerk whom the new secretary of the navy wanted out of his department.

Woodrow Wilson's administration intensified markedly the discriminations against Negro workers in the departments at Washington. He was a Democrat. But Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, Republicans, did nothing to correct the unfairness.

Active partisans have known the facts all along. But the Negro public gets a glimpse of Washington official life usually only at election times when it is stuffed with abuse of the opposition rather than appealed to on the merit of the party. This negative attitude left the evils uncorrected. President Roosevelt's action is positive, refreshingly human, and clearly condemnatory of dealing with a federal employe on the basis of his color.

We expect no miracles. We do not look for President Roosevelt to search out the Negro clerks who have been shoved off into corners and kept from promotion or dismissed for inadequate causes. But Mr. Secretary of the Navy knows the President's mind, and so do the rest of the cabinet. We believe the next Negro boy Congressman DePriest appoints to the naval academy will get an even break. After all a forthright man is the crying need of his age. Thanks, President Roosevelt!

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 17, 1933

AS U. S. LAW EXAMINER

Lafayette M. Hershaw, a graduate of Atlanta University and former principal of the Gate City school, now the David F. Howard school, will retire from his position as law examiner of the general land office, department of the interior, on May 31. He has been with the land office for 43 years, having gone to Washington directly from Atlanta. He is one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peple, and has been a trustee of Atlanta University for 18 years.

Associates of Hershaw have already presented him with a brief case and an engraved fountain pen. Judge John McPhaul, of the land office, paid high tribute to Hershaw's long and faithful service to the department.

Vann Gets Fed. Job

AS SPECIAL U. S. ATT'Y. GENERAL—SAME AS PERRY HOWARD HAD—DEMOCRATS DO SAME FOR RACE AS REPUBLICANS

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1933—Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh attorney and journalist, has been appointed Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General at Washington. Mr. Vann was active in the campaign to elect President Roosevelt last November. He has been frequently mentioned as one of those in line for appointment to some Federal post. Mr. Vann was one of the four colored Democrats nick-named "the Big Four," who was said to have the inside track on patronage matters.

Gets U. S. Job



ROBERT L. VANN

Pittsburgh, Pa., attorney, editor and one of the many former staunch Republicans who bolted and went over to the Democrats. He took the stump for Franklin D. Roosevelt last fall. His appointment as special to the attorney-general of the United States has been announced. It is the first important appointment given to a Negro by the present administration. Mr. Vann was mentioned for register of the treasury when Herbert Hoover was inaugurated.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 19 1933

ROPER APPOINTS E. K. JONES

Negro Econo ist to Head Racial Problems Study Board.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP).—Secretary Roper today announced the appointment of Eugene K. Jones, New York City Negro economist, to head the Commerce Department unit for the study of Negro problems.

The Secretary also announced that the Business Advisory and Planning Council, comprising the business leaders of the nation, will meet with him Nov. 1.

Eugene Kinckle Jones has been for more than twenty years executive secretary of the National Urban League and is considered one of the foremost authorities on problems of Negro life in cities.

At his office, 1.133 Broadway, he said yesterday that he would not retire from the Urban League. Mr. Jones was born in Richmond, Va., in 1885 and studied at Wingate Academy and Virginia Union University. He received a Master of Arts degree from Cornell University in 1908. Before becoming affiliated with the Urban League he taught school in Kentucky.

He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, of the Civic Club and of the executive board of the National Conference on Social Work.

New Adviser in U.S. Department of Commerce



EUGENE KINCKLE JONES, executive secretary of the National Urban League, since 1911.

Secretary Roper announced the appointment on Wednesday. Mr. Jones, who was in his New York office at that time, told the AFRO he had received the appointment which would be discussed by his board Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Jones was born July 30, 1885 at Richmond, Va., the son of Joseph Endon and Rose (Kinckle) Jones. He was educated at Wayland Academy, Virginia Union, and Cornell Universities. He married Miss Blanche Ruby Watson in 1909 and there are two children, Eugene, Jr., and Adela Rosa.

MAY ABOLISH ONLY OFFICIAL POSTOFFICE JOB FOR NEGROES

WASHINGTON.--(ANP)—Much apprehension is being felt among Negroes of the capital over the possible abolishment of the office of assistant chief clerk-at-large of the railway mail service, the only official position held by a Negro in the postoffice department. At present, the position is held by Emory A. Bryant Jr., of this city.

Even if the department is not abolished, there is much speculation because of the fact that Bryant will come within the scope of the "married persons clause" of the economy law, and will be forced to leave the service because his wife is also employed in the government service. Mrs. Bryant is a teacher at the Miner Teacher's college here.

When questioned by the local ANP correspondent, W. L. Donaldson, deputy second assistant postmaster-general, speaking in the absence of Second Assistant Howes, said, "At present nothing definite has been contemplated for that office." However it is generally known throughout the government service that the economy laws are aimed at abolishing practically all field positions, and this job would be classified as such.

Meanwhile, Bryant is still undetermined as to who shall feel the axe, or take the dismissal, himself, or his wife, but one of the two will have to leave the government ranks. It is understood that a probable extension will be granted Bryant until after 30 days, during which time he can decide what his course will be.

At the same time local influential postal workers are grooming a Washington man to fill the post, in the event that Bryant's retirement will not mean the end of the job, and they are preparing to swing their influence behind this man, and also that of the National Alliance of Postal Employes. The name of the man chosen is being withheld from publication, at the present time, but he is understood to be a member of the Alliance, and one who is well qualified to fill the place.

Efforts to reach Postmaster-General Farley were fruitless, as he had departed for Rochester, N. Y., but his secretary, Mr. Latimer, refused to discuss the matter, saying that any statement "would have to come from the second assistant Postmaster General."

Office Holding.

Fayetteville, N. C. Tribune
October 20, 1933

great government project. In order to further this, the power companies are throwing large blocks of stock on the market at cut-rate prices.

Another Colored Woman.

About a month ago Miss Mabel Byrd, efficient, able negro woman was added to the NRA division on economic research and planning....Asked to make a first hand survey of conditions among negroes in the south, railroad tickets were purchased for her, al. itinerary mapped out, and Miss Byrd was all ready and set to leave when suddenly, and without explanation, the trip was ordered cancelled... Miss Byrd was assigned to office work in a cubby hole of her own. There she has remained.

The senate bank investigators are loaded to the hilt for Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank. One of the items General Counsel Pecora is planning to spring on Wiggin is the fact that he is drawing a $100,000 a year pension.

DR. WEAVER AMONG 3 APPOINTED

Dr. Joseph Johnson and Dr. Henry Hunt Get Interior Posts

Dr. Clark Foreman, adviser on economic affairs in the Department of Interior announced Saturday that Dr. Joseph Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of Washington, had been appointed assistants in his office.

Dr. Johnson, who is one of the leading Democrats of the country and who served as a member of the Advisory Committee, during the last campaign, is the second Negro Democra' of prominence to receive an appointment under the Roosevelt administration. He is expected to represent Dr. Foreman's office in the field, serving in an educational capacity and carrying to groups in various sections of the country information regarding the benefits to Negroes under the different National Recovery Acts.

Dr. Hunt Appointed

Announcement was also made by the Department of Agriculture of the appointment of Dr. Henry Hunt, principal of Fort Valley, Ga., Industrial School and Spingarn Medal winner in 1930 to a position in the United States Farm Credit Corporation.

Dr. Hunt will have headquarters at Columbia, S.C., from which point he will set up Negro cooperative credit organizations to finance crop production. His appointment is indicative of the government's desire to employ the best means possible to secure to all farmers in the south the benefits of recovery measures in behalf of agriculture.

Was Minister to Liberia

Quakers to free soil.

Dr. Johnson who was born in Dark County, Ohio, on the Indiana line, is the son of one of the pioneer families of that section, which migrated under the direction of the Quaker to free soil.

He taught school in Kentucky

(Continued on page 2)

during his early life and practiced medicine for a number of years. He served as minister to Liberia during the Wilson administration. He has been mentioned for numerous posts since the election.

Was Research Secretary

Dr. Weaver who holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University in economics has recently received wide recognition for his work in preparing statistical data on industrial codes as they affected colored workers. Serving as the research secretary of the Negro Industrial League, he presented a mass of detailed statistics before various hearings in an effort to safeguard the interests of Negro workers under the codes being established to govern the industry of the country.

Dr. Weaver is expected to take charge of the vast amount of statistical and research work which Dr. Foreman has already found necessary in the conduct of his office. He was born here in Washington, graduated from the local schools and took his undergraduate work at Harvard. He is but 25 years old.

THREE NAMED TO U.S. JOBS

Johnson, Weaver and Hunt Given Posts by Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (ANP.)—Dr. Clark Howell Foreman, white, adviser on Negro economic affairs in the Department of Commerce, announced Saturday the appointment of three Negro leaders to Federal posts.

Dr. Joseph Johnson of Columbus, Ohio, former minister to Liberia and member of the Democratic "Big Four," and Dr. Robert C. Weaver of Washington, economist of the Negro Industrial League, were named assistants to Dr. Foreman. Dr. Henry Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley, Ga., Industrial School, was appointed to the United States Farm Credit Corporation. He will set up headquarters at Columbia, S. C., and organize co-operative credit organizations to finance crop production.

Weaver, who holds a Ph. D. from Harvard, has received wide recognition for his work in preparing statistical data on industrial codes as they affected Negro workers. The 25-year-old economist is expected to handle the statistical and research work in Foreman's office.

Three Get Big Gov't Jobs

Dr. Johnson, who was born in Dark County, Ohio, on the Indiana line, is the son of one of the pioneer families of that section, which migrated under the direction of the Quakers to free soil. He taught school in Kentucky during his early life and practiced medicine for a number of years. He served as minister to Liberia during the Wilson administration. He has been mentioned for numerous posts since the election.

Dr. Weaver, who holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University in economics, has recently received wide recognition for his work in preparing statistical data on industrial codes as they affected colored workers. Serving as the research secretary of the Negro Industrial League, he presented a mass of detailed statistics before various hearings in an effort to safeguard the interests of Negro workers under the codes being established to govern the industry of the country.

Dr. Weaver is expected to take charge of the vast amount of statistical and research work which Dr. Foreman has already found necessary in the conduct of his office. He was born in Washington, D. C., graduated from the local schools and took his undergraduate work at Harvard. He is but 25 years old.

DR. HUNT IN FARM BUREAU

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson and Dr. Robert T. Weaver Get Positions As Aides to Clark Foreman.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—(ANP)—Three more colored men have been appointed to Federal posts.

Dr. Clark Foreman, Adviser on Economic Affairs in the Department of Interior, announced Saturday that Dr. Joseph Johnson of Columbus, O., and Dr. Robert C. Weaver of this city, had been appointed assistants in his office.

Dr. Johnson, who is one of the leading Democrats of the country and who served as a member of the Advisory Committee, popularly known as "The Big Four" during the last campaign, is the second Negro Democrat of prominence to receive an appointment under the Roosevelt administration. He is expected to represent Dr. Foreman's office in the field, serving in an educational capacity and carrying to groups in various sections of the country information regarding the benefits to Negroes under the different National Recovery Acts.

The delegation pointed out to the Attorney-General the statistics concerning the Negro population and Negro lawyers, and reviewed briefly some of the achievements of Negroes at the bar.

A petition and brief will be filed later, they said.

ASK APPOINTMENT OF FEDERAL JUDGE

WASHINGTON.—Jesse S. Heslip of Toledo, Ohio, former president of the National Bar Association, Josiah F. Henry, Jr., of Baltimore, vice-president of the National Bar Association; George W. Lawrence of Chicago, secretary of the National Bar Association, and Charles H. Houston, of Washington, D.C., vice-dean of the Howard University Law School, formed a delegation of the National Bar Association which called on the Attorney-General of the United States, October 13, and requested the appointment of a qualified lawyer to a Federal district judgeship.

RACE MAN NAMED ASS'T SOLICITOR IN INTERIOR DEP'T

Atty. Wm. H. Hastie's Appointment By Democrats Marks First Time Negro Has Ever Held Position.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—(By Eugene Davidson for the ANP)—For the first time a colored man has been appointed to the position of Assistant Solicitor in the Department of the Interior. The recipient of this latest Democratic honor is William H. Hastie, attorney of Washington and member of the faculty of the Howard Law School. Mr. Hastie was appointed Thursday and immediately started to work.

Mr. Hastie was born in Knoxville, Tenn., but has lived in Washington since 1916. He is a graduate of Dunbar high school, Washington, Amherst college and Harvard Law school. He taught at Bordentown Industrial school, 1925-27 and has been a member of the faculty of the Howard Law School since 1930. He was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1931 and in 1933 received the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science from Harvard University, being the second colored man to receive this highest degree from the Harvard Law School. Mr. Hastie is continuing as a part time member of the Howard Law Faculty.

MABEL BYRD TO LEAVE OFFICE DECEMBER 15

Entire Unit 10 of Labor Department to be Discontinued.

WORK LASTED JUST 4 MONTHS

Rift with Gen. Johnson Cited.



MABEL BYRD

[*AFRO Bureau*]

WASHINGTON.—The office of Miss Mabel Byrd, Unit 10 in the department of research and planning of the NRA, national set-up will be discontinued December 15.

This office is a part of the division headed by Dr. M. Sachs white, who resigned recently following differences with General Hugh Johnson, NRA administrator.

Dr. Sachs appointed Miss Byrd just four months ago. At the time she was in the department of research in Chicago University and an assistant to Professor Paul Douglas.

In Tuskegee

Miss Byrd is now in Tuskegee Alabama, and could not be reached for a statement.

The appointment of Miss Byrd was an aftermath of the effort of southern public works contractors who sought to set up two separate wage codes for white and colored labor.

Miss Byrd's official duties were to ferret out these violators and whip them into line.

Unit was Handicapped

With the announcement of the discontinuance comes the statement that the work of this unit has never been allowed to properly function for the best interests of labor, due to hampering activities of higher-ups in the NRA.

As evidence of this, it was at one time suggested that, since displacement of Negro labor was growing to alarming degrees, personal investigation should be made.

Miss Byrd was chosen for this work and arrangements completed for the survey, even to the buying of railroad tickets.

The National Recovery Board, in a meeting, decided that "no northern Negro" should be sent to investigate southern industry, and Miss Byrd was informed that the investigating trip was cancelled.

Questionnaires Are Substituted

A questionnaire was planned, in place of the personal investigation It is reported that an unnecessary delay in sending these out occurred and that only a few were ther permitted to be mailed.

Other pertinent and important studies of Negro labor were proposed by Unit 10 but no support was received from other NRA departments, it is said.

Hastie Named Solicitor by Sec. H. L. Ickes

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—William H. Hastie, Harvard graduate and professor of jurisprudence at Howard university, was appointed this week by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes to the position of assistant solicitor for the department of the interior. The position carries a salary of $5,000 per year and is the first time in the history of the country that a Race man has held such an appointment.

The solicitor in this office is Nathan R. Margold, former Harvard professor, who taught Mr. Hastie when he was a student there.

NRA Changes Miss Byrd to Labor Board

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—Miss Mabel Byrd, who was appointed to a position in Unit 10, headed by Dr. M. Sachs, about four months ago, and was scheduled to be dropped on Dec. 15 when Dr. Sachs' unit of research and planning was discontinued, has been retained in the NRA service. She has been transferred to the labor advisory board staff.

It is claimed that Miss Byrd, although originally appointed to ferret out and whip into line certain industries that set up two separate wage codes for white and Race labor, was never able to get the unit she supervised to properly function for the best interests of Race labor, due to hampering activities of higher-ups in the NRA, including Hugh Johnson himself.

She Is Retained



MISS MABEL BYRD,

who was scheduled to be dropped from her NRA post on December 15, when her department, Unit 10, was listed for discontinuance. Miss Byrd was changed to the Labor Advisory Board staff of the NRA, last week.

EDITOR IS GIVEN OATH OF OFFICE

Appointment As Assistant to Attorney General, Department of Justice, First Major Plum Under New Administration.

WASHINGTON, July 6—Robert Lee Vann, born in the backwoods of North Carolina, rose to the highest appointed political position a Negro has ever held here Thursday morning, when at 10 o'clock he was formally sworn in as Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice.

Confirmation of the appointment marks the first major Democratic gesture under the Roosevelt administration. It is expected that in the complete list of appointments, which will be handed out within the next few weeks, Negro voters will get just representation for their active interest last fall, when the Democratic party was swept into power in the midst of a landslide which saw 43 States protest, by votes, the rule of the Republican machine.

One of Party's "Big Four"

Mr. Vann, whose nation-wide influence and keen analysis of the national political horizon has made him one of the outstanding leaders of the Negro race, served on the now famous "Committee of Four," which corralled the Negro vote in 1932.

Others on this committee included Attorney Julian D. Rainey of Boston, Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City and Dr. J. L. Johnson of Columbus.

It was this committee which the Democratic party held largely responsible for tearing asunder the old party lines which had entrapped Negro voters since their emancipation.

Famous Cleveland Speech

Mr. Vann sounded the "new deal" keynote in September of last year, when, before the famous St. James Forum, Cleveland, he rendered his now famous speech, "The Patriot and the Partisan."

This speech, printed by the thousands in pamphlet form, and sent all over the country, described in detail the insidious program which Republicans had used to turn the White South against the Black South in the days following the Civil War, by appointing to positions of power and influence men, who had just a few days before, been the slaves of those to whom they now gave orders.

He pointed out that at that time literacy among the Negro race was at a very low ebb.

But during the past thirty years, when the literacy of the Negro had increased in amazing proportions, Republican patronage had decreased to the place where the party chiefs felt that they could win without the Negro vote and for that reason, failed to even consider him as a factor in national politics.

Facts and figures supported his contentions and, when at the end of his speech he uttered these dramatic words—"And this year, I see millions of Negroes turning the picture of Abraham Lincoln to the wall," he was applauded to the echo.

"And There Stood the '100'"

His speech, published in full in The Pittsburgh Courier, of which he has been the first and only editor-in-chief, since it started publication as an incorporated newspaper in 1910, revealed the Republican Party in the bitter and relentless light of a thinker, and when he followed this up with his famous first page editorial, "And There Stood the One Hundred," published several weeks later, Negro leadership, insofar as the Republicans were concerned, was doomed.

This editorial pictured 100 Republican leaders, called to the Nation's capital by an uneasy party who saw their control slipping from their hands, supinely beseeching former President Hoover to "Speak, Mr. President, speak, and tell us that Lincoln still lives." They also implored him to pose in a picture with them. This was something that Mr. Hoover had consistently refused to do in his four years in office.

Controlled Penna., W. Va.

Working under the Honorable Louis McH. Howe and the Hon. James A. Farley, Mr. Vann was placed in charge of the Negro Democrats in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

He organized the Roosevelt Voters' League of Pennsylvania, with branches in the larger cities. This organization played a major part in turning Allegheny county into the Democratic fold, and developing within the State the hardest national political fight in its history.

During the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's appearance in Pittsburgh, when he spoke to close to 40,000 people at Forbes Field, Mr. Vann's organization had the honor of "stealing the show" when, just before Mr. Roosevelt was introduced by M. L. Benedum, prominent in national Democratic circles, he had a colored women's band play the National Anthem while the vast assemblage stood with heads bared.

Graduate of Union, Pitt

Mr. Vann received his academic training at Waters Normal Institute in North Carolina, his home State, and at Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va. He attended the University of Pittsburgh from 1906-1909, where he established a brilliant record as an orator and journalist (being editor of The Pitt Weekly, school publication) and graduated from the law school.

From 1917 to 1921 he served as Assistant Solicitor for the city, and in 1924 was alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention in Cleveland.

He served in the publicity department of the National Republican Committee during the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover campaigns. He assisted in organizing the Non-Partisan League, the "brainchild" of Congressman Oscar DePriest, but resigned to become active in the Democratic organization.

At Tuskegee's 50th anniversary, he was appointed by Governor Pinchot to represent the State of Pennsylvania and during the World War was a member of the Organizing Committee for drafting veterans.

Many Affiliations

He has numerous affiliations, being a member of Sigma Pi Phi, Alpha Phi Alpha, Iron City Lodge of Elks and a 33d degree Mason. He is on the board of the local Y. M. C. A., the N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League and is a former president of the Robert H. Terrell Law Club. He is vice president and counsel of the Associated Weekly Publishers, of which The Courier is the only Negro member and has received honorary degrees from Virginia Union University and Wilberforce University.

JAMES A. JACKSON LOSES JOB JULY 15

U. S. Business Specialist Has Served 5 Years in Commerce Division

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10 (ANP).—James A. (Bilboard) Jackson, small business specialist of the United States Department of Commerce for the past five years, will lose his job on July 15.

The entire marketing service division of the commerce department, of which Mr. Jackson's unit was a part, has been abolished. The civil service rating of Mr. Jackson and others in the department was rendered ineffective when the Roosevelt administration began its retrenchment program. Pressure brought to bear upon Secretary of Commerce Roper to retain Mr. Jackson availed nothing.

The business specialist entered the department in October, 1927. He has built up an extensive file of information on Negro business. His records show that Negroes own about 30,000 commodity selling enterprises and about 7,000 personal service forms of business. He lists 1,500 Negro manufacturers, including 354 lines of business and producing 97 articles of trade.

Mr. Jackson has traveled 107,042 miles for the department and has made 552 addresses. The business specialist credits his office with directing about $200,000 worth of advertising into the columns of Negro newspapers. He lives at 1901 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington.

New York American
JUL 4 1933

Negro To Be Aide Of Attorney-General

WASHINGTON, July 3 (US).—As a reward for supporting the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, Negro lawyer and publisher, will be named a special assistant Attorney General, it was learned today. Vann will be the first Negro to hold such an office in a Democratic administration.

NEW YORK SUN
JUL 22 1933

U. S. JOB FOR NEGRO

Made Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, July 22 (U. P.).—Robert L. Vann, a Negro newspaper publisher of Pittsburgh, has been appointed special assistant to Attorney-General Cummings to be in charge of the claims division of the Department of Justice. Negroes frequently have received high political office in Republican administrations, but such recognition from a Democratic administration is unusual. Mr. Cummings made the appointment.

WHITE REGISTER NAMED BY F.D.

Negro-American

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Hope for the appointment of a colored Democrat as Register of the Treasury faded last Wednesday when the White House announced the appointment of William W. Durbin, white, of Urbana, Ohio, to that post.

The name of Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Missouri one of the Big Four who directed Democratic activities among colored voters in the last presidential campaign, had been mentioned in connection with the office.

The last colored man to fill the office was James C. Napier, of Nashville, Tennessee, who served during the Taft administration. President Wilson was reported as having selected Major A. E. Patterson, of Chicago, but the opposition to the appointment of a colored man to that place by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina became so bitter that Major Patterson asked President Wilson not to send his name to the Senate. President Wilson later appointed Houston B. Teehee, an Indian.

When the Republicans returned to power in 1921, President Harding named Harley V. Speelman, white, over Charles Cottrell, who had helped to direct his campaign among colored voters in 1920.

First Democratic Negro Assistant Attorney General Ahoskie Native

The first Negro ever to be named assistant to the Attorney General of the United States under a Democratic administration is a native of Ahoskie. He is Robert Lee Vann, newspaperman and attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa. He was sworn in to the high Federal office last Friday at Washington. His official title is "Special Assistant" to the Attorney General.

Vann is remembered here and in other sections of the county by older members of his race. His birthplace was Maneys Neck township. He attended Waters Normal Institute and left his native county following the completion of his education at Winton, continuing his studies in higher institutions of learning and later entering the practice of law.

Little is known here or in the county of his record since leaving the county. The following account of his new appointment is taken from a Washington, D. C., newspaper:

"My appointment," he said, following the ceremony in the office of the Attorney General, "is proof positive that if the Negro does something for the Democratic party, that party will do something in recognition of him."

He was accompanied to the Attorney General's office by Joseph R. Guffey, Pennsylvania political referee. The oath was administered by Hugo J. A. Carusi, secretary to Attorney General Cummings, in the presence of the First Assistant Attorney General, William Stanley; the Attorney General, himself, appearing immediately after the ceremony.

The new incumbent stated that he expected to make headquarters at the capitol city and to divide his time between Washington and the Pittsburgh area in fulfilling the duties of his office. The last colored man to hold the position of special assistant to the Attorney General, to be located here, was Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi.

Among the large group of friends of the new appointee who witnessed the swearing in, and felicitated him at its conclusion, were George W. Coles, sr., and Mrs. Coles, of Pittsburgh; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio; D. O. Williston, Louis R. Mehlinger, Robert A. Pelham, Mrs. Eunice Scott, Manuel Roque and Mrs. Vann.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS
JUL 3 1933

NEGRO IS GIVEN FEDERAL POST

Made Special Assistant To Attorney General, First In Demo History

By LEO R. SACK
Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance

WASHINGTON, July 3. — Ever since the Civil War, one of the Republican party's favorite election arguments was its plea of friendship for the negro. This was worked so successfully in northern and mid-western states like New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois, that the Republicans entered their campaigns feeling that the large blocs of negro voters there were safe for their cause.

But in the 1932 presidential campaign, many negroes went on the warpath against the Hoover administration. One of the foremost figures in the revolt was Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, well-known lawyer and editor of a Pittsburgh weekly with a circulation of 90,000 among negroes in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland.

Vann is credited with much responsibility for the tremendous switch of negro voters in those states last November.

On July 6, he will receive his reward and the Roosevelt administration, incidentally, will demonstrate that it, too, feels kindly to the negro. He will be sworn in as a special assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice. He will be the first negro to hold such office in a Democratic administration.

Vann was graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Law School, where he attained high scholastic honors. His appointment was strongly recommended by the Pennsylvania Democratic organization and by negro leaders.

Raleigh, N. C. Times
July 16, 1933

AHOSKIE-BORN NEGRO GETS WASHINGTON JOB

Ahoskie, July 15.—The first Negro ever to be named assistant to the Attorney General of the United States under a Democratic administration is a native of Ahoskie. He is Robert Lee VaVnn, newspaperman and attorney of Pittsburgh, Pa.

He was sworn into the high Federal office a few days ago at Washington. His official title is "Special Assistant" to the Attorney General.

Vann is remembered here and in other sections of the county by older members of his race. His birthplace was Maneys Neck township. He attended Waters Normal Institute and left his native county following the completion of his education at Winton, continuing his studies in higher institutions of learning and later entering the practice of law.

Little is known here or in the county of his record since leaving the county.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES
JUL 8 1933

Negro Lawyer Takes Oath as Justice Aide

First of his race to hold such position under a Democratic Administration, Robert L. Vann, colored lawyer, of Pittsburgh, yesterday was sworn in at the Department of Justice as a special United States Assistant Attorney General.

For years an active political organizer for the Republican party, Vann broke with his party during the Hoover administration and in the last campaign enrolled many Negro votes for Roosevelt in Ohio.

July 12, 1933

We read in the daily newspapers that a Pennsylvania Negro has been made assistant district attorney-general for the good work he did for Mr. Roosevelt during the last campaign. Ye gods and little fishes! More white supremacy.

Hendersonville, N. C. Tribune
August 18, 1933

NAME NEGRO EDITOR DEPARTMENT HEAD OVER WHITE FOLKS

Southerners in Washington Good and Mad Because of Situation—In the Claims Division of Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is great rumbling and grumbling here among Southern Democrats who resent the fact that a negro has been placed in charge of the claim division of the department of justice, and is, therefore, the immediate superior in office over many white men and women.

The trouble arose when President Roosevelt appointed R. T. Vann, a negro newspaper publisher of Pittsburgh, as special assistant attorney general of the United States, placing him in charge of the claims division.

Shortly thereafter a fine Southern woman lawyer, Miss Stella Akin, of Savannah, Ga., was appointed as special assistant to the attorney general, and assigned to the claims division, thereby placing her directly under the negro editor from Pittsburgh, who has been placed in charge of the claims division.

Savannah people and the Savannah newspapers expressed keen pleasure upon Miss Akin's recognition by the administration. It is not so pleasing now, however, since the fine Southern woman is placed under a Pittsburgh negro. Southern politicians here are not whispering about the matter—they are talking out loud, and their talk is emphatic.

"What will the derned Republicans in South Carolina say about this state of affairs?" asked an irate Sandlapper in talking with a group of his fellow-Southerners. "We have made our campaigns for the past fifty years on the sole issue of the negro, and now our own party is placing our own Southern women in high positions under these damn Northern niggers! It's Hell, I say, and we are going to get Hell for it," he exclaimed in truly hot-headed South Carolina manner.

Hendersonville, N. C. Tribune
October 20, 1933

WHEREIN THE TRIBUNE PLAYED A PART

News comes from Washington that a fine colored woman by the name of Mabel Byrd was appointed by the administration to a place on the NRA division on economic research and planning. She was assigned to the task of making a first-hand survey among the negroes of the South. The plans for sending the colored lady into the South progressed to the point where tickets had been purchased for the woman, and an itinerary mapped out. She was all dressed up and ready to invade the South, as a representative of this great Democratic administration of ours.

But all at once, and much to her surprise and that of her friends, an order came for cancellation of the trip, ticket, Pullman reservations and all. Mabel was placed in a cubby hole of an office, where she sits and draws her breath and her salary.

Here, now is where this newspaper comes in, according to reports reaching us from Washington.

The Tribune has had right much to say in recent months about the colored people faring so well at the hands of the National Democratic administration. What we have had to say has not been any criticism of the colored people, but rather gentle and friendly reminders to our Democratic friends that once upon a time they could say nothing in any campaign against a Republican but "Nigger, Nigger, Nigger!" And it has caused us so much genuine joy to see so many colored people getting the pick of the good jobs at the hands of a national Democratic administration that we simply couldn't help but rub it in just a little.

Now it appears that copies of The Tribune carrying these rather amusing stories have been laid upon the mahogany desks of the pie dispensers at Washington, and Southern Democrats have told the fellows up there that continuation of appointment of colored folks to federal jobs meant the death knell for the Democratic party in the heretofore Solid South.

It is even intimated that The Tribune is the direct cause of Miss Mabel Byrd, colored lady, being called back from the start she had made upon her trip into the South.

D.C.

Political-1933

Office Holding

Negro People Get 4 Jokers in "New Deal," Says Expert

Worker

New York

12-2-33.

Negro Woman, Economic Expert, Jim-Crowed in NRA Bureau, Shows How Roosevelt Codes Aim to Divide White from Black Worker

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The American Negro drew four cards from the New Deal—four jokers—and nobody is more acutely aware of it than Mabel Byrd. She is the only Negro among about 1,500 people in the N.R.A. administration—and she herself has been Jim-Crowed!

Her story came to me from an authentic source. She could not be interviewed, but I have verified the facts through another person.

A social economist well known in Europe as well as in the United States, Miss Byrd was employed to advise the N.R.A. on Negro problems. She found them by the dozen but all that she can do about them is write memorandums. She couldn't even do that during her first four weeks in the N.R.A. because she was deprived both of an office and of equipment. There were no facilities for Negroes and the Negro expert wasn't allowed to use those provided for whites.

She has discovered nevertheless, as anyone who studies the Negro's new situation, that under the N.R.A. her race has been handed these four jokers:

1. N.R.A. stepped up instead of slowed down the displacement of Negro by white labor, which began in 1929.

2. N.R.A.'s fixed policy of sanctioning sectional wage differentials under the codes, which means actually racial discriminations against Negroes.

3. Organized discrimination against Negroes are occurring and are consistently tolerated by enforcing agencies on which not a single Negro is serving anywhere in the country.

4. Special discriminations against Negroes are the rule instead of the exception in New Deal work relief.

"Couldn't Find An Office"

Miss Byrd was called to the N.R.A. from the University of Chicago where she was an assistant to Prof. Paul Douglas in the department of economics. Previously she had spent three years in Geneva as a native-labor expert in the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. She taught economics at Fiske, the Negro university in Tennessee, and for several years organized the Young Women's Christian Association program among industrial workers. She is a graduate of the University of Washington and has made special studies at the University of Chicago.

When she arrived in Washington last August, the first thing she learned was that she would have to take a desk with the Negro census tabulators (who were already Jim-Crowed on the top floor of the Commerce Department building), because, as her superiors said, they "just couldn't find an office" for her. They told her this though there are hundreds of offices in the labyrinthine headquarters of the N.R.A., many then vacant.

Just as Miss Byrd settled down to her desk, she received a telephone call from the official in charge of personnel, advising her she'd better not use any of the white stenographers in the "stenographic pool," a large group of secretaries supposedly serving all N.R.A. experts.

The chief task for which Miss Byrd was employed was a first-hand study in the field of Negro problems under the N.R.A. The tacit understanding about it was confirmed after she began to work, and she enthusiastically made her plans, packed her luggage and bought her tickets for New Orleans, Atlanta, Memphis and Nashville. But just a few hours before her train left, she was telephoned orders not to go. Her superiors had decided that the trip was "not feasible." Much later it developed that the project had been squelched by N.R.A. Administrator Hugh S. Johnson and the Labor Advisory Board—Johnson had decided it would be "preposterous" to send a Negro into the South to study Negro problems!

So Miss Byrd was ordered to do her research work from Washington. They discovered an office, and provided her with a private secretary the only Negro secretary in the N.R.A. Correspondence brought her some information, and she learned much from the hearings on codes.

Discriminating Against Negroes

She knew that, from the beginning of the depression, Negroes had been displaced through organized methods on a large scale—and she found that N.R.A. actually stimulated this process by giving employers an excuse, supposedly higher wages, for firing Negroes wholesale. This has occurred in the North and South alike, Miss Byrd found, and unless the N.R.A. recognizes it and stops it, it will hold down the wages of both white and Negro workers.

The N.R.A. has not yet officially approved of an open racial discrimination, but it has given what amounts to the same thing in O.K.-ing codes providing big differences between the wages in the North and the south, for the same work. Miss Byrd found that the wide spreads exist in industries where the labor in one section is predominantly colored. The laundry industry proposes to pay in the South, where most laundresses are colored, $6.30 a week for 45 hours. Similarly, the lumber, the hotel, the iron and steel industries placed in their codes differentials far greater than those adopted by industries in which the division between white and Negro labor is about the same in all sections.

Now a specific racial discrimination is proposed in the code presented for the textile bag industry in the South. This code proposes one scale of wages for "normal" and another scale, much lower, for "subnormal" labor. And the code's definition of "subnormal" labor explains unmistakably that this word means Negro labor. **These owners propose to pay $9.50 per week to white men, $6.30 to Negro men, $8 to white women, and $6 to Negro women.**

Violations of code provisions, miserable as the conditions would be at best, are occurring wholesale. For example, this story came to Miss Byrd: a Negro delivery boy in Atlanta earned $5 a week before the NIRA was enacted; the code for his industry set the minimum wage for him at $12 a week; when it went into effect, the storekeeper agreed to pay the delivery boy $12, but on condition that the boy pay $7 a week for "rent" on the bicycle he used in his work! So he actually received exactly the same numerical wage as he had before N.R.A. brought a great increase in the cost of his living. Many hotel waitresses wrote into N.R.A. headquarters and explained that the supposed "increase" in their wages were more than eaten up by new requirements that they room and board on the premises, at prices far above the alleged raises. Scores of restaurant workers complained of the same thing.

No Negro Representatives On Boards

Discrimination against Negroes in the distribution of public unemployment relief is an old story—and Miss Byrd has seen it increase with the New Deal, particularly on federal-aided projects such as the Public Works Administration and the new Civil Works Administration programs. In Arkansas, hundreds of Negroes are still working in the fields of rich cotton farmers for a supposed wage of 50 cents a day, and even this they rarely receive in cash—while unemployed whites are going back to some regular pay-envelope. Whites always come first in re-employment, Miss Byrd has found; it is the recognized policy of administration just as truly as if there were a written agreement between local and federal officials.

There are N.R.A. agencies which should be dealing with at least some of these abuses. The N.R.A. officials who hear and agree to code proposals might insist upon equality for Negro labor, but they don't. And not one Negro sits on these boards! The Labor Advisory Board can present demands for labor in the actual application of the codes, but the only "labor representatives" there are A. F. of L. leaders notoriously addicted to conscious discrimination against Negroes. There are many Compliance Boards throughout the country which could stamp out violations aimed at Negroes, but there again they don't, and there is no member of the Negro people on these boards to guard its interests.

All of these matters Miss Byrd has pointed out to her associates. But they respond only, "Give us a memorandum on it." They sharply warn her that her work is mere "research." In fact, when authorities gather to settle affairs vitally touching Negro problems which she was called in to advise upon, she is kept out.

This is what the New Deal means to the Negro.

Hunt Is Given Federal Place

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. (AP)—H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school, at Fort Valley, Ga., has been appointed director of special service for Negro farmers.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit administration, announced today that Hunt would begin immediately an educational campaign to acquaint Negro farmers with the local facilities offered by government agencies. He will have headquarters in Washington, but will devote a large part of his time to field work.

FORT VALLEY TEACHER NEGRO FARM DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—(AP)—H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial school at Fort Valley, Ga., has been appointed director of special service for negro farmers.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the farm credit administration, announced today that Hunt would begin immediately an educational campaign to acquaint negro farmers with the local facilities offered by government credit agencies. He will have headquarters in Washington, but will devote a large part of his time to field work.

Savannah, Ga. Press
November 8, 1933

APPOINTED DIRECTOR

Hunt Takes Over Special Service For Negro Farmers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8 (AP)—H. A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School at Fort Valley, Ga., has been appointed director of special service for negro farmers

He will begin immediately an educational campaign to acquaint negro farmers with the local facilities offered by government credit agencies. His headquarters will be in Washington, but a large part of his time will be devoted to field work.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the farm credit administration, announced Hunt's appointment yesterday.

Hunt is a native of Hancock county, Ga., and a graduate of the University of Atlanta. The Fort Valley school has developed into one of the most widely known of negro educational institutions during his 29 years as principal

He was winner of the Spingarn medal in 1930 for outstanding work among negroes and the Harmon award in 1931 for distinguished work in the field of rural education among negroes.

A Rosenwald fellowship was given him to make a special study of farm co-operatives in Denmark and the Danish folk high school movement for negro education.

Greensboro, N. C. News
November 8, 1933

DR. WEAVER TO FILL IMPORTANT PLACE

A. and T. Professor to Be Advisor to Department of Interior. Gets Leave of Absence.

Dr. Robert Weaver, professor of economics at A. and T. college, has been granted an indefinite leave of absence to accept the position as assistant advisor on the economic status of negroes in the department of the interior at Washington.

Dr. Weaver has been connected with the college for two years. He is the first negro to receive his Ph. D. degree in economics from Harvard university and is regarded as an authority in his field. It is because of this high standing that this recognition has come to him.

Mr. Hunt's Task

THE appointment of MR. HENRY A. HUNT, of the Fort Valley Georgia Industrial School, to a position in the Farm Credit Administration should hearten Negro farmers of the South. The importance of MR. HUNT'S appointment to the Negro farmers lies in the circumstance that he is one of them, that he knows them by reason of 30 years study and work with their problems and he has the intelligence and courage to go after relief for them while others are getting relief.

It is unfortunate that the Negro is so detached in American life—in almost every department of it—that even when governmental processes are set in motion to touch the lives of all the people the Negro is generally untouched. This is true in every phase of life except in the enforcement of criminal laws. The machinery for the enforcement of these laws is set up largely with the Negro in mind, and it does not fail to function where he is concerned. But when machinery is set up for the social betterment of all the people it does not have the Negro in mind, except incidentally as the law makes its difficult to give him the "run around," as in the matter of providing some kind of schools, or insane asylums, or what not. So, the Negro's very isolation or detachment from the political picture leaves him on the outside under such governmental processes as are being undertaken in the name of National recovery. The appointment then, of a man of such demonstrated ability as MR. HUNT, to bring up the case for members of the race in the Farm Credit Administration is a very fortunate appointment. He has a tremendous task, filled with all kinds of obstacles and difficulties, but we have the feeling that MR. HUNT will get something done for the farmers of our group.

MABEL BYRD'S NRA POST ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—(ANP)—Unit No. 10, the section of the Division of Research and Planning, under the National Recovery Administration, in which Miss Mabel J. Byrd is an associate social economist, is to be abolished, according to information made public this week. One of the duties of this unit was the investigation and analyzation of codes affecting Negro labor and other "special labor problems."

The elimination of this unit is said by observers to leave the National Recovery Administration without any specific authority interested in the major problems of the Negro. Miss Byrd and her secretary, Miss Waltye Murphy, were the only colored employes of the recovery administration above the rank of messengers.

Miss Byrd first encountered difficulties when, having prepared to visit a number of southern cities seeking evidence of displacement of Negro workers as a result of the enforcement of higher wages under various codes put into effect, her assignment to that task was cancelled, upon the reported ground that as a "northern colored woman" she might have difficulty in getting the information desired from the south.

Miss Byrd took office on August 26, working under Dr. Alexander Sachs, then chief of the Division of Research and Planning, but who has since resigned. It is said that numerous proposals submitted by Miss Byrd remained unauthorized. Asistant Chief Szeliski of the Division of Research and Planning is said to have informed Miss Byrd, that the decision had been reached that "special labor problems," were outside their immediate interests and that as a result on December 15, Unit No. 10 would be discontinued.

Some weeks ago, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, praised Miss Byrd as one of the most efficient employes of the National Recovery Administration. She was engaged in graduate work in economics at the University of Chicago when appointed.

EARL MOSES NAMED IN U.S. LABOR DEPT.

WASHINGTON. (CNS)—It is announced that Earl R. Moses, 33 of Chicago has been appointed to a position as assistant economics analyst in the Department of Labor. Mr. Moses has been assigned to the Civil Works division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. He is a graduate of Oberlin College and the University of Chicago.

For several years he has been in charge of the research department of the Chicago Urban League, and has been a member of the faculty of Straight College, New Orleans. He was assigned to his desk in the Walker Johnson Building last Wednesday.

CHICAGOAN IS NAMED FOR JOB UNDER ICKES

Theophilus Mann Goes East January 2

Theophilus M. Mann, Chicago attorney, has accepted a position offered him last week on the legal staff of the public works administration in Washington by Hon. Harold Ickes, secretary of interior, and has been ordered to report for duty on Jan. 2.

This is the second outstanding federal appointment to be given to a member of the Race in Illinois under the "new deal." The first was the appointment of Earl R. Moses of Chicago as assistant economic analyst, who was recommended for that post by The Chicago Defender. Among the letters of recommendation sent to Washington in behalf of Attorney Mann, were those of Earl B. Dickerson, assistant attorney general of Illinois; Hon. Clayton F. Smith, recorder of deeds of Cook county, and Hon. Thomas Matousek, chief examiner of titles of Cook county.

Belongs to Regiment

Mr. Mann is a native of Illinois and has been active in the business political and social life of Chicago. He is associated in the practice of law with Earl B. Dickerson, William E. King, state representative, and W. Robert Ming, who is a member of the legal staff of the Illinois commerce commission.

Attorney Mann is communications officer of the Eighth infantry, Illinois national guard; secretary of the legal redress committee of the Chicago branch N. A. A. C. P.; senior vice grand polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, and a member of the Illinois State Bar association and Cook County Bar association.

Politically, Mr. Mann has been affiliated with the Democratic party. In the 1928 campaign he was secretary to Attorney Dickerson, regional director of the Middle Western States Smith for President Colored league. Between June, 1929, and June, 1931, he served as examiner of titles under Clayton F. Smith, recorder of deeds, and has been active in Third, Fourth and Fifth ward Democratic politics

JOURNAL

Berlin Mission

MAR 24 1933

The new Negro doorkeeper in the office of Secretary of ~~State~~ Hull has won the place over many other applicants of long service in the department on the score of undeviating politeness. With a new secretary who attaches so much importance to the gentle manner in which things are done, it is somehow easy to feel cheered up over the future of America's foreign relations.

Political

General

Office Holding

DEMOCRATS NOW LIST 65,000 POSSIBLE JOBS

Afro-American 1-28-33 Baltimore, Md.

Unprecedented Number Expected to be Given Colored Men.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY LISTED

Faithful Also Hope for Municipal Judgeships

WASHINGTON — Aspirants for appointment to political jobs under the incoming Roosevelt administration were given an index to more than 130,000 jobs, which may be sought after March 4, when the Civil Service Commission in response to a Senate resolution reported all government positions outside the regulations of the civil service laws.

On the basis of votes cast there is no way of determining the number of positions which ought to be allotted to colored Democrats, but of the 65,000 positions, which are classified as patronage, exclusive of 5,600 postmasterships, a number unprecedented under Democratic administrations is expected to be given them.

Diplomatic Posts

Topping the list of jobs, for which colored Democrats may make a bid, are the diplomatic posts which have been previously filled by colored men. They are the ministerships to Haiti and Liberia. They pay salaries of $10,000 a year each.

Under the Treasury Department is the Register of the Treasury. This job pays $6,200 a year. There is also an assistant register of the treasury at $3,900. The last colored man to serve as register of the treasury was James C. Napier, of Nashville, Tenn. President Wilson appointed Houston B. Tehee, an Indian, to succeed him and William S. Elliott, white, to succeed Tehee.

Under the Treasury Department is also the Internal Revenue Bureau with 64 collectors, whose salaries range from $5,600 to $7,500, and thousands of agents and deputy collectors, whose salaries are from $1,380 to $5,800.

The Federal Farm Loan Board has six members. They serve terms of 8 years. Their salaries are $10,000 a year each. No colored person has served on this board since its creation.

Hawaii and Virgin Islands

Under the Interior Department comes the Territory of Hawaii, the temporary government of the Virgin Islands, Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital, as well as the Office of Indian Affairs. In the temporary government of the Virgin Islands there are a total of 550 positions from matrons and janitors to governor with salaries from $240 to $8,000 a year.

Howard University is not wholly a government institution and positions at the university are not in any sense regarded as political, but salaries are paid mostly from Federal appropriations and if sufficient pressure is brought to bear it is possible that certain positions may be used as rewards for political services. The university has on the Federal payroll 424 employees, with salaries extending from $250 to $8,000 a year paid out of Federal funds.

Freedmen's Jobs

Freedmen's Hospital has a surgeon-in-chief at $6,200 a year, a resident assistant surgeon at $3,800, a roentgenologist at $3,200, a pathologist at $2,600, a resident physician at $2,600, an anesthetist at $2,000, and an assistant anesthetist at $2,000.

Under the Department of Justice come Federal attorneys and marshals with their assistants and deputies. In Eastern, Middle Western and Border states, it is expected that colored Democrats will seek appointments as assistant United States attorneys and deputy marshals.

In neither the Navy nor the War Department are there any positiins outside the civil service, to which it is believed that a colored man may be appointed. The chief civilian positions in the Navy are the Secretary at $15,000, and the Assistant Secretary at $9,000. In the War Department are the Secretary at $15,000 and two assistants, one at $10,000 and the other at $9,000.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Commerce Department has a number of business specialist with salaries ranging from $2,840 to $3,700. The Census Bureau also comes under the Commerce Department with its statisticians, enumerators and special agents.

Municipal Court

In the District of Columbia the principal positions with which colored Democrats are concerned are the municipal court, which has five judges each receiving a salary of $8,000 a year, and the office of the Recorder of Deeds with the recorder receiving $5,600 a year. They are also interested in local positions as assistant United States attorney and deputy United States marshals. Under independent offices is the Veterans' Administration, which supervises the United States Hospital at Tuskegee Institute.

Scores Of Jobs Available To Loyal Democrats Here After March 4

Courier 2-4-33 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Several hundred jobs with salaries commensurate with their importance are available to "deserving Democrats" in Pittsburgh after March 4.

This is disclosed by a report just sent to the Senate by the civil service commission. The report lists only those jobs "not under civil service" and therefore subject to the spoils system.

High on the list, of course, are the posts of United States attorney and United States marshal. But equally lucrative posts will be available in the various Pittsburgh branches of Government departments.

Six Assistant U. S. Attorneys

In addition to the United States attorneyship, now held by Louis E. Graham, Republican, there are six assistants in Graham's office who may be replaced by Democrats. The commission's report lists their salaries at $5,400, $5,200, $3,700, $3600, $3,200 and $3,000 respectively.

The largest field in Pittsburgh appears to be in the internal revenue bureau's branch. Exactly 107 deputies are listed in the commission's report with salaries ranging from $4,600 down to $1,400. The Pittsburgh list also includes an attorney for the internal revenue branch with a salary of $5,200.

Eight Bank Examiners

Eight National bank examiners in Pittsburgh are listed. One receives $6,500 per year, another $3,000, one earns $1,750, two earn $1,620 each and three earn $1,500 each.

In addition to these, the complete list of possibly available to Democrats in Pittsburgh is as follows:

Weather bureau airways observer, $3 per day with expenses; consulting chemist in chemistry and soils division of the agriculture department, $14.44 per day with expenses; mines safety commissioner, $3,800; mines safety commissioner, $3,800; mines heat transmission engineer, $4,800; fireman, supervising architect's office, $1,620.

bition bureau, $3,200; another at $2,900 and two at $2,600 each.

Five attendants in the public health service with salaries ranging from $1,500 to $1,200; an attending specialist, $1,200; a clerk, $1,680; a cook, $1,800.

In the veterans' bureau 207 doctors on fee basis, 44 dentists on fee basis and a part-time doctor.

In the army engineers' division the following gauge readers: One at $126 a month, two at $120, three at $96, seven at $90, one at $84, tdo at $72 and three at $60.

The report also lists five bank examiners at Washington, Pa., with salaries of $4,800, $3,000, $1,950, $1,780 and $1,500, respectively.

Also five deputy United States marshals with salaries ranging from $2,300 to $1,440; a clerk to the United States attorney, $1,500; manager of labor employcent offices, $2,408; junior stenographer in this office, $1,440; labor conciliation commission, $10 per day with expenses; two immigration bureau contract labor investigators, $3,000 and $2,400, respectively; Chinese interpreter, $1,800.

Dry Bureau Posts Open

Association attorney for prohi-

U. S. "JOB BOOK" BARES UNJUST DISTRIBUTION

Journal and Guide 2-4-33 Norfolk, Va.

Patronage Dispensers Have Overlooked The Negro

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Replacements of colored Republicans by colored Democrats under the incoming Roosevelt administration will necessarily be limited. There are only a few colored Republicans holding jobs in the higher ranks of the Federal service.

A study of the official "Job Book," which lists every position in the Federal service not covered by civil service, with its salary, reveals that only a few colored persons are occupying positions which may be classified as either administrative or supervisory in the executive and judicial departments of the government and the District of Columbia.

Only one colored man is in the legislative branch of the government. He is Representative Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, Illinois. His salary is $10,000 a year. His position, however, is elective.

Colored Men Scarce

The Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, and the United States Botanic Garden belong to the legislative branch, but in none of them is a colored man occupying either an administrative or supervisory position. Both the Public Printer and the librarian of the Congressional Library receive $10,000 a year each. Administrative and supervisory officers under them receive salaries ranging from $2,800 to $7,500 a year.

The President has three secretaries, each receive $10,000 a year. There are also three executive clerks at the White House, two receiving $7,000 a year each and the other $5,600 a year; a head usher, $4,000; an executive and disbursing clerk, $4,000; chief correspondent, $3,400, and head telephone and telegraph operator, $3,400. None of these positions is held by a colored person.

All Cabinet offficers receive $15,000 a year. In the State Departmen , besides the Secretary, there are an undersecretary, who gets $10,000 a year, and four assistants at $9,000 a year each. Other administrative and supervisory positions extend in salary from $3,300 for the chief of the translating division to $9,000 for the legal adviser. All

these positions are filled by white persons.

In the diplomatic service, Charle E. Mitchell, United States Minister to Liberia, is the only colored representative of the American Government. The American Minister to the Dominican Republic, whose population is a race of mixed European, African and Indian blood, is white. The same is true of the Minister to Ethiopia, whose population is a mixed Hamito-Semitic people, and the Minister to Haiti. Their salary is $10,000 a year each.

In the Foreign Service, James G. Carter is the United States Consul at Calais, France, and William C. George is a vice consul at Monrovia. They are career men and would not be affected by a change of administrations.

The Treasury Department

Besides the Secretary, the Treasury Department also has an Under Secretary at $10,000 a year and three assistant secretaries at $9,000 a year. There are no colored persons holding an administrative or supervisory position in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the office of the Treasurer of the United States or in the Public Debt Service.

Out of 64 collectors of internal revenue, there is one colored. He is Charles W. Anderson, collector of the third New York district. His salary is $6,500 a year.

There are no longer any colored men serving either as comptroller of customs or collector of customs. The last comptroller was Walter L. Cohen at New Orleans. Charles C. Cantrell, white, was appointed to the vacancy caused by his death at a salary of $5,600 a year.

Register of the Treasury

Since the Harding administration the Register of the Treasury, an office filled under previous Republican administrations by colored men, has been held by white men. The office pays $6,200 a year.

The Mint Bureau, the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the office of the Supervising Architect, the United States Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, and the Bureau of the Budget have no colored persons in any administrative or supervisory position.

Freedmen's Hospital is under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Its officers are Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon in chief, $6,200; Dr. B. Price Hurst, roentgenologist, $3,200; Dr. Thomas E. Jones, resident assistant surgeon, $3,800; Dr. Lawrence W. Jackson, resident physician, $2,600; Dr. George W. Adams, pathologist, $2,600; Dr. John K. Rector, anesthetist, $2,000; Charlotte K. May, superintendent of nurses. $2.400.

Don't Fare So Well

The Secretary of the Interior supervises the expenditures of appropriations made by Congress for Howard University. Its officers are Mordecai W. Johnson, president, $8,000; Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, $6,000; F. D. Wilkinson, $3,500.

There are no colored persons occupying any administrative or executive position in the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Post Office Department, the Navy Department, the Agricultural Department, the Commerce Department, and the Labor Department.

In the Independent establishments colored persons fare no better. Under the Veterans Bureau, Dr. Joseph H. Ward is the medical officer in charge of the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama. He receives $6,500.

Other Jobs Closed

No colored person holds any administrative or supervisory position with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Board of Mediation, the Untied States Shipping Board, the Merchant Fleet Corporation, the United States Railroad Administration, the Federal Power Commission, the Alien Property Custodian, the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Tarriff Commission, the Federal Reserve Board. the United States Board of Tax Appeals, the Federal Farm Board, the General Accounting Office, the War Finance Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Efficiency, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and several other independent establishments.

The proportion of colored persons holding administrative and supervisory positions under the District of Columbia is in no sense comparable with either their ratio to the whole population or the amount of taxes the group as a whole pays. Their best positions are in the public school system by virtue of the dual organization resulting from separate schools.

Garnet C. Wilkinson is the highest salaried. He receives $6,000 a year. Eugene A. Clark, president of Miner Teachers College, receives $5,200; A. Kiger Savoy, assistant superintendent, $4,300; Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent, $4,700; Leon L. Perry, supervising principal, $4,500; John C. Bruce, supervising principal, $4,500; Miss Mineola L. Kirkland, supervising principal, $4,200.

Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court receives a salary of $8,000 a year.

Wendell P. Tucker, superintendent of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, receives $2,900 a year.

Jefferson S. Coage, recorder of deeds, receives $5,600 a year, and Richard W. Tompkins, second deputy recorder of deeds, $2,900 a year.

GOV. PARK APPOINTS WILLIS G. MOSELY TO SUCCEED COBB

(Special to the St. Louis Argus)

JEFFERSON CITY Mo., Mar. 23—It was announced here today that Governor Guy B. Park had appointed Willis G. Mosely, Negro newspaper man of Kansas City, a clerk in the Workmen's Compensation department.

Mosely, who is a Democrat, succeeds Robert S. Cobb, veteran State employee, who is a Republican.

Francis, Garnet, McCoy Among Diplomats Honored on Tablet

Memorial Tablet in State Department Bears Names of United States Representatives Who Died in Active Service in Foreign Lands

William Thomas Francis, Henry Highland Garnet and William D. McCoy, are three deceased Negro foreign service officers whose names appear on the American Foreign Service Memorial Tablet which was unveiled by the Secretary of State on last Friday in the State Department building.

The tablet, which conists of a base and framework of white Alabama marble, surrounding a large panel of Virginia greenstone on which are carved by hand, and gilded with gold leaf, the names of sixty-five officers, from the long list of those who have died in active service in foreign lands, died in catastrophes, or were lost at sea, or died from tropical diseases such as plague, yellow fever, and the like, has been erected as a memorial to the memory of the aforementioned American diplomatic and consular officers by members of the American Foreign Service Association.

Secretary Stimson said among other things:

"Of course, there have been many, many others who have died in the performance of their duties in distant lands under circumstances of loneliness, far from kindred and home, and possibly some under circumstances of equal tragedy, but the fact of whose deaths have not survived the thickening veil of time. We must think of them also when we see the names that are here recorded."

Name of Curtis Omitted

James L. Curtis, a brother of local physician, who was appointed from North Carolina as minister resident and consul general to Liberia, October 25, 1915, and who died at his post on October 24, from acute peritonitis, and who was one of the few Negroes whose body was brought back here on a warship, was one of whom the secretary may have been speaking.

William Thomas Francis was appointed to Liberia from Minnesota, July 9, 1927, arrived at his post November 21 1927, was smitten with yellow fever on June 21, 1929; died in Monrovia on July 15, 1929. Henry Highland Garnet (for whom the Garnet-Patterson School is named), was appointed consul general and minister resident to Liberia from New York, June 30, 1881. He died at his post April 8, 1882, of African fever.

Although Francis was born in Nashville, Tenn., he lived in St. Paul, Minnesota, from the time he was 10 years of age and was appointed from there. His remains, however, were interred at Nashville, although Mrs. Francis, who is now connected with the Girls' Vocational School at Bosley Road in Nashville, states that his friends in Minnesota felt that he belonged to that state and "should sleep in Minnesota soil."

William D. McCoy, of Indiana was appointed minister resident and consul general to Liberia, January 11, 1892. He died at his post in Monrovia, May 16, 1893 from African fever.

In addition to being appointed minister resident and consul general to Liberia, Francis was, during the incumbency of President King of Liberia, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotenitary.

Exchange
Laurinburg, N. C.
AUG 3

NEGROES GET FEDERAL JOBS

(Red Buck Bryant in The Charlotte News)

It is difficult for the average student of political movements to realize just what the migration of the southern negro to the west, north and east means to states where they vote. In the south, as a rule, negro voters supported Republican candidates. In their new homes they are dividing their votes. In a number of states their vote was vital in 1932.

President Roosevelt and Chairman Farley of the Democratic national committee are going to place leading negroes in good positions.

To understand the significance of the negro vote in the last election one has but to consider the facts. It is estimated here that Michigan has 100,000 negro voters. Illinois, 300,000; Indiana, 150,000; Kentucky, 125,000; Ohio, 200,000; Pennsylvania, 250,000; New Jersey, 100,000; New York, 250,000; Massachusetts, 100,000; Delaware, 30,000; Maryland, 50,000; Connecticut, 30,000; Rhode Island, 15,000; West Virginia, 75,000; Tennessee, 80,000; Colorado, 20,000; California, 100,000; Iowa, 30,000; and Wisconsin, 65,000.

More than 1,000,000 negroes went from South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and other states to the north east and west just after the World War. Since, a great many more have gone.

North Carolina did not contribute largely to this migration. It was said at the time that the schools and employment there were satisfactory.

Vann thinks that North Carolina is the best state in the union, but he likes Pittsburgh for his work. He writes with a glibness and ease seldom found in papers nowadays. His Courier wields widespread influence.

Southern newspaper correspondents have criticized the President for appointing Vann but they have not moved him; it is understood he will name others to important jobs.

Office Holding.
New York Age
New York

UNORGANIZED WORKERS.

The colored people of this country are awaiting with undisguised expectancy the appointment of members of the race to representative Federal positions. They are justly entitled to the recognition they seek. But what is more important than a few political plums, no matter how outstanding, is the question of how prominent a part is one-tenth of the nation's population going to participate in the National industry recovery campaign. Employment, shorter hours, higher wages are basic considerations and transcend all others in essentiality and timeliness.

7-8-33

In the Federal Government's launching of National Recovery Act enacted in the hope of pulling the nation out of the depression, industry and the workers have been asked to get together. Leaders of industry have been summoned to Washington to formulate a program on behalf of capital. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, and other spokesman for the workers have been active in presenting the claims of labor. In all of these discussions to date The New York Age is curious to know if at any time thought has been given to the interests of the Negro.

William Green represents union labor, which is none too friendly to the Negro, as its repeated assertions of good will do not square with acts and policies. General Hugh Johnson, director of the National Recovery campaign, has clearly made known that it is his purpose to deal with both organized and unorganized labor. In the latter category belong the great majority of race workers. If this be true, who is to speak on their behalf during these momentous times when future policies are now in the making?

In discussing the possibility of controversies between employers and employees over the preparation of codes, General Johnson reminds us that the law provides that these agreements should contain a convenant to recognize collective bargaining and not to require men to join company unions as a condition of employment. On the other hand, in answering the question: "Do I have to join a trade association?" the administrator advises:

> Nobody has to do anything—except that, under the terms of this act, and the policy of its execution, everybody is expected to conform to this great common effort. Any person who stands apart from it is likely to be uncomfortable in the eyes of his neighbors and even under the law. .It is easier to cooperate in groups than singly—the larger and better organized the groups, the easier it is. .Trade associations are going to have a new meaning under this law.

When a Negro worker is barred from joining a trade association because of the color of his skin, what alternative has he? Will he be told by General Johnson to form a trade association with a Negro membership before cooperation is accorded him at Washington?

Relative to the minimum wage scale, General Johnson has suggested that under present conditions, for the benefit of smaller employers everywhere, the average should be about 32 hours a week and not less than 45 cents an hour for the lowest paid type of workers, or about $14.40. What action should be taken to insure the Negro that he is to come under these provisions?

These and similar pertinent inquiries ought to be made on behalf of the most unorganized of unorganized groups. Now is the time for the assumption of a real and much needed leadership, which should spring from the rank and file of colored workers in America.

The New Political Hope

By KELLY MILLER

Amsterdam News 7-19-33

ROBERT L. VANN, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, recently appointed special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, has become the first fruit of the Negro's new political hope. Mr. Vann's politics has recently undergone kaleidoscopic changes. He may be described as late Republican, later Non-Partisan, and latest Democrat. He wrote me when he abandoned his non-partisan affiliation for his new-found Democratic faith.



Kelly Miller.

Oscar DePriest, the high priest of the Non-Partisan movement, reverted to his first love during the last campaign while Mr. Vann, an ardent disciple, veered off in the opposite direction. But let us not chide Mr. Vann for the suddenness of his conversion or question the sincerity and genuineness of newly avowed political devotion. The democracy of three of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet members bears a vintage as brand new as that of the Pittsburgh editor.

The wisdom of the policy of the Non-Partisan League is confirmed by Mr. Vann's good fortune. Any one-party group in a two-part country shows shortsighted political wisdom. National politics is like a game of see-saw—the competing parties are sometimes up and sometimes down. Woe be to that group which has been in persistent opposition to the party that wins. The Negro's one-sided devotion to the fortunes of the Grand Old Party for the past seventy-two years has well-nigh ruined him as a political entity.

During the last campaign I preached, in and out of season, the wisdom of a divided vote. The old line Republican leadership branded as traitors to the race those who aligned themselves with the Democratic opposition and even those who counselled independence. One of their most vehement and volative orators declared that all such Negro traitors should be sent to hell. In such event, I fear that a majority of the race would be found in the hotter place.

Politics is not a matter of sentiment but of sense. Let us pitch our argument on the lower plane of political loaves and fishes. Other things equal, that party which offers the most jobs will get the most votes. While it is true that principle is more than policy and justice is a higher consideration than jobs, yet, as the Negro is concerned, I have often said that honors, or rather dishonors, are even. There was every assurance during the last campaign that the Democratic party, if victorious, would raise the Republican's ante by going them one better.

• • •

BITTER experience makes the Negro wary concerning political promises. The promise to the Negro was secured by the common sense and sagacity of the leaders. They know fully well that the Negro vote in the northern and border states is essential to the future triumph of local and national candidates. A broken promise at this critical political juncture would seriously jeopardize the national fortune of the Demo-

cratic party in the years to come.

On the other hand, the Grand Old Party's path is strewn with broken promises to the black ally. Official recognition has grown uglily less from Hayes to Hoover. The wily leaders were ever prone to fall back with sure reliance on the ancient debt of gratitude which the Negro owed to Lincoln, Sumner and Stevens. But this net can never again be laid in the presence of the crafty blackbird. Nothing but the utter failure of the present administration to treat the Negro with assured justice and generosity can ever again drive the race like dumb-driven cattle back into the folds of the party which has fooled them for forty years.

During the past campaign I followed the Negro Republican spellbinders with a careful degree of closeness. They did not advance a single constructive present-day reason for supporting the party of their advocacy. Their entire reliance was placed on condemnation of Democrats in general, and Jack Garner in particular.

The ever keen, clever and alert-minded Perry Howard and his political partners in distress are keeping a keen lookout for Democratic sins of omission and commission against the new Negro converts as dramatic material for the next campaign. So far no encouragement has been given them. They are still watchfully waiting and waiting watchfully.

* * *

ROOSEVELT, to say the least, has done as well as Coolidge or Hoover up to the corresponding date. Mr. Hoover, as I hastily recall, made no Negro assignment until the beginning of the mid-administration election, and then had his subordinates designate three distinguished Negroes to important subordinate posts, obviously with the purpose of influencing the approaching election. Having failed in this, he paid no further heed to the Negro clamor until that famous co-ordinating conference at the White House, which its sponsors should be glad to forget.

If the appointment of Mr. Vann to such a high post is an earnest example of Mr. Roosevelt's purpose to keep the faith with his black allies, the division of the Negro vote for the future is assured. The work of the Non-Partisan Negro League will not have been in vain. There still remains the hope and expectation that in filling places now held by Republican Negroes by Democratic substitutes, or in breaking official new ground, Mr. Roosevelt will search for Democratic or independent candidates at least as well qualified in caliber, character and accomplishments as their Republican counterpart and prototype. Mr. Vann measures up to those requirements in every particular.

Four Negroes Get Federal Jobs Under Roosevelt N. R. A.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Clark Foreman, adviser on Negro economic affairs in the Department of Interior, announced last week the appointment of Dr. Joseph Johnson of Columbus, O., and Robert C. Weaver of Washington, D. C., as assistants in his office.

Dr. Johnson is a former U. S. Minister to Liberia and served in the last campaign as one of the campaign managers for the Negro group. His new duties will be to serve the Foreman office as a field secretary, carrying to groups in various sections of the country information regarding the benefits to Negroes under the different National Recovery Acts.

Dr. Weaver, who holds a Ph.D. from Harvard in economics, has recently received wide recognition for his work in preparing statistical data on industrial codes as they effect colored workers. He is expected to take charge of the vast amount of statistisal work which Dr. Foreman has found necessary in the conduct of his office. He is only 25 years old.

Dr. Henry Hunt Appointed

At the same time announcement was made by the Department of Agriculture of the appointment of Dr. Henry Hunt, principal of Fort Valley Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga., to a position in the United States Farm Credit Corporation. Dr. Hunt will have headquarters in Columbia, S. C., from which point he will set up Negro cooperative credit organizations to finance crop production. His appointment is indicative of the government's desire to employ the best means possible to secure to all farmers in the South the benefits of recovery measures in behalf of agriculture.

Named To Virgin Islands Post

Another appointment announced last week was that of Alonzo Moron of Baltimore, Md., as Commissioner of Public Welfare in the Virgin Islands. Mr. Moron is a native of the Virgin Islands but was educated in this country. He is a graduate of Hampton Institute and Brown University, where he recived his Phi Beta Kappa key. He also studied under an Urban League fellowship at the University of Pittsburgh, receiving the M.A. degree. He sailed for the Virgin Islands last Thursday, accompanied by his wife, the former Miss Leola Churchill of Baltimore.

NEGRO APPOINTMENTS

DURING the 1932 Presidential campaign it was a familiar complaint of Republican spellbinders that if a Democratic President were elected there would be fewer appointments of Negro officeholders.

While this had no apparent influence on Negro voters who cast their ballots for Franklin D. Roosevelt, it is interesting to note that there have been so far as many high class appointments under the gentleman from New York as were made by his three predecessors. And more are to come.

Moreover, the appointments that have been made are far more beneficial to the Negro masses than any previously made, in that they are to positions concerned with the improvement of the economic status of the colored people, which is the most important problem confronting the race. No higher type of officials have been selected in the past two decades.

This fact must be very painful to the lame duck Negroes of the Republican party who so strenuously campaigned for Mr. Hoover in 1928. One wonders what they will do for campaign material in 1934 and 1936. Certainly they cannot point to anything done during the administration of Messrs. Hoover, Coolidge and Harding for Negroes that will persuade the bulk of colored voters to turn from support of the Roosevelt Administration

Office Holding.

Mississippi has had two negro speakers of the House of Representatives—John R. Lynch of Adams and I. D. Shadd of Warren. Lynch was a slave born in Louisiana. He moved to Natchez and ran a photograph gallery before he was elected to the legislature. He was afterwards a member of Congress from the southern part of the state and later from the shoestring or third district. He was the only negro member of the federal House of Representatives from Mississippi. Lynch was appointed fourth auditor of the treasury under the Harrison administration, and later by McKinley as paymaster during the Spanish-American War. Later he retired on part pay and moved to Chicago where he now resides, engaged in the practice of law. He is eighty-eight years of age. The antecedents of Shadd, the other negro speaker, or whatever became of him, are unknown. He served from 1874 to 1876.

In" With Democrats



Philadelphia, Pa.

MAGISTRATE G. W. HENRY

Who took 30th Ward from John C. Asbury and was slated by Democrats Tuesday.

42 Years Ago

Files Of The Savannah Tribune

Tribune

September 5, 1891

William Allen was lynched at Guyton Tuesday night. He was accused of shooting a man.

Hon. J. M. Holzendorf, member of the Legislature from Camden county who came here with other members last week, was refused accommodation with the others. He with Mr. Howard W. Russell, an employee of the senate, stopped with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown.

Following appointees of the new State College announced on Tuesday: Prof. R. R. Wright, president; D. C. Suggs, vice president; Frank E. Cobb, Loring B. Palmer and ev. J. M. Simms, proctor.

Hon. Lectural Crawford, member of the Legislature from McIntosh county came down with the other members last week but had to keep indoors on account of illness.

Peabody Institute at Waycross closed last week.

Mt. Seir Lodge of Odd-Fellows celebrated its 8th anniversary on Monday by a street parade.

Illinois

Political - 1933

Office Holding

Speeches of Other Black Members of Congress

Civil Rights, Not Social Equality, a Question Debated in Congress Over 50 Years Ago, and Not Settled Yet

EDITOR'S NOTE—John R. Lynch, (Rep. Miss.) 4 times elected to Congress, spoke thus in the 43rd Congress in defense of the Civil Rights Bill, Congressional Record 43rd Congress, 1st session, pp. 4782-86. Mr. Depriest's speech in Congress last week in defense of the Scottsboro boys recalls that there have also been other colored Congressmen to speak boldly on the floors of the Congress.

"I will now endeavor to answer the arguments of those who have been contending that the passage of this Civil Rights bill is an effort to bring about social equality between the races.

"That the passage of this bill can in any manner affect the social status of any one seems to me to be absurd and ridiculous. I have never believed for a moment that social equality could be brought about even between persons of the same race.

"I have always believed that social distinctions existed among white persons the same as among colored people. But those who contend that the passage of this bill will have a tendency to bring about social equality between the races virtually and substantially admit that there are no social distinctions among white people whatever, but that all white persons, regardless of their moral character, are the social equals of each other; for, if by conferring upon colored people the same rights and privileges that are now exercised and enjoyed by whites indiscriminately will result in bringing about social equality between the races, then the same process of reasoning must necessarily bring us to the conclusion that there are no social distinctions among whites, because all white persons, regardless of their social standing, are permitted to enjoy these rights.

Unreasonable, Unjust and False

"See, then, how unreasonable, unjust, and false is the assertion that social equality is involved in this legislation.

"I cannot believe that gentlemen on the other side of the House mean what they say when they admit, as they do, that the immoral, the ignorant and the degraded of their own race are the social equals of themselves, and their families. If they do, then I can only assure them that they do not put as high an estimate upon their own social standing as respectable and intelligent colored people place upon theirs; for there are hundreds and thousands of white people of both sexes whom I know to be the social inferiors of respectable and intelligent colored people.

Some Democrats His Social Inferiors

"I can then assure that portion of my Democratic friends on the other side of the House whom I regard as my social inferiors that if at any time I should meet any one of you at a hotel and occupy a seat at the same table with you, or the same seat in a car with you, do not think that I have thereby accepted you as my social equal. Not at all.

"But if any one should attempt to discriminate against you for no other reason than because you are identified with a particular race or religious sect, I would regard it as an outrage; as a violation of the principles of Republicanism; and I would be in favor of protecting you in the exercise and enjoyment of your rights by suitable and appropriate legislation.

Public Rights

"No, Mr. Speaker, it is not social rights that we desire. We have enough of that already. What we ask is protection in the enjoyment of public rights. Rights which are, or should be, accorded to every citizen alike. Under our present system of race distinctions a white woman of a questionable social standing, yea, I may say, of an admitted immoral character, can go to any public place or upon any public conveyance and be the recipient of the same treatment, and the same courtesy, and the same respect that is usually accorded to the most refined and virtuous; **but let an intelligent, modest, refined colored lady present herself and ask that the same privileges be accorded to her that have just been accorded to her social inferior of the white race, and in nine cases out of ten, except in certain portions of the country, she will not only be refused, but insulted for making the request.**

Any Manhood

"Mr. Speaker, I ask the members of the House in all candor, is that right? I appeal to your sensitive feelings as husbands, fathers, and brothers, is this just? You who have affectionate companions, attractive daughters, and loving sisters, is this just? If you have any of the ingredients of manhood in your composition you will answer the question most emphatically, No! What a sad commentary upon our system of government, our religion, and our civilization.

"Think of it for a moment; here am I, a member of your honorable body, representing one of the largest and wealthiest districts in the State of Mississippi, and possibly in the South; a district composed of persons of different races, religions, and nationalities; and yet, when I leave my home to come to the capital of the nation, to take part in the deliberations of the House and to participate with you in making laws for the government of this great republic, in coming through the God-forsaken States of Kentucky and Tennessee, if I come by the way of Louisville or Chattanooga, I am treated, not as an American citizen, but as a brute. **Forced to occupy a filthy smoking-car both night and day, with drunkards, gamblers, and criminals; and for what?** Not that I am unable or unwilling to pay my way; not that I am obnoxious in my personal appearance or disrespectful in my conduct; but simply because I happen to be of a darker complexion.

Women, Too

"If this treatment was confined to persons of our own sex, we could possibly afford to endure it. But such is not the case. Our wives and our daughters, our sisters and our mothers are subjected to the same insults and to the same uncivilized treatment. You may ask why we do not institute civil suits in the state courts. What a farce! Talk about instituting a civil-rights suit in the state courts of Kentucky, for instance, where the decision of the judge is virtually rendered before he enters the court-house, and the verdict of the jury substantially rendered before it is impaneled. The only moments of my life when I am necessarily compelled to question my loyalty to my government or my devotion to the flag of my country is when I read of outrages having been committed upon innocent colored people and the perpetrators go unwhipped of justice, and when I leave my home to go traveling.

Civilization a Fraud

"Mr. Speaker, if this unjust discrimination is to be longer tolerated by the American people, which I do not, cannot, and will not believe until I am forced to do so, then I can only say with sorrow and regret that our boasted civilization is a fraud; our Republican institutions a failure; our social system a disgrace; and our religion a complete hypocrisy. But I have an abiding confidence—(though I must confess that that confidence was seriously shaken a little over two months ago)—but still I have an abiding confidence in the patriotism of this people, in their devotion to the cause of human rights, and in the stability of our Republican institutions. I hope that I will not be deceived. I love the land that gave me birth; I love the Stars and Stripes. This country in which I intend to live, where I expect to die. To preserve the honor of the national flag and to maintain perpetually the Union of the States, hundreds—and I may say thousands—of noble, brave and true-hearted colored men have fought, bled and died. And now, Mr. Speaker, I ask, can it be possible that that flag under which they fought is to be a shield and a protection to all races and classes of persons except the colored race? God forbid!"

Adviser On Negro Gets Colored Girl As Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Miss Lucia M. Pitts of Chicago has been appointed as secretary to Dr. Clark Foreman, white adviser on economic status of Negroes to Secretary Ickes, federal public works administrator. Miss Pitts began work on September 5.

Well known in the South as well as in the North, Miss Pitts has held positions in New York, Chicago, Atlanta and Tuskegee Institute. She was the only colored girl employed as stenographer for the 1931 session of the Illinois House of Representatives in Springfield.

Miss Pitts has been a prominent contributor of poetry to a number of periodicals and has been closely connected with colored newspapers.

SPEECHES OF OTHER BLACK MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Civil Rights, Not Social Equality, a Question Debated in Congress Over 50 Years Ago, and Not Settled Yet

EDITOR'S NOTE—John R. Lynch, (Rep. Miss.) 4 times elected to Congress, spoke thus in the 43rd Congress in defense of the Civil Rights Bill, Congressional Record 43rd Congress, 1st session, pp. 4782-86. Mr. Depriest's speech in Congress recently in defense of the Scottsboro boys recalls that there have also been other colored Congressmen to speak boldly on the floors of the Congress.

"I will now endeavor to answer the arguments of those who have been contending that the passage of this Civil Rights bill is an effort to bring about social equality between the races.

"That the passage of this bill can in any manner affect the social status of any one seems to me to be absurd and ridiculous. I have never believed for a moment that social equality could be brought about even between persons of the same race.

"I have always believed that social distinctions existed among white persons the same as among colored people. But those who contend that the passage of this bill will have a tendency to bring about social equality between the races virtually and substantially admit that there are no social distinctions among white people whatever, but that all white persons, regardless of ther moral character, are the social equals of each other; for, if by conferring upon colored people the same rights and privileges that are now exercised and enjoyed by whites indiscriminately will result in bringing about social equality between the races, then the same process of reasoning must necessarily bring us to the conclusion that there are no social distinctions among whites, because all white persons, regardless of their social standing, are permitted to enjoy these rights.

Unreasonable, Unjust and False.

"See, then, how unreasonable, unjust, and false is the assertion that social equality is involved in this legislation.

"I cannot believe that gentlemen on the other side of the House mean what they say when they admit, as they do, that the immoral, the ignorant and the degraded of

their own race are the social equals of themselves, and their families. If they do, then I can only assure them that they do not put as high an estimate upon their own social standing as respectable and intelligent colored people place upon theirs; for there are hundreds and thousands of white people of both sexes whom I know to be the social inferiors of respectable and intelligent colored people.

Some Democrats His Social Inferiors

"I can then assure that portion of my Democratic friends on the other side of the House whom I regard as my social inferiors that if at any time I should meet any one of you at a hotel and occupy a seat at the same table with you, or the same seat in a car with you, do not think that I have thereby accepted you as my social equal. Not at all.

"But if any one should attempt to discriminate against you for no other reason than because you are identified with a particular race or religious sect, I would regard it as an outrage ;as a violation of the principles of Republicanism; and I would be in favor of protecting you in the exercise and enjoyment of your rights by suitable and appropriate legislation.

Public Rights

"No, Mr. Speaker, it is not social rights that we desire. We have enough of that already. What we ask is protection in the enjoyment of public rights. Rights which are, or should be, accorded to every citizen alike. Under our present system of race distinctions a white woman of a questionable social standing, yea, I may say, of an admitted immoral character, can go to any public place or upon any public conveyance and be the recipient of the same treatment, and respect that is usually accorded to the most refined and virtuous; but let an intelligent, modest, refined colored lady present herself and ask that the same privileges be accorded to her that have just been accorded to her social inferior of the white race, and in nine cases out of ten, except in certain portions of the country, she will not only be refused, but insulted for making the request.

Any Manhood

"Mr. Speaker, I ask the members of the House in all candor, is that right? I appeal to your sensitive feelings as husbands, fathers, and brothers, is this just? You who have affectionate companions, attractive daughters, and loving sisters, is this just? If you have any of the ingredients of manhood in your composition you will answer, No! What a sad commentary upon our system of government, our religion, and our civilization.

"Think of it for a moment; here am I, a member of your honorable body, representing one of the largest and wealthiest districts in the State of Mississippi, and possibly in the South; a district composed of persons of different races, religions and nationalities; and yet, when I leave my home to come to the capital of the nation, to take part in the deliberations of the House and to participate with you in making laws for the government of this great republic ,in coming through the God-forsaken States of Kentucky and Tennessee, if I come by the way of Louisville or Chattanooga, I am treated, not as an American citizen, but as a brute. Forced to occupy a filthy smoking-ar both night and day, with drunkards, gamblers and criminals; and for what? Not that I am unable or unwilling to pay my way; not that I am obnoxious in my personal appearance or disrespectable in my conduct; but simply because I happen to be of a darker complexion.

Women, Too

"If this treatment was confined to persons of our own sex, we could possibly afford to endure it. But such is not the case. Our wives and our daughters, our sisters and our mothers are subjected to the same insults and to the same uncivilized treatment. You may ask why we do not institute civil suits in the state courts. What a farce! Talk about instituting a sivil-rights suit in the state courts of Kentucky, for instance, where the decision of the judge is virtually rendered before he enters the courthouse, and the verdict of the jury substantially rendered before it is impaneled. The only moments of my life when I am necessarily compelled to question my loyalty to my government or my devotion to the flag of my country is when I read of outrages having been committed upon innocent colored people and the perpetrators go unwhipped of justice, and when I leave my home to go traveling.

Civilization a Fraud.

"Mr. Speaker, if this unjust discrimination is to be longer tolerated by the American people, which I do not, cannot, and will not believe until I am forced to do so, then I can only say with sorrow and regret that our boasted civilization is a fraud; our Republican institutions a failure; our social system a disgrace; and our religion a complete hypocrisy. But I have an abiding confidence—(though I must confess that that confidence was seriously shaken a little over two months ago)—but still I have an abiding confidence in the patriotism of this people, in their devotion to the cause of human rights, and in the stability of our Republican institutions. I hope that I will not be deceived. I love the land that gave me birth; I love the Stars and Stripes. This country in which I intend to live, where I expect to die. To preserve the honor of the national flag and to maintain perpetually the Union of the States, hundreds—and I may say thousands—of noble, brave and true-hearted colored men have fought, bled and died. And now, Mr. Speaker, I ask, can it be possible that that flag under which they fought is to be a shield and a protection to all races and classes of persons except the colored race? God forbid!"

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

JUN 2 1933

FISH TO SPEAK

De Priest Also to Address Metropolitan A. M. E. Church.

Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois and Hamilton Fish, jr., of New York will be the principal speakers at a mass meeting which will be held at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, tonight at 8 p.m.

Mr. DePriest wil speak on the subject of the joint resolution which he presented in Congress several weeks ago proposing an amendment to the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution providing for change of venue from State to State in cases where the ability of the defendant to attain a fair trial is questioned.

Congressman Fish will discuss the Citizenship Rights of the Negro."

Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts will preside.

Sanford is Recipient Of An Honorable Guest

Sanford received a rare treat Sunday May 21, 1933, from the visit of the honorable Congressman, Oscar DePriest, who delivered a very able, inspiring and instructive address on "Unemployment and Federal Farm Relief." Sanford should congratulate herself in having Congressman DePriest, who is the only Negro representative in the law-making body of the American Nation, to come within her borders. Those who heard him should pride themselves for having given their hearty support to a most worthy cause in rare uplift and Negro leadership.

The adjacent cities and towns of Sanford were well represented They came from as far away as Laurinburg and Louisburg.N.C. Not only was Sanford honored in the coming of Congressman DePriest, but N.C. was honored

We are very grateful to the Rev. I. B. Turner pastor of Fair Promise A M E Zion church, Sanford, N. C. who was instrumental in bringing Congress DePriest to this city.

While Rev. Turner is buisy with his church work, he is not too buisy to have the interests of the whole community and race at heart. So he encouched in his program the bringing of the above named guest to the city in the interest of the race.

Rev. Turner, is a well prepared and an able preacher and pastor. Sanford is the richer by having him and his family serve in this city.

We say to him we are alway with him when he gets ready to make history for Sanford; as he has done in this case.

We are grateful to that strong committee, who supported Rev. Turner in this effort with such a group by his side the effort could not fail. Let us make Sanford the Athens of North Carolina.

Rev. J. P. Cofield
Sanford, N. C.

CHICAGO MAN GIVEN JOB AS SUPERVISOR

Amsterdam News 7-19-33

Lewis A. McGhee Receives Post as Boys' Court Welfare Director

New York N. Y.

CHICAGO, July 17 (ANP).—Chicago has forgotten the color line in the appointment of Lewis A. McGhee, prominent social worker, as supervisor of social service in the Boys' Court. The appointment has just been announced by Joseph L. Gill, clerk of the Chicago Municipal Courts.

Mr. McGhee will handle the cases of 650 to 750 boys of every race and nationality in the city each month. Most of his assistants will be white. The supervisor is a graduate of Wilberforce and Pittsburgh Universities, and is studying now at the Loyola School of Social Work.

He is president of the Association of Social Workers in the Municipal Courts, an organization which lists only three Negro members.

Illinois.

Political - 1933

Office Holding.

Missouri's U. S. Democratic Representatives Voted 'No' On DePriest's Amendment

Kansas City Call 1-6-33

Kansas City Times

Negro voters in Missouri and Kansas are vitally interested in the affairs of the government, particularly when these affairs have something to do with the Negro race, nationally or sectionally.

It was noted in the roll call on the DePriest bill to aid Howard university in the House of Representatives, in Washington, last week that Missouri and Kansas Democratic representatives voted against the bill. One Missouri Republican voted in favor of it while five Kansas Republicans voted for it.

Democratic Representative Bacon of Missouri, Cochran, Democrat of Missouri; Dickinson, another Missouri Democrat; Johnson, Democrat from Missouri; Milligan, Democrat from Missouri, all voted against the amendment which would give Howard $460,000 for an additional lighting and heating plant.

Representative Hope, Republican of Kansas; Guyer, Republican of Kansas; Lambertson, Republican of Kansas; Sparks, Republican of Kansas; Strong, Republican of Kansas and Manlove, Republican of Missouri, all voted in favor of the bill.

The roll call follows:

For The Bill

Adkins (R), Ill.; Andresen (R) Minn.; Bachmann (R), W. Va. Bacon (R), N. Y.; Barbour (R), Cal.; Beck (R), Penn.; Biddle (R), Penn.; Black (D), N. Y.; Bloom (D), N.Y.; Boehne (D), Ind.; Boylan (D), N Y.; Britten (R), Ill.; Buttness (R) N. D.

Cable (R), Ohio; Campbell (R) Iowa; Carter (R), Cal.; Carter (R) Wyo.; Cavicchia (R), N. J.; Chindblom (R), Ill.; Clague (R), Minn.; Clancy (R), Mich.; Clarke (R), N Y.; Cochran (R), Penn.; Colton (R), Utah; Condon (D), R.I.; Cresser (D), Ohio; Crowther (R), N.Y.; Cullen (D), N. Y.

Darrow (R), Penn.; Davis (R) Penn.; Delaney (D), N. Y.; DePriest (R), Ill.; Dickstein (D), N. Y.; Dowell (R), Iowa; Dyer (R), Mo.

Eaton (R), Colo.; Englebright (R), Cal.; Evans (D), Mont.; Evans (R), Cal.; Fiesinger (D), Ohio; Finley (R), Ky.; Fitzpatrick (D) N. Y.; Frear (R), Wis.; Free, (R), Cal.; French (R), Idaho.

Barber (R), Okla.; Gavagan (D) N. Y.; Goss (D), Conn.; Granfield (D), Mass.; Guyer (R), Kas.; Hadley (R), Wash.; Hall (R), N. Dak.; Hancock (R), N. Y.; Harlan (D) Ohio; Haugen (R), Iowa; Hawley (R), Ore.; Hogg (R), W. Va.; Holaday (R), Ill.; Hooper (R), Mich.; Hope (R), Kas.; Hopkins (R), Mo.

James (R), Mich.; Johnson (R) Ill.; Kahn (R), Cal.; Keller (D) Ill.; Kelly (R), Penn.; Kennedy (D), Md.; Kennedy (D), N. Y.; Ketcham (R), Mich.; Kinzer (R) Penn.; Kopp (R), Iowa; Kvale (R) Minn.

La Guardia (R), N. Y.; Lambertson (R), Kas.; Lamneck (D), Ohio Lankford (R), Va.; Leavitt (R) Mont.; Lindsay (D), N. Y.; Lonergan (D), Conn., Loofbourow (R) Utah; Lovette (R), Tenn.; Luce (R) Mass.

McClintock (R), Ohio; McCormack (D), Mass.; Magrady (R) Penn.; Manlove (R), Mo.; Mapes (R), Mich.; Moore (R), Ohio; Murphy (D), Ohio.

[illegible] (R), Wis.; [illegible] (D), N [illegible]

[illegible]; Polk (D), Ohio; Pratt (D), N. Y.

[illegible] Iowa; Ramsey (R) Penn.; Robinson (R), Iowa; Romjue (D), Mass.

[illegible] (R), Wis.; Selvig (R) [illegible]; Simmons (R), Nebr.; Simpson (R), N. Dak.; Smith (R), Idaho; Snell (R), N. Y.; Snow (R) Me.; Sparks (R), Kas.; Stalker (R) N. Y.; Stewart (D), N. J.; Strong (R), Kas.; Strong (R), Penn.; Stull (R), Penn.; Summers (R), Wash.; Sutphin (D), N. J.; Swing (R), Cal.

Taber (R), N. Y. Temple (R) Penn.; Timberlake (R), Colo.; Tinkham (R), Mass.; Treadway (R), Mass.

Wason (R), N. H.; Watson (R) Penn.; Weeks (R), Vt.; Welch (R) Cal.; White (R), Ohio; Williamson (R), S. Dak.; Wolcott (R), Mich.; Wolfenden (R), Penn.; Wolverton (R), N. J.; Woodruff (R), Mich., Wyant (R), Penn.; and Yates (R), Ill.

Against

Allgood (D), Ala.; Almon (D), Ala.; Bankhead (D), Ala.; Barton (D), Mo.; Boileau (R), Wis.; Bowman (R), W. Va.; Briggs (D), Texas; Brunner (D), N. Y.; Buchanan (D), Texas; Bulwinkle (D) Texas; Burch (D), Va.; Busby (D), Miss.; Byrns (D), Tenn.

Carden (D), Ky.; Castellow (D) Ga.; Chavez (D), N. Mex.; Clark (D), N. C.; Cochran (D), Mo.; Colden (D), Md.; Collier (D), Miss.; Collins (D), Miss.; Cooper (D), Tenn.; Cross (D), Texas.

Davis (D), Tenn.; DeRouen (D) La.; Dickinson (D), Mo.; Dies (D) Texas; Disney (D), Okla.; Doughton (D) N. C.; Douglas (D), Ariz.; Doxey (D), Miss.; Ellzey (D), Miss

Fernandez (D), La.; Fishburne (D), Va.; Gambrill (D), Md.; Gasque (D), S. C.; Gilchrist (R), Iowa Glover (R), Ark.; Green (D), Ga. Greenwood (D), Ind.; Gregory (D) Ky.

Haines (D), [illegible]; Hare (D), S.C. Hastings (D), [illegible]a.; Hill (D) Wash.; Huddleston (D), Ala.; Jeffers (D), Ala.; Johnson (D), Okla Johnson (D), Texas; Johnson (D) Mo.; Jones (D), Texas.

Kemp (D), La.; Kniffin (D), Ohio Kunz (D), Ill.; Lanham (D), Texas; Lankford (D), Ga.; Lea (D) Cal.; Lewis (D), Md.; Lozier (D) Mo.

McClintic (D), Okla.; McDuffie (D), Ala.; McGugin (R), Kas.; McKeown (D), Okla.; McMillan (D) S. C.; McReynolds (D), Tenn.; Milligan (D), Mo.; Mitchell (D), Tenn.; Montague (D), Va.; Montet (D) La.; Morehead (D), Nebr.

Norton (D), Nebr.; O'Connor (D) N. Y.; Oliver (D), Ala.; Palmisano (D), Md.; Parker (D), Ga.; Parks (D), Ark.; Parsons (D), Ill.; Patterson (D), Ala.; Pou (D), N. C.

Ragon (D), Ark.; Rainey (D), Ill.; Ramspeck (D), Ga.; Rayburn (D), Texas; Reilly (D), Wis.; Romjue (D), Mo.; Sanders (D), Texas; Sandlin (D), La.; Shallenberger (D), Neb.; Smith (D), Va.; Spence (D), Ky.; Swank (D), Okla.

Tarver (D), Ga.; Taylor (D), Colo.; Thomason (D), Texas; Vinson (D), Ga.; Vinson (D), Texas;

Weaver (D), N. C.; West (D) Ohio; Whittington (D), Miss.; Williams (D), Mo.; Williams (D), Texas; Wilson (D), La.; Woodrum (D), Va.; and Yon (D), Fla.

A DEPRIEST VICTORY.

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

1-7-33

AGAINST a powerful public utility lobby and the solid opposition of Southern Democrats in the lame-duck Congress, Representative Oscar DePriest last week successfully secured passage in the House of Representatives of an amendment to the appropriation bill for the Interior Department which authorized an additional $460,000 for Howard University for the building of a heat, light, and power plant. Against the chief Democratic leaders, the Democracy of the Solid South, and four Republicans, the astute Illinois Congressman rallied behind his measure the support of 26 Democrats from Northern and border states, 111 G. O. P. colleagues, and one Farmer-Laborite, the amendment passing by a vote of 138 to 105.

Some observers have professed to see in the passage of the bill a belated effort of the Republicans to recoup some of their losses among Negro voters, and doubtless the politically-minded thought of this. One must remember, however, that some Democrats did vote for the item, that some Republicans did vote against it, that the money was proposed to be used at a Negro university, that appropriations for it are annually the cause of friction in Congress, that economy is both a shibboleth and a sincere purpose of many of our legislators, and, finally, that against these several obstacles and unfavorable factors Mr. DePriest won his [illegible] and that the plant be allowed, not alone for its intrinsic uses but in order that already constructed buildings at Howard might be heated and used.

The passage of the bill cannot be construed as chiefly a personal victory for the only Negro member of the House. In a legislative body where various rules, cliques, and in this case the special prejudices of some members constitute terrific handicaps, Mr. DePriest conducted a statesmanlike effort on behalf of our largest university for a long-requested and admittedly necessary project.

The action on the amendment would be much easier to interpret if it was simply a clear cut vote for or against the appropriation, but there was much more to it than that, as there [illegible] their prejudices and weigh only the merits of measures, especially those affecting colored[illegible] It is important, moreover, to remember that this was a lame-duck Congress. Last unfortunately is to so much legislation. Staunch Republicans will see justification for opposing November 8th saw many of the present members of Congress defeated at the polls by other citizens directly. We can help break up the tradition—but only by[illegible] all Democratic candidates, in the united opposition offered Mr. DePriest's amendment by the Southern Republicans and Democrats who shall be members of Congress. We cannot have this[illegible] Solid South vote of long tradition in Congress, that economy is both a shibboleth and a sincere purpose of many of our legislators, and, finally, that against these several obstacles and unfavorable factors Mr. DePriest won his [illegible] and that the plant be allowed, not alone for its intrinsic uses but in order that already constructed buildings at Howard might be heated and used.

The passage of the bill cannot be construed as chiefly a personal victory for the only Negro member of the House. In a legislative body where various rules, cliques, and in this case the special prejudices of some members constitute terrific handicaps, Mr. DePriest conducted a statesmanlike effort on behalf of our largest university for a long-requested and admittedly necessary project.

The action on the amendment would be much easier to interpret if it was simply a clear cut vote for or against the appropriation, but having a voice in who shall be members of Congress. We cannot have this[illegible] it was a sorry spectacle—the geographical division of the Democrat vote. We take it, however, that this is further justification for the Howard appropriation measure, having won the support of 26 Northern and border states Congressmen, is a practical demonstration that Negro to vote out Democratic demagogues and there Negro votes count for Democrats we vote in Democratic statesmen who will she[illegible] count upon Democratic support.

Illinois.

Political-1933

Office Holding.

Missouri's U. S. Democratic Representatives Voted "No" On DePriest's Amendment

Kansas City Call 1-6-33

Kansas City, Mo.

Negro voters in Missouri and Kansas are vitally interested in the affairs of the government, particularly when these affairs have something to do with the Negro race, nationally or sectionally.

It was noted in the roll call on the DePriest bill to aid Howard university in the House of Representatives, in Washington, last week that Missouri and Kansas Democratic representatives voted against the bill. One Missouri Republican voted in favor of it while five Kansas Republicans voted for it.

Democratic Representative Bapton of Missouri, Cochran, Democrat of Missouri; Dickinson, another Missouri Democrat; Johnson, Democrat from Missouri; Milligan, Democrat from Missouri, all voted against the amendment which would give Howard $460,000 for an additional lighting and heating plant.

Representative Hope, Republican of Kansas; Guyer, Republican of Kansas; Lambertson, Republican of Kansas; Sparks, Republican of Kansas; Strong, Republican of Kansas and Manlove, Republican of Missouri, all voted in favor of the bill.

The roll call follows:

For The Bill

Adkins (R), Ill.; Andresen (R) Minn.; Bachmann (R), W. Va. Bacon (R), N. Y.; Barbour (R), Cal.; Beck (R), Penn.; Biddle (R), Penn.; Black (D), N. Y.; Bloom (D), N.Y.; Boehne (D), Ind.; Boylan (D), N Y.; Britten (R), Ill.; Burtness (R) N. D.

Cable (R), Ohio; Campbell (R) Iowa; Carter (R), Cal.; Carter (R) Wyo.; Cavicchia (R), N. J.; Chindblom (R), Ill.; Clague (R), Minn.; Clancy (R), Mich.; Clarke (R), N Y.; Cochran (R), Penn.; Colton (R), Utah; Condon (D), R.I.; Cross- or (D), Ohio; Crowther (R), N.Y.; Cullen (D), N. Y.

Darrow (R), Penn.; Davis (R) Penn.; Delaney (D), N. Y.; DePriest (R), Ill.; Dickstein (D), N. Y.; Dowell (R), Iowa; Dyer (R), Mo.

Eaton (R), Colo.; Englebright (R), Cal.; Evans (D), Mont.; Evans (R), Cal.; Fiesinger (D), Ohio; Finley (R), Ky.; Fitzpatrick (D), N. Y.; Frear (R), Wis.; Free, (R), Cal.; French (R), Idaho.

Barber (R), Okla.; Gavagan (D), N. Y.; Goss (D), Conn.; Granfield (D), Mass.; Guyer (R), Kas.; Hadley (R), Wash.; Hall (R), N. Dak.; Hancock (R), N. Y.; Harlan (D) Ohio; Haugen (R), Iowa; Hawley (R), Ore.; Hogg (R), W. Va.; Holaday (R), Ill.; Hooper (R), Mich.; Hope (R), Kas.; Hopkins (R), Mo.

James (R), Mich.; Johnson (R) Ill.; Kahn (R), Cal.; Keller (D) Ill.; Kelly (R), Penn.; Kennedy (D), Md.; Kennedy (D), N. Y.; Ketcham (R), Mich.; Kinzer (R) Penn.; Kopp (R), Iowa; Kvale (R) Minn.

La Guardia (R), N. Y.; Lambertson (R), Kas.; Lamneck (D), Ohio Lankford (R), Va.; Leavitt (R) Mont.; Lindsay (D), N. Y.; Lonergan (D), Conn.; Loofbourow (R) Utah; Lovette (R), Tenn.; Luce (R) Mass.

McClintock (R), Ohio; McCormack (D), Mass.; Magrady (R) Penn.; Manlove (R), Mo.; Mapes (R), Mich.; Moore (R), Ohio; Murphy (R), Ohio.

[illegible] (R), Wis.; [illegible] (D), N [illegible]

[illegible]; Polk (D), Ohio; Pratt (D), N. Y.

[illegible] Iowa; Ramsey (R), Penn.; Romjue (R), Mo.

[illegible] (R), Iowa.

[illegible]

Simmons (R), Nebr.; Simpson (R), Penn.; Smith (R), Idaho; Snell (R), N. Y.; Snow (R) [illegible]; Stalker (R), N. Y.; Stewart (D), N. J.; Strong (R), Kas.; Strong (R), Penn.; Stull (R), Penn.; Summers (R), Wash.; Sutphin (D), N. J.; Swing (R), Cal. Taber (R), N. Y. Temple (R) Penn.; Timberlake (R), Colo.; Tinkham (R), Mass.; Treadway (R), Mass.

Wason (R), N. H.; Watson (R) Penn.; Weeks (R), Vt.; Welch (R) Cal.; White (R), Ohio; Williamson (R), S. Dak.; Wolcott (R), Mich.; Wolfenden (R), Penn.; Wolverton (R), N. J.; Woodruff (R), Mich.; Wyant (R), Penn.; and Yates (R), Ill.

Against

Allgood (D), Ala.; Almon (D), Ala.; Bankhead (D), Ala.; Barton (D), Mo.; Boileau (R), Wis.; Bowman (R), W. Va.; Briggs (D), Texas; Brunner (D), N. Y.; Buchanan (D), Texas; Bulwinkle (D) Texas; Burch (D), Va.; Busby (D), Miss.; Byrns (D), Tenn.

Carden (D), Ky.; Castellow (D) Ga.; Chavez (D), N. Mex.; Clark (D), N. C.; Cochran (D), Mo.; Colt (D), Md.; Collier (D), Miss.; Collins (D), Miss.; Cooper (D), Tenn.; Cross (D), Texas.

Davis (D), Tenn.; DeRouen (D) La.; Dickinson (D), Mo.; Dies (D) Texas; Disney (D), Okla.; Doughton (D) N. C.; Douglas (D), Ariz.; Doxey (D), Miss.; Ellzey (D), Miss

Fernandez (D), La.; Fishburne (D), Va.; Gambrill (D), Md.; Gasque (D), S. C.; Gilchrist (R), Iowa Glover (R), Ark.; Green (D), Ga. Greenwood (D), Ind.; Gregory (D) Ky.

Haines (D), [illegible]; Hare (D), S.C. Hastings (D), [illegible]a.; Hill (D) Wash.; Huddleston (D), Ala.; Jeffers (D), Ala.; Johnson (D), Okla. Johnson (D), Texas; Johnson (D) Mo.; Jones (D), Texas.

Kemp (D), La.; Kniffin (D), Ohio Kunz (D), Ill.; Lanham (D), Texas; Lankford (D), Ga.; Lea (D) Cal.; Lewis (D), Md.; Lozier (D) Mo.

McClintic (D), Okla.; McDuffie (D), Ala.; McGugin (R), Kas.; McKeown (D), Okla.; McMillan (D) S. C.; McReynolds (D), Tenn.; Milligan (D), Mo.; Mitchell (D), Tenn.; Montague (D), Va.; Montet (D) La.; Morehead (D), Nebr.

Norton (D), Nebr.; O'Connor (D) N. Y.; Oliver (D), Ala.; Palmisano (D), Md.; Parker (D), Ga.; Parks (D), Ark.; Parsons (D), Ill.; Patterson (D), Ala.; Pou (D), N. C.

Ragon (D), Ark.; Rainey (D), Ill.; Ramspeck (D), Ga.; Rayburn (D), Texas; Reilly (D), Wis.; Romjue (D), Mo.; Sanders (D), Texas; Sandlin (D), La.; Shallenberger (D), Neb.; Smith (D), Va.; Spence (D), Ky.; Swank (D), Okla.

Tarver (D), Ga.; Taylor (D), Colo.; Thomason (D), Texas; Vinson (D), Ga.; Vinson (D), Texas; Weaver (D), N. C.; West (D), Ohio; Whittington (D), Miss.; Williams (D), Mo.; Williams (D), Texas; Wilson (D), La.; Woodrum (D), Va.; and Yon (D), Fla.

A DEPRIEST VICTORY.

Kansas City Call 1-6-33

Monroe, La.

AGAINST a powerful public utility lobby and the solid opposition of Southern Democrats in the lame-duck Congress, Representative Oscar DePriest last week successfully secured passage in the House of Representatives of an amendment to the appropriation bill for the Interior Department which authorized an additional $460,000 for Howard University for the building of a heat, light, and power plant. Against the chief Democratic leaders, the Democracy of the Solid South, and four Republicans, the astute Illinois Congressman rallied behind his measure the support of 26 Democrats from Northern and border states, 111 G. O. P. colleagues, and one Farmer-Laborite, the amendment passing by a vote of 138 to 105.

Some observers have professed to see in the passage of the bill a belated effort of the Republicans to recoup some of their losses among Negro voters, and doubtless the politically-minded thought of this. One must remember, however, that some Democrats did vote for the item, that some Republicans did vote against it, that the money was proposed to be used at a Negro university, that appropriations for it are annually the cause of friction in Congress, that economy is both a shibboleth and a sincere purpose of many of our legislators, and, finally, that against these several obstacles and unfavorable factors Mr. DePriest won his d[illegible] and that the plant be allowed, not alone for its intrinsic uses but in order that already constructed buildings at Howard might be heated and used.

The passage of the bill cannot be construed as chiefly a personal victory for the only Negro member of the House. In a legislative body where various rules, cliques, and in this case the special prejudices of some members constitute terrific handicaps, Mr. DePriest conducted a statesmanlike effort on behalf of our largest university for a long-requested and admittedly necessary project.

The action on the amendment would be much easier to interpret if it was simply a clear cut vote for or against the appropriation, but there was much more to it than that, as there unfortunately is to so much legislation. Staunch Republicans will see justification for opposing all Democratic candidates, in the united opposition offered Mr. DePriest's amendment by Southern members of the party. And indeed it was a sorry spectacle—the geographical division of the Democrat vote. We take it, however, that this is further justification for the Negro to vote out Democratic demagogues and vote in Democratic statesmen who will she[illegible]

It is important, moreover, to remember only the merits of their prejudices and weigh on[illegible] measures, especially those [illegible] affecting coloredthat this was a lame-duck Congress. Last citizens directly. We can help break up theNovember 8th saw many of the present members of Congress defeated at the polls by other Solid South vote of long tradition—but only bybers of Congress defeated at the polls by other having a voice in who shall be the SouthernRepublicans and Democrats who should be members of Congress. We cannot have thisquite an improvement in most cases over the voice by always voting solidly Republican. Thepresent crop on Capitol Hill measure, having won the [illegible]nd border states Congdemonstration that [illegible]t for Democrats we [illegible]ount upon Democratic support.

ANDERSON GIVES UP POST IN WINDY CITY COUNCIL

Courier 1-28-33 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK Illustrated News

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—After spending more than 30 years in local politics and 17 years in the city council, Alderman Louis B. Anderson of the Second ward called his precinct captains together Friday night, hung up his hat and coat, and announced that he had had enough.

He will not be a candidate to succeed himself in the primary which is to be held February 28.

Primary election day is scarcely a month away. Friday night the Republican organization of which Mr. Anderson is the leader, met to select its candidate. When a name was brought in by the executive committee, it was not that of Mr. Anderson. Instead, the name of George T. Kersey, genial undertaker and fraternal man, was presented to the captains. The simple announcement was made that Mr. Anderson did not choose to run, an announcement which is characteristic of Mr. Anderson's humor.

Mr. Kersey has had extensive political experience, lasting as long as Mr. Anderson's. He has served several terms in the state legislature and is favorably known for his integrity and wisdom.

Pitted against Mr. Kersey will be Attorney William Dawson, president of the DePriest-Simmons faction who announced his candidacy several months ago after being endorsed by his organization. Dawson is a world war veteran and at one time ran against the late Martin B. Madden for Congress, subsequently contesting the selection of Oscar DePriest as the party nominee, following the death of Congressman Madden, who defeated him at the primaries.

Mr. Anderson has the distinction of being the Mayor of Chicago for two hours, during which time consideration was given to the universal mitigation ordinance.

As a citizen, a politician, and man of means, Mr. Anderson ranks with the leaders. His retirement from public life came as a great surprise to his myriad of followers. He has been acclaimed as one of the most successful campaigners in the political game and for years headed one of the strongest political machines in the city of Chicago and was closely aligned with ex-mayor William Hale Thompson.

George T. Kersey, prominent undertaker, fraternal leader and former member of the State Legislature has been designated as the man to fill the place from which Alderman Anderson is retiring, by the Anderson wing of the Second Ward Republican organization.

LOUIS ANDERSON DOESN'T CHOOSE TO RUN ANYMORE

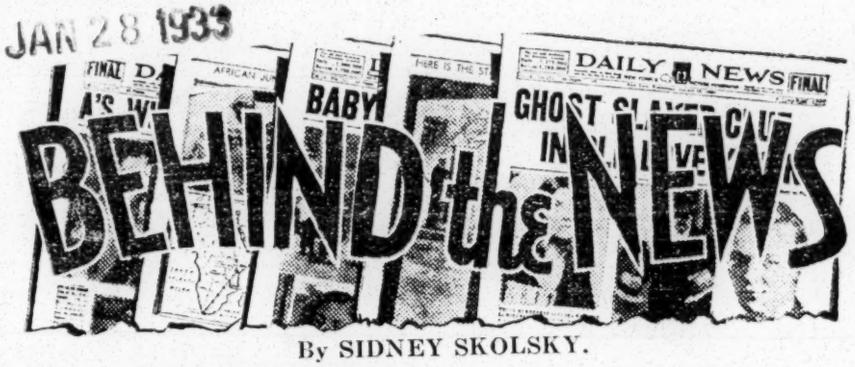
1-28-33 Scranton, Pa.

Quitting Public Life In Chicago After 17 Years

CHICAGO—(ANP)—"I do not choose to run," was the statement made by Alderman Louis B. Anderson of the Second Ward, in discussing the forthcoming aldermanic elections last week.

This statement on the part of Alderman Anderson presages the closing of seventeen years of public life in the city of Chicago, during which time he has established a record resplendent with distinction and achievement. During his tenure of office for fourteen years he was a member of the financial committee of the city council that expended more than five billion dollars and five years ago he gained the dis-

JAN 28 1933



By SIDNEY SKOLSKY.

More Capitol Hill Billies

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

JOHN NANCE GARNER, the nation's Throttlebottom starting March 4, has only one thing in common with Charley Curtis, the current Throttlebottom. They are the two best poker players in Washington and either would be a match for Nick the Greek.

Garner lives in a modest suite at the Washington Hotel and has breakfast in the restaurant there every morning between 6:30 and 7. Then he and the missus, Ettie Garner, board a street car and ride to the House Office Building. Ettie is his secretary and collects her salary from the Government.

Garner seldom eats lunch in the House restaurant with the boys, but hurries to his office, where Ettie has prepared lunch. She has a little electric stove in the office.

The Garners are in bed, twin beds, every night (there is seldom an exception) by 8:10. The telephone operator has strict orders that he is to receive no phone calls after 6 at night. Once during the campaign Gov. Roosevelt phoned and was told that he couldn't be connected, that Garner didn't wish to be disturbed.

* * *

There's blood on the steps of the House of Representatives, the result of a shooting—and the stains can't be removed. You can see them on the lower steps of the east door stairway. The stains are a purplish black and have been there for over thirty-five years, despite all attempts to wash them out.

The man shot was Congressman Kincaid and the fellow who fired the pistol was a newspaperman.

* * *

Huey-hooey Long's golf costume is creating almost as much talk as his Senate manners. Huey is a symphony of gay colors when he appears on the Congressional links. He wears a purple sweater and on this sweater is a huge letter L which starts at the neck and finishes at the stomach. Nobody knows whether the L stands for Long or Louisiana.

Huey, without consideration for the links, wears high heel shoes when golfing. And to be further contrary, his stomach is bulging into bay-window form since he started to take up golf. Now in Washington, in honor of Huey, Longwinded is spelled with a capital L.

Many Senators go in for strange costumes and look worse than over-dressed actors. Senator Lewis once startled a city by appearing at social affairs in a bright violet tuxedo. There's the yarn they tell about a noted Senator who always wore a Palm Beach suit. One Winter day he was standing in a hotel lobby among the palms and guests thought he was an actor hired to be part of the scenery.

* * *

Washington is in mourning for the late Calvin Coolidge and all the Government officials are supposed to observe this and not give any parties. Secretary of the Treasury Mills, however, was scheduled to give a party for Lunt, Fontanne and Coward when they were in town last week.

The party was given, but not at Secretary Mills' home. He had a friend throw the party at the friend's house. Mr. and Mrs. Mills just dropped in at the friend's house and, of course, were surprised to find a party going on.

* * *

Senators and Congressmen like. Perhaps they make him use that green car as an identification tag so they won't be selling the stuff to each other?

Oscar De Priest is the only colored member of the House of Representatives. He is from Chicago, is considered quite capable.

De Priest is married, has been invited to several functions at the White House—recalling the days when Teddy Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington. Washington was the personal guest of Teddy, while De Priest attends to business in an official capacity.

De Priest entered Congress four years ago when Hoover was elected President. A colored newspaper in this city carried this big headline: "De Priest Wins" and in a little small type, "Also Hoover."

The only Senators who were born in New York do not represent our State. They are Senator Oddie of Nevada and Senator Cutting of New Mexico. New York's Senator Copeland was born in Michigan and Senator Wagner was born in Germany.

* * *

The most popular of all the Capitol Hill Billies is "The Man in the Green Cadillac." Remember the famous bootlegger, named Cassidy, who won national fame as "The Man in the Green Hat"? Well, his place has been somewhat taken by "The Man in the Green Cadillac."

There must be something about that color green that the

Re-elected



ROBERT R. JACKSON

Alderman of the Third ward, who emerged victorious in a race to retain a seat in the city council Tuesday. Alderman Jackson defeated John Lewis, nonpartisan candidate, by a majority of 2,285 votes.

3-4-33 Chicago

ANDERSON GIVES UP POST IN WINDY CITY COUNCIL

Courier 1-28-33 Pittsburgh Pa.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—After spending more than 30 years in local politics and 17 years in the city council, Alderman Louis B. Anderson of the Second ward called his precinct captains together Friday night, hung up his hat and coat, and announced that he had had enough.

He will not be a candidate to succeed himself in the primary which is to be held February 28.

Primary election day is scarcely a month away. Friday night the Republican organization of which Mr. Anderson is the leader, met to select its candidate. When a name was brought in by the executive committee, it was not that of Mr. Anderson. Instead, the name of George T. Kersey, genial undertaker and fraternal man, was presented to the captains. The simple announcement was made that Mr. Anderson did not choose to run, an announcement which is characteristic of Mr. Anderson's humor.

Mr. Kersey has had extensive political experience, lasting as long as Mr. Anderson's. He has served several terms in the state legislature and is favorably known for his integrity and wisdom.

tinction of being the Mayor of Chicago for two hours, during which time consideration was given to the universal mitigation ordinance.

As a citizen, a politician, and man of means, Mr. Anderson ranks with the leaders. His retirement from public life came as a great surprise to his myriad of followers. He has been acclaimed as one of the most successful campaigners in the political game and for years headed one of the strongest political machines in the city of Chicago and was closely aligned with ex-mayor William Hale Thompson.

George T. Kersey, prominent undertaker, fraternal leader and former member of the State Legislature has been designated as the man to fill the place from which Alderman Anderson is retiring, by the Anderson wing of the Second Ward Republican organization.

Pitted against Mr. Kersey will be Attorney William Dawson, president of the DePriest-Simmons faction who announced his candidacy several months ago after being endorsed by his organization. Dawson is a world war veteran and at one time ran against the late Martin B. Madden for Congress, subsequently contesting the selection of Oscar DePriest as the party nominee, following the death of Congressman Madden, who defeated him at the primaries.

LOUIS ANDERSON DOESN'T CHOOSE TO RUN ANYMORE

1-28-33 Norfolk Va.

Quitting Public Life In Chicago After 17 Years

CHICAGO—(ANP)—"I do not choose to run," was the statement made by Alderman Louis B. Anderson of the Second Ward, in discussing the forthcoming aldermanic elections last week.

This statement on the part of Alderman Anderson presages the closing of seventeen years of public life in the city of Chicago, during which time he has established a record resplendent with distinction and achievement. During his tenure of office for fourteen years he was a member of the financial committee of the city council that expended more than five billion dollars and five years ago he gained the dis-

NEW YORK
Illustrated News

JAN 28 1933



By SIDNEY SKOLSKY.

More Capitol Hill Billies

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

JOHN NANCE GARNER, the nation's Throttlebottom starting March 4, has only one thing in common with Charley Curtis, the current Throttlebottom. They are the two best poker players in Washington and either would be a match for Nick the Greek.

Garner lives in a modest suite at the Washington Hotel and has breakfast in the restaurant there every morning between 6:30 and 7. Then he and the missus, Ettie Garner, board a street car and ride to the House Office Building. Ettie is his secretary and collects her salary from the Government.

Garner seldom eats lunch in the House restaurant with the boys, but hurries to his office, where Ettie has prepared lunch. She has a little electric stove in the office.

The Garners are in bed, twin beds, every night (there is seldom an exception) by 8:10. The telephone operator has strict orders that he is to receive no phone calls after 6 at night. Once during the campaign Gov. Roosevelt phoned and was told that he couldn't be connected, that Garner didn't wish to be disturbed.

* * *

There's blood on the steps of the House of Representatives, the result of a shooting—and the stains can't be removed. You can see them on the lower steps of the east door stairway. The stains are a purplish black and have been there for over thirty-five years, despite all attempts to wash them out.

The man shot was Congressman Kincaid and the fellow who fired the pistol was a newspaperman.

* * *

Huey-hooey Long's golf costume is creating almost as much talk as his Senate manners. Huey is a symphony of gay colors when he appears on the Congressional links. He wears a purple sweater and on this sweater is a huge letter L which starts at the neck and finishes at the stomach. Nobody knows whether the L stands for Long or Louisiana.

Huey, without consideration for the links, wears high heel shoes when golfing. And to be further contrary, his stomach is bulging into bay-window form since he started to take up golf. Now in Washington, in honor of Huey, Longwinded is spelled with a capital L.

Many Senators go in for strange costumes and look worse than over-dressed actors. Senator Lewis once startled a city by appearing at social affairs in a bright violet tuxedo. There's the yarn they tell about a noted Senator who always wore a Palm Beach suit. One Winter day he was standing in a hotel lobby among the palms and guests thought he was an actor hired to be part of the scenery.

* * *

Washington is in mourning for the late Calvin Coolidge and all the Government officials are supposed to observe this and not give any parties. Secretary of the Treasury Mills, however, was scheduled to give a party for Lunt, Fontanne and Coward when they were in town last week.

The party was given, but not at Secretary Mills' home. He had a friend throw the party at the friend's house. Mr. and Mrs. Mills just dropped in at the friend's house and, of course, were surprised to find a party going on.

* * *

Oscar De Priest is the only colored member of the House of Representatives. He is from Chicago, is considered quite capable.

De Priest is married, has been invited to several functions at the White House—recalling the days when Teddy Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington. Washington was the personal guest of Teddy, while De Priest attends to business in an official capacity.

De Priest entered Congress four years ago when Hoover was elected President. A colored newspaper in this city carried this big headline: "De Priest Wins" and in a little small type, "Also Hoover."

The only Senators who were born in New York do not represent our State. They are Senator Oddie of Nevada and Senator Cutting of New Mexico. New York's Senator Copeland was born in Michigan and Senator Wagner was born in Germany.

* * *

The most popular of all the Capitol Hill Billies is "The Man in the Green Cadillac." Remember the famous bootlegger, named Cassidy, who won national fame as "The Man in the Green Hat"? Well, his place has been somewhat taken by "The Man in the Green Cadillac."

There must be something about that color green that the

Re-elected



ROBERT R. JACKSON
Alderman of the Third ward, who emerged victorious in the race to retain a seat in the city council Tuesday. Alderman Jackson defeated John Lewis, nonpartisan candidate, by a majority of 2,285 votes.

Political - 1933

Illinois

Office Holding

ELMIRA, N. Y.
ADVERTISER

APR 21 1933

Only Negro Representative in United States Congress Praises Advances Made by Race Since '32

Oscar De Priest, Republican, Elected from Chicago, Represents Common People, He Told Large Audience in Bethel A. M. E. Church Thursday Night—'Learn to Command Respect and Enjoy Rights Which Are Yours Under Constitution,' He Said

"The American Negro is coming into his own. Slowly but surely he is obtaining those rights that are his under the Constitution of this country. The remarkable progress he has made since his emancipation only 70 years ago, is convincing."

Such were the remarks Thursday evening of Oscar De Priest, Chicago, Ill., a Republican, only Negro member of Congress, in an address which he delivered to local Negro residents at a meeting in the Bethel A. M. E. Church. Mr. De Priest's appearance was made under the auspices of the Negro Workmen's League of this city. The meeting was largely attended.

Present at the church to welcome the Illinois congressman to the city were Mayor W. Glenn Sweet; Alderman George W. Sheehan; Martin T. Purtell, chief city assessor and chairman of the Chemung County Democratic Committee, and Otis A. Leonard, executive secretary of the Chemung County Republican Committee, who appeared in the absence of Chairman Seymour Lowman.

Asserting that the Negro has become prone to discredit himself in his own mind and the mind of his fellows, Mr. DePriest urged that Negroes forget the thought of prejudice, and strive to establish themselves in the world through commendable action.

"We must do away with prejudices and jealousy among ourselves," he stated, "and realize that we, as a people, must secure the rights that are ours. When I first ran for Congress, the Chicago papers urged my defeat, stating that I did not represent the common people. That is just why I am a member of Congress. I do represent the common people, because I came from the common people. My parents were both slaves. Life was hard for them, and for me.

"Now that I am a member of Congress, I am still one of the common people. Every representative of the people should be. When any public servant arrives at that point where he considers himself better than the rank and file that elected him to office, then should he realize that he doesn't belong in his position.

"As far as the Negro is concerned, he must learn to respect himself. For too long a time have you been taught that everything white is virtuous—that everything black is bad. Forget individual jealousies and prejudices along color li[nes]. You will never get your rights til you solidify and fight by intelligent use of the ballot. You should know who your friends are—those people who realize that you have a place in the world, and will help you. Vote for them to insure the rights you deserve. I came here because I want you to stand up and do the best for yourselves, and for the common people. Do your own bit in conduct, your own bit to make this country a little better to live in. When you learn to command respect you will be nearer the rights that are yours.

"Social equality exists, no matter what you are told, or think," he continued, "And it is sought by the whites, not by the Negro. Things are becoming better, the Scottsboro case notwithstanding. No people on earth have made the progress in civilization that the American Negro has since his emancipation. Be honest with yourself and feel proud of what you have done. But in the same breath, do not forget the many whites who by influence and education, have helped you along the path."

Mr. De Priest asserted that Communistic factions seeking to overthrow the government, and exerting much influence among members of the Negro race. He warned against affiliating with such organizations, and stressed the value of good citizenship.

"You are Americans," he stated. "Do not cut off your noses to spite your face."

He further stated that the whites, in control of the press of the nation, do their utmost to discourage lynching and racial hatred, through education.

George Williams, president of the Negro Workmen's League, presided over the meeting. The Rev. W. L. Kindred, pastor of the church, offered the invocation and benediction, and a reading was given by Mrs. Albert Floyd. A chicken dinner was served in the church basement following the meeting.

Fish, De Priest, As "Defenders" of the Negro People

Daily Worker
5-29-33 New York

Pittsburgh "Courier" Prints Ham Fish Speech Assailing Fighters for Negro Rights

By SENDER GARLIN

AS WAS to be expected, certain of the Negro bourgeois newspapers like the "Pittsburgh Courier" are making much of the speech delivered in the House of Representatives recently by Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from Chicago.

What provoked the elderly realtor and evictor of South Side tenants to take the floor to announce obsequiously that "no race in this country has ever been more loyal to America than the people of my race"? (When De Priest speaks of "my race" he does not speak of the exploited 12,000,000 Negroes, but rather of his own breed of handkerchief - headed servants of "The Big House" — and what he means by "America" is the Big House of J. P. Morgan.)



DE PRIEST

De Priest's speech was timed to cripple the Scottsboro March to Washington which put squarely before the Roosevelt government the demand for Negro rights and for the release of the Scottsboro boys—an integral part of the struggle for Negro rights.

A "Square Deal"

"Recently," De Priest said in opening his speech, "there has been some discussion on the floor of this Congress about Negroes getting a square deal over this country." He timorously told his colleagues about the Scottsboro case, about Judge Lowell's decision which halted the extradition of Georgia Crawford, a young Negro, to Virginia to face trial on a frame-up murder charge. . . .

* * *

DE PRIEST, it is evident, is not seeking a "square deal" for the Negro. Of this there can be no doubt. This is not his role in the Wall Street Congress. The best evidence of it is his shameless knee-bending subserviency to Hamilton Fish, notorious enemy of both black and white workers and sponsor of anti-labor laws. The jim-crower, Fish, was incidentally a captain in the 15th New York Negro Regiment during the war, and at Herpoint, France, aided in a plan which finally ousted Negro officers from that regiment.

Seeks Fish's Aid

De Priest had expressly asked Fish to take the floor to supplement his own speech, and Fish emerged with his regulation bombast against the "Reds," and repeated his proposals for gagging, jailing and deporting militant leaders of the workers—and for destroying working-class organizations.

The "Pittsburgh Courier" publishes Ham Fish's speech in full under an 8-column streamer, "REPRESENTATIVE FISH WARNS AGAINST RED PERIL." This is followed by "COMMUNISTS USING SCOTTSBORO AS WEAPON TO INCITE NEGROES TO A REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, HOUSE TOLD."

The canny editors of the "Courier" are conscious of their Judas-role and seek to cover up the treachery to the Scottsboro

with the following lying editorial note:

"In keeping with its policy of giving our readers all the news, the Pittsburgh Courier is reprinting an address made by Congressman Fish of New York before the House of Representatives recently."

* * *

WHAT was the purpose of Oscar De Priest's speech?

He sees the tremendous movement of the Negro masses, aroused to struggle by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense. He therefore introduces a resolution which would permit federal courts to order changes of venue in cases where a "fair" trial would otherwise be impossible.

This gesture is his contribution to the fight for Negro rights.

This is a gesture to clear himself of any charge that he is idle in the face of the increasingly vicious attacks against the Negro people.

His Real Attitude

De Priest's **real** attitude toward the struggle for Negro rights has been revealed time and again—but most strikingly—when he was called upon by a delegation of the Scottsboro-Marchers headed by William L. Patterson of the I. L. D.

Did De Priest welcome either the delegation or the Civil Rights Bill? Not at all! Sullen and evasive, the Negro congressman had the gall to say that the bill would serve to "segregate" the Negroes even more than at present. At the same time he echoed the alibis of the Roosevelt administration officials who sought to placate the delegates with oily talk about "adjudication in the courts."

* * *

In his recent speech—after reciting a list of lynchings during the past year or so, De Priest apologizes to his fellow-representatives of capitalism by declaring:

"I am not stating these things because I want to stir up any racial animosity, but the American people ought to know that 12,000,000 people should not be tempted to join some organization (!) that is not for the best interests of America. I do not think communism means any good to this country, either to me or anybody else in it."

* * *

HERE we see the real purpose of De Priest's speech—not, forsooth to aid in the fight for Negro rights **but to attack the Communist Party and the I. L. D. which are the only effective forces in the struggle for Negro rights.** And that is why he begged the services of Hamilton Fish to assist him in this attack!

As for "stirring up racial animosity," what the Chicago real estate operator means is the fight of the Negro, supported by the white workers, against national oppression, lynching, peonage . . . Complete surrender to the bosses—abject servility—this is De Priest's formula for what he calls "avoiding racial animosity."

De Priest, who has piled up a fortune out of the rents of his miserable hovels on the South Side of Chicago in which Negro families are herded together, says "Communism doesn't mean any good to this country, either to me or anybody else in it."

No doubt, since the Communists demand no payment of rents by the unemployed, and have led militant fights against eviction of Negro workers in De Priest's own district.

Is De Priest's a "friend" of the Negro people?

During the Hoover regime he consistently supported the most reactionary administration projects. He voted against the payment of the bonus and opposed federal relief—and supported the "rugged individualism" plan of Hoover which called upon local communities providing relief for the unemployed, principally by throwing the burden on the backs of the workers still employed.

More recently De Priest emerged as a "defender" of the Negro workers by insisting on their right to work in Roosevelt's forced labor ("reforestration" camps). He demanded that Negroes shall not be discriminated against in being enrolled in the slave, jim-crow camps. But he said not one word about jim-crowism nor did he protest against the prison-wage paid both Negro and white workers.

De Priest, far from being a "friend" of the Negro people, is one of its most dangerous enemies. He is Wall Street's undercover man in Congress.

Sanford, N. C. Herald
May 26, 1933

LARGE CROWD HEARD OSCAR DePRIEST SUN.

Union Quartet From Durham Rendered Several Vocal Numbers

Representative Oscar DePriest of congress, delivered an address of congress delivered an address before a large crowd of visitors and town people, both white and colored, at the Lee County Training school Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

He used as his subject "Unemployment and Federal Farm Relief." He outlined in full what the Federal Farm Bill would mean to the farmers of the country and said that he believed that farmers would be paid high prices for their products next fall.

He urged negroes to use their power of voting, especially in local elections, and to vote for the party that offered the best candidate. He stated that he got to congress by vote of negroes in his district. He declared that he had served two terms and was starting on the third. In closing he urged the people to have faith in and support the present administration.

Following the address the Union Quartet from Durham rendered two musical selections, "I Am the Light of the World," "And I Got A New Name." The speaker was introduced by Rev. I. B. Turner, pastor of the Fair Promise church.

Daily Worker, New York
June 3, 1933

INSOLENCE

On May 26, Senator Bankhead received the following letter from Oscar DePriest Negro Congressman from Illinois:

Dear Senator:

Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois and his colleague Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, will address a mass meeting of colored citizens at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street, between 15th and 16th, N. W., Friday night, June 2, at 8 p. m.

Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, will preside.

Mr. DePriest will follow his address recently delivered on the floor of the House and present his further reasons in support of House Joint Resolution No. 171 providing for change of venue from one state to another in certain criminal prosecutions. A copy of the resolution is inclosed for your information.

Seats will be reserved for those members of Congress who desire to attend, and for your convenience I am enclosing herewith one ticket that will admit you and your guest to seats which will be reserved until 7:45 p. m.

Trusting you will honor the occasion by your presence, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MORRIS LEWIS, Sec'y.

All Southerners will share Senator Bankhead's opinion that this is about the ultimate in brass.

Hamilton Fish is a member of an old New York family. During the war he was commander of the 15th Infantry of New York, composed of Negroes. It was later known as the 869th. Since he has been in Congress he has distinguished himself chiefly by emitting constant bellows of fright over activities of the Reds. A parade on May Day to Union Square, New York, is sufficient to set him off into hysterics. America has never been in the remotest danger of going Communistic, and only crack-brains bite their fingernails and prate about the "Red scare."

The fact that Fish stoops to aid his Negro colleague in attempting to pass a law for a change of venue "in certain criminal cases" from one State to another proves undisputedly that he has no business in Congress. The whole thing, of course, is inspired by the Scottsboro case, which has been agitated by none else than Fish's dreadful Communists. Strangely enough he is now aligned with them in undertaking to usurp the rights of States to try their own criminals.

DOTHAN, ALA.
EAGLE

JUN 3 1933

INSOLENCE

On May 26, Senator Bankhead received the following letter from Oscar DePriest Negro Congressman from Illinois:

Dear Senator:

Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois and his colleague Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, will address a mass meeting of colored citizens at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street, between 15th and 16th, N. W., Friday night, June 2, at 8 p. m.

Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, will preside.

Mr. DePriest will follow his address recently delivered on the floor of the House and present his further reasons in support of House Joint Resolution No. 171 providing for change of venue from one state to another in certain criminal prosecutions. A copy of the resolution is inclosed for your information.

Seats will be reserved for those members of Congress who desire to attend, and for your convenience I am enclosing herewith one ticket that will admit you and your guest to seats which will be reserved until 7:45 p. m.

Trusting you will honor the occasion by your presence, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MORRIS LEWIS, Sec'y.

All Southerners will share Senator Bankhead's opinion that this is about the ultimate in brass.

The fact that Fish stoops to aid his Negro colleague in attempting to pass a law for a change of venue "in certain criminal cases" from one State to another proves undisputedly that he has no business in Congress. The whole thing, of course, is inspired by the Scottsboro case, which has been agitated by none else than Fish's dreadful Communists. Strangely enough he is now aligned with them in undertaking to usurp the rights of States to try their own criminals.

Hamilton Fish is a member of an old New York family. During the war he was for a change of venue "in certain criminal cases" from one State to another proves undisputedly that he has no business in Congress. The whole thing, of course, is inspired by the Scottsboro case, which has been agitated by none else than Fish's dreadful Communists. Strangely enough he is now aligned with them in undertaking to usurp the rights of States to try their own criminals.

Hamilton Fish is a member of an old New York family. During the war he was commander of the 15th Infantry of New York, composed of Negroes. It was later known as the 869th. Since he has been in Congress he has distinguished himself chiefly by emitting constant bellows of fright over activities of the Reds. A parade on May Day to Union Square, New York, is sufficient to set him off into hysterics. America has never been in the remotest danger of going Communistic, and only crack-brains bite their fingernails and prate about the "Red scare."

The fact that Fish stoops to aid his Negro colleague in attempting to pass a law for a change of venue "in certain criminal cases" from one State to another proves undisputedly that he has no business in Congress. The whole thing, of course, is inspired by the Scottsboro case, which has been agitated by none else than Fish's dreadful Communists. Strangely enough he is now aligned with them in undertaking to usurp the rights of States to try their own criminals.

All Southerners will share Senator Bankhead's opinion that this is about the ultimate in brass.

It seems pretty clear that these bloody-shirt wavers are looking for trouble. Indeed they are looking in the right direction.

Hamilton Fish is a member of an old New York family. During the war he was commander of the 15th Infantry of New York, composed of Negroes. It was later known as the 869th. Since he has been in Congress he has distinguished himself chiefly by emitting constant bellows of fright over activities of the Reds. A parade on May Day to Union Square, New York, is sufficient to set him off into hysterics. America has never been in the remotest danger of going Communistic, and only crack-brains bite their fingernails and prate about the "Red scare."

The fact that Fish stoops to aid his Negro colleague in attempting to pass a law for a change of venue "in certain criminal cases" from one State to another proves undisputedly that he has no business in Congress. The whole thing, of course, is inspired by the Scottsboro case, which has been agitated by none else than Fish's dreadful Communists. Strangely enough he is now aligned with them in undertaking to usurp the rights of States to try their own criminals.

All Southerners will share Senator Bankhead's opinion that this is about the ultimate in brass.

This attempt to grant a change of venue from one State to another almost rivals the late Senator Lodge's iniquitous Force Bill in malice, insolence and idiocy.

with the following lying editorial note:

"In keeping with its policy of giving our readers all the news, the Pittsburgh Courier is reprinting an address made by Congressman Fish of New York before the House of Representatives recently."

* * *

WHAT was the purpose of Oscar De Priest's speech?

He sees the tremendous movement of the Negro masses, aroused to struggle by the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense. He therefore introduces a resolution which would permit federal courts to order changes of venue in cases where a "fair" trial would otherwise be impossible.

This gesture is his contribution to the fight for Negro rights.

This is a gesture to clear himself of any charge that he is idle in the face of the increasingly vicious attacks against the Negro people.

His Real Attitude

De Priest's **real** attitude toward the struggle for Negro rights has been revealed time and again—but most strikingly—when he was called upon by a delegation of the Scottsboro Marchers headed by William L. Patterson of the I. L. D.

Did De Priest welcome either the delegation or the Civil Rights Bill? Not at all! Sullen and evasive, the Negro congressman had the gall to say that the bill would serve to "segregate" the Negroes even more than at present. At the same time he echoed the alibis of the Roosevelt administration officials who sought to placate the delegates with oily talk about "adjudication in the courts."

* * *

In his recent speech—after reciting a list of lynchings during the past year or so, De Priest apologizes to his fellow-representatives of capitalism by declaring:

"I am not stating these things because I want to stir up any racial animosity, but the American people ought to know that 12,000,000 people should not be tempted to join some organization (!) that is not for the best interests of America. I do not think communism means any good to this country, either to me or anybody else in it."

* * *

HERE we see the real purpose of De Priest's speech—not, forsooth to aid in the fight for Negro rights **but to attack the Communist Party and the I. L. D. which are the only effective forces in the struggle for Negro rights.** And that is why he begged the services of Hamilton Fish to assist him in this attack!

As for "stirring up racial animosity," what the Chicago real estate operator means is the fight of the Negro, supported by the white workers, against national oppression, lynching, peonage . . . Complete surrender to the bosses—abject servility—this is De Priest's formula for what he calls "avoiding racial animosity."

De Priest, who has piled up a fortune out of the rents of his miserable hovels on the South Side of Chicago in which Negro families are herded together, says "Communism doesn't mean any good to this country, either to me or anybody else in it."

No doubt, since the Communists demand no payment of rents by the unemployed, and have led militant fights against eviction of Negro workers in De Priest's own district.

Is De Priest's a "friend" of the Negro people?

During the Hoover regime he consistently supported the most reactionary administration projects. He voted against the payment of the bonus and opposed federal relief—and supported the "rugged individualism" plan of Hoover which called upon local communities providing relief for the unemployed, principally by throwing the burden on the backs of the workers still employed.

More recently De Priest emerged as a "defender" of the Negro workers by insisting on their right to work in Roosevelt's forced labor ("reforestration" camps). He demanded that Negroes shall not be discriminated against in being enrolled in the slave, jim-crow camps. But he said not one word about jim-crowism nor did he protest against the prison-wage paid both Negro and white workers.

De Priest, far from being a "friend" of the Negro people, is one of its most dangerous enemies. He is Wall Street's undercover man in Congress.

Sanford, N. C. Herald
May 27, 1933

LARGE CROWD HEARD OSCAR DePRIEST SUN.

Union Quartet From Durham Rendered Several Vocal Numbers

Representative Oscar DePriest of congress, delivered an address of congress delivered an address before a large crowd of visitors and town people, both white and colored, at the Lee County Training school Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

He used as his subject "Unemployment and Federal Farm Relief." He outlined in full what the Federal Farm Bill would mean to the farmers of the country and said that he believed that farmers would be paid high prices for their products next fall.

He urged negroes to use their power of voting, especially in local elections, and to vote for the party that offered the best candidate. He stated that he got to congress by vote of negroes in his district. He declared that he had served two terms and was starting on the third. In closing he urged the people to have faith in and support the present administration.

Following the address the Union Quartet from Durham rendered two musical selections, "I Am the Light of the World," "And I Got A New Name." The speaker was introduced by Rev. I. B. Turner, pastor of the Fair Promise church.

Tribune, Ala. Eagle
June 3, 1933

INSOLENCE

On May 26, Senator Bankhead received the following letter from Oscar DePriest Negro Congressman from Illinois:

Dear Senator:

Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois and his colleague Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, will address a mass meeting of colored citizens at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street, between 15th and 16th, N. W., Friday night, June 2, at 8 p. m.

Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, will preside.

Mr. DePriest will follow his address recently delivered on the floor of the House and present his further reasons in support of House Joint Resolution No. 171 providing for change of venue from one state to another in certain criminal prosecutions. A copy of the resolution is inclosed for your information.

Seats will be reserved for those members of Congress who desire to attend, and for your convenience I am enclosing herewith one ticket that will admit you and your guest to seats which will be reserved until 7:45 p. m.

Trusting you will honor the occasion by your presence, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MORRIS LEWIS, Sec'y.

All Southerners will share Senator Bankhead's opinion that this is about the ultimate in brass.

Hamilton Fish is a member of an old New York family. During the war he was commander of the 15th Infantry of New York, composed of Negroes. It was later known as the 869th. Since he has been in Congress he has distinguished himself chiefly by emitting constant bellows of fright over activities of the Reds. A parade on May Day to Union Square, New York, is sufficient to set him off into hysterics. America has never been in the remotest danger of going Communistic, and only crack-brains bite their fingernails and prate about the "Red scare."

The fact that Fish stoops to aid his Negro colleague in attempting to pass a law for a change of venue "in certain criminal cases" from one State to another proves undisputedly that he has no business in Congress. The whole thing, of course, is inspired by the Scottsboro case, which has been agitated by none else than Fish's dreadful Communists. Strangely enough he is now aligned with them in undertaking to usurp the rights of States to try their own criminals.

DOTHAN, ALA.
EAGLE

JUN 3 1933

INSOLENCE

On May 26, Senator Bankhead received the following letter from Oscar DePriest Negro Congressman from Illinois:

Dear Senator:

Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois and his colleague Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, will address a mass meeting of colored citizens at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, M street, between 15th and 16th, N. W., Friday night, June 2, at 8 p. m.

Representative William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, will preside.

Mr. DePriest will follow his address recently delivered on the floor of the House and present his further reasons in support of House Joint Resolution No. 171 providing for change of venue from one state to another in certain criminal prosecutions. A copy of the resolution is inclosed for your information.

Seats will be reserved for those members of Congress who desire to attend, and for your convenience I am enclosing herewith one ticket that will admit you and your guest to seats which will be reserved until 7:45 p. m.

Trusting you will honor the occasion by your presence, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MORRIS LEWIS, Sec'y.

All Southerners will share Senator Bankhead's opinion that this is about the ultimate in brass.

Hamilton Fish is a member of an old New York family. During the war he was commander of the 15th Infantry of New York, composed of Negroes. It was later known as the 869th. Since he has been in Congress he has distinguished himself chiefly by emitting constant bellows of fright over activities of the Reds. A parade on May Day to Union Square, New York, is sufficient to set him off into hysterics. America has never been in the remotest danger of going Communistic, and only crack-brains bite their fingernails and prate about the "Red scare."

The fact that Fish stoops to aid his Negro colleague in attempting to pass a law for a change of venue "in certain criminal cases" from one State to another proves undisputedly that he has no business in Congress. The whole thing, of course, is inspired by the Scottsboro case, which has been agitated by none else than Fish's dreadful Communists. Strangely enough he is now aligned with them in undertaking to usurp the rights of States to try their own criminals.

It seems pretty clear that these bloody-shirt wavers are looking for trouble. Indeed they are looking in the right direction.

Illinois.

Political - 1933

Office Holding.

Political Survey of Early Chicago

Ald. Louis B. Anderson Is First Member of the Race to Serve on City Council Finance Committee

[Editor's Note—Don't fail to read "Chicago Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." These article will be found not only authentic, but informative as well. They will cover a period of 50 years, dealing with political facts largely unknown by the present generation.]

By A. N. FIELDS

CHAPTER XV

In February, 1904, the writer happened to be passing 2963 S. State St., where a man was standing out front, telling those who passed that a Republican meeting was going on upstairs. Being a stranger in the city, with nothing in particular to do, I sauntered into the meeting. The hall was almost filled with Colored and white men, most of whom I afterwards learned were the foremost politicians of the city.

From observation it was soon evident that an aldermanic campaign was in progress and that Thomas J. Dixon (white), was the candidate. Refreshments and "hot dogs" flowed freely and everybody seemed to be in a happy frame of mind. My attention was attracted to a young man who was acting as chairman, and who impressed me as being not only witty, but very fluent of speech.

All were strangers to me, but I inquired from some one sitting close by who the man was who seemed to be doing all the talking. I was informed that his name was Louis B. Anderson and that he held a position as assistant county attorney.

HAD NO VOTE, BUT A GOOD APPETITE

While the various speakers were extolling the virtues of the candidate, the waiters were going to and fro passing out the libations to the thirsty patriots. I made myself entirely welcome and, although I had no vote, I nevertheless had an appetite and proceeded to appease it. Late in the evening the chairman concluded his regular program and inquired if anyone desired to have anything to say.

This invitation just suited me, as I was then fresh from school and felt perfectly at home while on my feet. I arose and addressed the chairman, who desired to know who I was and from whence I came. After satisfactorily answering those questions I was granted the privilege of the floor. Upon the conclusion of my remarks, the chairman expressed a desire to see me after the meeting, at which time we were formally introduced.

That was the beginning of our acquaintance and contact which has lasted over a quarter of a century. During these years we have become well known to each other. However this long acquaintance will not be permitted to operate to the disadvantage of the subject under discussion, nor will it be used to deny him proper praise for his ability, character and integrity, which during these many years have come under the observation of the writer.

And on the other hand we shall not allow this varied contact to lead us into any false statement of praise. We shall endeavor to picture the subject of this article as we have seen him throughout these interesting years. Where credit is due it shall be given. Wherever in the study of his acts, policies and political programs it is found that they contravened the interest of the group, we shall not hesitate to express our opposition. We assume that no public official would ask more or would he be satisfied with less.

ANDERSON FLOOR LEADER OF CITY COUNCIL

Louie has played a unique part in the political life of our city. As a member of the finance committee where millions were spent, he at once occupied a position unparalleled by any member of his Race in the history of America. That he was the acknowledged floor leader of the city council, is now a matter of history, secure to himself and posterity.

But in Anderson's long career one question which will occasion much discussion is, "What has been his contribution to his Race?" On this question there will be many different opinions. True, his methods and manners at times have been perplexing to those who sought to follow him in his dexterous political maneuvers, yet he always seemed to break clear and get away before the blow arrived.

The high spots in his public life must, forever, be linked to that of Edward H. Wright. Without Wright having played the part he did in Louie's life, the opinion might well be hazarded that Louie himself would never have reached the heights to which he has climbed. This belief is predicated upon the fact that Louise is and has always been a "safety first" man.

Louie's success in obtaining the position in the county attorney's office, which position he held for 17 years, came to him as a result of political manipulation fostered and carried out by Edward H. Wright. It was to be a civil service examination but it was one in which political strength counted for more to the applicant than his acquaintance with the "English classics."

LOUIE WAS IN; WRIGHT WAS OUT

In the course of events, Wright and Louie found political paths running in different directions. It was then that Louie proceeded to make arrangements to take care of himself. As a result there was political coolness between Wright and Louie. Louie was in and Wright was out. Many charges of disloyalty on the part of Wright's friends were made against Louie, but he guided his political ship on with steady keel. Wright bided his time and finally the "stone which the builder had rejected became the corner stone of the building." It was then that Wright, being the great man that he was, both forgot and forgave and again Louie became his first lieutenant.

And Louie, as ever the child of fortune, fell heir to the aldermanic position made vacant by the refusal of the organization to renominate Oscar DePriest. It appeared that fate had decreed that he should remain in the hands of the man who first put his political ship to sea. A few brief years [illegible] Bill Thompson's administr[illegible] firmly fixed in [illegible] became a creature of the power and influence of the Second ward organization. Louie's success was achieved under the influence of this organization during Wright's regime. While Wright never failed to seek advice from those he thought worthy, he always reserved the right to sit as a court of last resort, in the final determination of any important matter which might arise.

OAK AND STORM; OIL AND WATER

Louie, nevertheless, played an important part in keeping the machinery moving smoothly in the new hook-up between Wright and Louie. Wright was oak and storm, while Louie was oil and water. During this long political alliance, certain work was allocated to Louie. This he did with efficiency and dispatch, and from all outward appearances on matters having to do with the organization, Wright and Louie were of one accord.

Hence when the news broke that meetings were being held at the Sherman hotel, where the subject of Wright's removal from the seat of power was being discussed, the natural thought was that this fight on Wright would bring Wright and Louie together in an unbreakable union for the perservation of the Second ward organization, but when the smoke of battle had cleared away, it was found that, at last the union that had for years made the Second ward a dominion within itself, had been broken.

It is needless to say that on the day that this change was made, the Second ward as an organization began to disintegrate. While the powers that were picked 'a successor to Wright, yet for all intents and purposes the things for which the organization had for many years stood, was from then on, to be just a memory.

DAN JACKSON, ENTERS POLITICAL ARENA

This new political hook-up, joined together politically two men who were suspicious of each other. Neither Daniel M. Jackson or Louie Anderson felt sure of each other. Dan had his ideas as to how the organization should be run and this, of course, did not conform to the teaching Louie had received from Wright.

Dan brought into the organization men who had been his friends in the past, to whom he felt he owed something. Many of them did not care for Louie, and this Louie knew well, but this inward feeling was expressed only to those whose confidence he thought he had.

With the coming of Dan as the political power by appointment, came also John L. East, who assumed the role of political adviser to the new leader. It was evident from the first that this phase did not fit into Louie's idea of things but being the diplomat that he was he kept his counsel.

The time was fast approaching for the organization to indorse a candidate for alderman and it looked for a while that Louie would not be indorsed by the new boss. This was disturbing to Louie and by all means creating a happy situation for A. L. Williams, who was himself making overtures for Dan's political affections.

ANDERSON FINDS HIMSELF OUT ON HIS OWN

For the first time Louie found himself out on his own; meeting after meeting was held in which Dan would discuss only the re-election of Big Bill for mayor, but not a word about Louie. While this was not to Louie's liking, yet there was nothing that could be done.

It was only after A. L. Williams had been charged with attempting to carry water on both shoulders that Dan decided to formally indorse Louie for alderman of the Second ward. Anderson then for the first time, became the recognized candidate of the new Second ward organization. In the mean time, Dan had become very friendly with Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons; they walked together and dined together.

From many sources it was said that Dan confided things to Simmons that he withheld from Louie; be this true or not, the fact still remains that the colonel was high in the estimation of Daniel Jackson. Louie sensed the situation and proceeded to take care of Louie, which Louie always does.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

JAN 25 1933

DE PRIEST TO SPEAK

Representative Oscar De Priest, will be the guest speaker tonight at the annual banquet of local No. 148, National Federation of Postoffice Clerks being held at the Whitelaw Hotel.

Named to Succeed McGill

Earl B. Dickerson, prominent local attorney and an outstanding Democrat, was appointed last Friday morning to

the staff of Judge Otto Kerner as an assistant attorney general of Illinois.

This appointment came to Mr. Dickerson as the result of a recommendation from Mayor Anton J. Cermak to the new attorney general. Shortly before the mayor left for Florida last week he called Mr. Dickerson to his office and offered him a position as assistant attorney general and asked him to see Judge Kerner as to the details of the position. Subsequently Mr. Dickerson conferred with Attorney General Kerner and as a result thereof accepted the appointment and among other things was given an assignment to prepare and file suit in the name of the state of Illinois against certain gas distributing companies to recover more than $2,000,000 due the state in unpaid taxes and assessments.

Active in Politics

Mr. Dickerson has long been active in Democratic politics and his appointment, which comes as a well-earned reward, marks the first time that a member of the Race has been named to this department of the state government by a Democratic attorney general.

Judge Kerner by this appointment fulfills a pre-election promise made some time ago and continues the tradition of racial representation established by his Republican predecessors. The appointment of a Race man was sought by N. K. McGill when he resigned from the office earlier in the year.

Judge Kerner, a native of Chicago, has long maintained a reputation for fairness and justice to all. He has been in public life for nearly 20 years, during which time he has served as master in chancery and judge of the circuit court of Cook county. In appointing a member of the Race to his office as assistant, he was acting in accordance with his past conduct in public office which has made him one of the most popular persons in Illinois.

The new assistant attorney general, who served for four years as assistant corporation counsel under Mayor William E. Dever, has also been active in Democratic politics of the city for many years. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of Illinois in 1920 and since that time has been admitted in the federal courts and in May, 1932, was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. For five years he was associated in the practice with Hon. Edward H. Morris and for more than 10 years last past Mr. Dickerson has been general counsel of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company.

In the office of the attorney general Friday morning when Mr. Dickerson was given his appointment was Edgar G. Brown one of the most determined fighters for the rights of the Race in Chicago. Mr. Brown, whose fearless battles for Race equality and full justice have made him conspicuous in this state, was, with Mr. McGill, who was also in Judge Kerner's office, among the first to congratulate Mr. Dickerson on his appointment.

First Bill Signed By New Governor of Illinois Was Drafted By Negro

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17—(ANP)—Turning to Robert L. Taylor, first assistant attorney of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, last Friday, Governor Horner, newly inaugurated Democratic Chief Executive of Illinois, handed Mr. Taylor the pen with which he had just signed the first law that had been enacted since he had become Governor. The presentation of the pen was in recognition of Mr. Taylor's authorship of the bill to abolish those precinct registrations in Chicago and the cities, villages and incorporated towns that are within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Election Board, that formerly occurred in the Spring next following the General Registration that immediately precedes a Presidential Election.

The bill in question had been sponsored by the Chicago Citizens' Committee growing out of its efforts to relieve Chicago's financial distress by reducing the cost of government. This single new law will save the tax payers in the Chicago area the immense sum of $437,600.00 in every year following a presidential election. Mr. Taylor had been appointed by Mayor Anton J. Cermak, upon the recommendation of Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, a member of the Committe of Seven on the Reduction of Election Expenses and the allocation of election costs.

NIAGARA FALLS N. Y. GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 20, 1933

Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, who managed the middlewestern campaign of Al Smith for the presidency in 1928, admitted Friday that he had accepted a position as assistant attorney-general proffered him by Attorney General Otto Kerner. Mayor Cermak supported Mr. Dickerson's claim for this position, which is the most important ever held by a colored Democrat in Illinois.

MANY SEEK $5,000 JOB

Democrats Pledge To Appoint Colored Successor To Assistant Attorney General.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 — (ANP) After serving as Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois for three and one half years, Atty. N. K. McGill, prominent local attorney and general counsellor of the Chicago Defender, tendered his resignation to the newly elected democratic Atty. General Otto Kerner, here this week, asking that the resignation become effective immediately.

In praising Mr. McGill for the many in which he conducted the office to which he was appointed, members of the legal fraternity are also lauding his persistent efforts which will apparently be rewarded, to have the post filled by a member of the group. It was felt at one time that he might have retained the office under the Democratic regime had he cared to do so. There are numerous candidates for the place among colored lawyers.

Only One To Serve

Attorney McGill was appointed by Atty. Gen. Oscar E. Cardlstrom and occupied the unique position of being the only Negro to actually serve as an assistant attorney general with the powers and salary of the office. Others, who have the title of Assistant Attorney General, were in reality "Additional Assistant" or "Special Assistants" and received a salary of $3600 per year. Mr. McGill was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Attorney Rolnick, white and received a salary of $5,000 a year.

Declaring that his activities in other directions required most of his time, in asking that his resignation be accepted Mr. McGill urged Atty. General Kerner to appoint a Negro attorney to the post which he was relinquishing. So urgent was his appeal that the Attorney General assured him that "it is my intention to fill the place from which you have resigned with one of your race."

DePRIEST IN CONGRESS.

Upon entering his third term as a member of Congress Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago finds himself on four of the thirty-eight committees. He is the ranking Republican on the Enrolled Bills and the Invalid Pensions Committees, and has been given assignments on the Postoffice and Post Roads and the Indian Affairs Committees.

Previously as a member of two committees—Indian Affairs and Enrolled Bills—Mr. DePriest made a favorable impression, displaying sincere and active concern in all matters which came up for consideration. Now, as a reward for seniority he has been put on two other committees where he can be depended upon to exert his influence in promoting the best interests of all the people and in safeguarding their rights and prerogatives.

The voters of the 1st Illinois Congressional District did the right thing in returning Oscar DePriest to Washington at last November's election. It was the only sensible and practical thing for them to do. Mr. DePriest's predecessor became a power in Congress due to length of service which made him eligible for assignments on important committees. It is in the committee room, not on the floor of the House, where legislation is shaped. Bills are either killed or given life by the will of the committee. It is not often that the actions of the committee are overruled by the body.

Before receiving the nomination for the third time Mr. DePriest had to defeat Louis B. Anderson, who, to the regret of his many admirers in and out of Chicago, entered the race against his one, South Side voters should carefully study the policy religiously followed by Keep Oscar DePriest in Congress. He has grown in office with experience. He will continue to grow in influence and the South relative to keeping in office its perspective will assume a South Side Republicans into two camps United States Senators and Representa- prestige, his with DePriest coming out victorious. Not tives. They are kept in office year after only was the Congressman's choice elect- wider range and his judgment become ed City Committeeman in the Second year and seldom removed except by Ward, but several weeks ago Anderson death. As the only withdrew from the Aldermanic race, so power at Washington, the Republican strong was the opposition, a DePriest ad- important committee chairmanships are held both in the Senate and House by herent succeeding him. Southerners.

the staff of Judge Otto Kerner as an assistant attorney general of Illinois.

This appointment came to Mr. Dickerson as the result of a recommendation from Mayor Anton J. Cermak to the new attorney general. Shortly before the mayor left for Florida last week he called Mr. Dickerson to his office and offered him a position as assistant attorney general and asked him to see Judge Kerner as to the details of the position. Subsequently Mr. Dickerson conferred with Attorney General Kerner and as a result thereof accepted the appointment and among other things was given an assignment to prepare and file suit in the name of the state of Illinois against certain gas distributing companies to recover more than $2,000,000 due the state in unpaid taxes and assessments.

Active in Politics

Mr. Dickerson has long been active in Democratic politics and his appointment, which comes as a well-earned reward, marks the first time that a member of the Race has been named to this department of the state government by a Democratic attorney general.

Judge Kerner by this appointment fulfills a pre-election promise made some time ago and continues the tradition of racial representation established by his Republic n predecessors. The appointment of a Race man was sought by N. K. McGill when he resigned from the office earlier in the year.

Judge Kerner, a native of Chicago, has long maintained a reputation for fairness and justice to all. He has been in public life for nearly 20 years, during which time he has served as master in chancery and judge of the circuit court of Cook county. In appointing a member of the Race to his office as assistant, he was acting in accordance with his past conduct in public office which has made him one of the most popular persons in Illinois.

The new assistant attorney general, who served for four years as assistant corporation counsel under Mayor William E. Dever, has also been active in Democratic politics of the city for many years. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of the state of Illinois in 1929 and since that time has been admitted in the federal courts and in May, 1932, was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. For five years he was associated in the practice with Hon. Edward H. Morris and for more than 10 years last past Mr. Dickerson has been general counsel of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company.

In the office of the attorney general Friday morning when Mr. Dickerson was given his appointment was Edgar G. Brown one of the most determined fighters for the rights of the Race in Chicago. Mr. Brown, whose fearless battles for Race equality and full justice have made him conspicuous in this state, was, with Mr. McGill, who was also in Judge Kerner's office, among the first to congratulate Mr. Dickerson on his appointment.

First Bill Signed By New Governor of Illinois Was Drafted By Negro

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17—(ANP)—Turning to Robert L. Taylor, first assistant attorney of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, last Friday, Governor Horner, newly inaugurated Democratic Chief Executive of Illinois, handed Mr. Taylor the pen with which he had just signed the first law that had been enacted since he had become Governor. The presentation of the pen was in recognition of Mr. Taylor's authorship of the bill to abolish those precinct registrations in Chicago and the cities, villages and incorporated towns that are within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Election Board, that formerly occurred in the Spring next following the General Registration that immediately precedes a Presidential Election.

The bill in question had been sponsored by the Chicago Citizens' Committee growing out of its efforts to relieve Chicago's financial distress by reducing the cost of government. This single new law will save the tax payers in the Chicago area the immense sum of $437,600.00 in every year following a presidential election. Mr. Taylor had been appointed by Mayor Anton J. Cermak, upon the recommendation of Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, a member of the Committe of Seven on the Reduction of Election Expenses and the allocation of election costs.

NIAGARA FALLS N. Y. GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 20, 1933

Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, of Chicago, who managed the middlewestern campaign of Al Smith for the presidency in 1928, admitted Friday that he had accepted a position as assistant attorney-general proffered him by Attorney General Otto Kerner. Mayor Cermak supported Mr. Dickerson's claim for this position, which is the most important ever held by a colored Democrat in Illinois.

MANY SEEK $5,000 JOB

Democrats Pledge To Appoint Colored Successor To Assistant Attorney General.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 — (ANP) After serving as Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois for three and one half years, Atty. N. K. McGill, prominent local attorney and general counsellor of the Chicago Defender, tendered his resignation to the newly elected democratic Atty. General Otto Kerner, here this week, asking that the resignation become effective immediately.

In praising Mr. McGill for the many in which he conducted the office to which he was appointed, members of the legal fraternity are also lauding his persistent efforts which will apparently be rewarded, to have the post filled by a member of the group. It was felt at one time that he might have retained the office under the Democratic regime had he cared to do so. There are numerous candidates for the place among colored lawyers.

Only One To Serve

Attorney McGill was appointed by Atty. Gen. Oscar E. Cardlstrom and occupied the unique position of being the only Negro to actually serve as an assistant attorney general with the powers and salary of the office. Others, who have the title of Assistant Attorney General, were in reality "Additional Assistant" or "Special Assistants" and received a salary of $3600 per year. Mr. McGill was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Attorney Rolnick, white and received a salary of $5,000 a year.

Declaring that his activities in other directions required most of his time, in asking that his resignation be accepted Mr. McGill urged Atty. General Kerner to appoint a Negro attorney to the post which he was relinquishing. So urgent was his appeal that the Attorney General assured him that "it is my intention to fill the place from which you have resigned with one of your race."

DePRIEST IN CONGRESS.

Upon entering his third term as a member of Congress, Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago finds himself on four of the thirty-eight committees. He is the ranking Republican on the Enrolled Bills and the Invalid Pensions Committees, and has been given assignments on the Postoffice and Post Roads and the Indian Affairs Committees.

Previously as a member of two committees—Indian Affairs and Enrolled Bills—Mr. DePriest made a favorable impression, displaying sincere and active concern in all matters which came up for consideration. Now, as a reward for seniority he has been put on two other committees where he can be depended upon to exert his influence in promoting the best interests of all the people and n safeguarding their rights and prerogatives.

The voters of the 1st Illinois Congressional District did the right thing in returning Oscar DePriest to Washington at last November's election. It was the only sensible and practical thing for them to do. Mr .DePriest's predecessor became a power in Congress due to length of service which made him eligible for assignments on important committees. It is in the committee room, not on the floor of the House, where legislation is shaped. Bills are either killed or given life by the will of the committee. It is not often that the actions of the committee are overruled by the body.

Before receiving the nomination for the third time Mr. DePriest had to defeat Louis B. Anderson, who, to the regret of his many admirers in and out of South Side voters should carefully study the policy religiously followed by has grown in office with experience. He has kept in office year after year and his judgment become to keeping in office its will continue to grow in influence and only was the Congressman's choice elected removed except by sounder as time goes on. As the only ed City Committeeman in the Second Democratic Party in Congress, he is not only Repre- Ward, but several weeks ago Anderson sentative of the 1st Illinois District, but withdrew from the Aldermanic race, so power at Washington, the majority of strong was the opposition, a DePriest ad- important committee chairmanships are herent succeeding him. held both in the Senate and House by Southerners.

Illinois.

Political — 1933

Office Holding.

Chicago Negro Councilman

The Union
10-19-33

THE EFFORT OF A BEER GARDEN LOCATED ON THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF THIRTY-FIFTH AND COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE TO KEEP OUT COLORED CUSTOMERS BY BOOSTING THE PRICE OF A TEN-CENT GLASS OF BEER WHEN COLORED DRINKERS ASK FOR SERVICE WAS BLOCKED BY ALDERMAN WILLIAM L. DAWSON OF THE SECOND WARD LAST WEEK WHEN THE ALDERMAN AND A PARTY OF FRIENDS STOPPED TO SLAKE THEIR THIRST THE BAR MAN TOLD MR. DAWSON WHEN HE ORDERED THAT HE PROBABLY WOULD NOT WANT THE BEER AS IT WOULD COST HIM A QUARTER A GLASS ALTHOUGH A SIGN PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED ADVERTISED IT AT TEN CENTS PER GLASS.

ALDERMAN DAWSON VOICED HIS PROTEST OF THIS ATTEMPT AT JIM-CROW, AND REVEALED HIS IDENTITY AS ALDERMAN OF THE WARD IN WHICH THE SALOON IS LOCATED, AND STATED THAT HE WOULD SEEK TO HAVE ITS LICENSE REVOKED THEN THE BARMAN, THE OWNER AND SEVERAL OTHER OFFICIALS RUSHED AFTER HIM AND HIS PARTY AS THEY WERE LEAVING AND BEGGED THEM TO RETURN AND HAVE AS MUCH BEER AS THEY WANTED ON THE HOUSE. THE ALDERMAN EXACTED A PROMISE THAT SUCH TACTICS WOULD NOT BE TRIED AGAIN.

—Chicago Bee.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 28 1933

Negro Congressman To Talk In Fairview

Special to The Herald Statesman

HARTSDALE, Oct. 28.—Representative Oscar De Priest of Chicago, only Negro member of Congress, will speak at a Republican rally next Wednesday at Greenburgh High School, Dobbs Ferry Road, Fairview, it was announced last night by Representative Charles D. Millard.

The 25th and 26th Fairview districts have a large Negro population and a strong Democratic Club.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

NOV 7 1933

DePriest G. O. P. Talk Scored By Negroes

Special to The Herald Statesman

HARTSDALE, Nov. 7.—The Greenburgh Colored Democratic Club wound up campaign activities last night at the old firehouse on Tarrytown Road with a rally attended by 300. Led by Canute Ferrin, president, and Henry Lyons, Negro leader, the Democrats chided the Republicans for bringing to the district Oscar De Priest of Chicago, only Negro Congressman.

"The Republicans had to bring in a man who lives 1,000 miles away to tell people here, who know conditions in the town how to vote," commented Mr. Ferrin.

Others who spoke were Charles L. Doty, for Supervisor; Richard Burke, for Highway Superintendent, and Ardsley Trustee George E. Goehren, and Michael J. Lynch, for Receiver of Taxes.

De Priest, Warned, Shuns Miami Train

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 15 (AP)—Oscar De Priest, Negro, Illinois congressman who was hanged in effigy here this morning, did not arrive on the train he was expected to take from St. Petersburg to Miami, Seaboard Airline railway officials said tonight.

The railway officials said they did not know if De Priest had boarded the train at St. Petersburg. They added that as far as they could learn there was no one at the depot to meet the former congressman.

Police this morning removed from a telegraph pole along the railroad right-of-way into Miami a dummy bearing the following sign:

"Oscar De Priest, stay out of Miami."

"This is a white man's town."

The identity of the persons who lashed the stuffed figure to the pole's crossarm remained unknown to police tonight.

FLORIDIANS HANG DEPRIEST IN EFFIGY BUT DON'T SCARE HIM

"Damn the mobs! Any place where my people are, and where their rights are at stake, there I will go. Mob violence can survive only in communities where men are cowards! And to the task of helping the good citizens of America stamp out this evil I have dedicated my life!"

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 22.—Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois arrived here this week to keep a speaking engagement. He came on the heels of warnings that sentiment was such in Florida that it would be better for him to cancel his speaking engagements in this state and leave Florida at once.

The feeling against the militant Illinois congressman became manifest here when it was revealed that a white mob had hanged and burned him in effigy in Miami Friday night. At that time Mr. DePriest, having delivered one speech in St. Petersburg, was speeding to Tampa for his scheduled appearance here. The lynching in effigy at Miami was accompanied by threats of bodily harm should Congressman DePriest go to that city.

(Editor's Note.—To hang a person in effigy is to hang a stuffed dummy made usually of straw or sawdust to resemble the person. It is a remnant of the age of witches and superstition, when a person thought he could bring harm to another individual by making a model of him and destroying it.)

When Congressman DePriest was asked about the Miami affair he stated that he had not been scheduled to speak in Miami; that his program for Florida had been arranged before he left home.

Congressman DePriest, colored member of the house of representatives from Illinois, in a speech at St. Petersburg, Fla., says President Roosevelt's relief plans are dangerous. We have heard other people claim it was dangerous to pay colored laborers in the South forty cents per hour but we didn't think DePriest would agree with them, and come to the South to make the statement. One thing sure, he won't get much approbation from the members of his race in this section.

Political – 1933

Illinois.

Office Holding.

RACE LAWYER DRAFTS FIRST BILL SIGNED BY NEW GOVERNOR

Courier 2-18-33 Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16 —(ANP)—Turning to Robert L. Taylor, first assistant attorney of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, last Friday, Governor Horner, newly inaugurated Democratic chief executive of Illinois handed Mr. Taylor the pen with which he had just signed the first law that had been enacted since he had become Governor. The presentation of the pen was in recognition of Mr. Taylor's authorship of the Bill to abolish those precinct registrations in Chicago and in the cities, villages and incorporated towns that are within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Election Board, that formerly occurred in the spring next following the general registration that immediately precedes a Presidential election.

The bill in question had been sponsored by the Chicago Citizens' committee growing out of its efforts to relieve Chicago's financial distress by reducing the cost of government. This single new law will save the taxpayers in the Chicago area the immense sum of $437,600 in every year following a presidential election. Mr. Taylor had been appointed by Mayor Anton J. Cermak, upon the recommendation of Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, a member of the Committee of Seven on the reduction of election expenses and the allocatiton of election costs.

This committee, at the head of which is forer Governor Edward F. Dunne, is charged with the duty of finding means within the law of elections for the reduction of the cost of government by reducing election costs. Mr. Taylor was later named secretary of this committee, as well as chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the bill. He accompanied the committee to Springfield and presented the measure to both the House and Senate of the Illinois Legislature sitting as a committee of the whole to consider the matter.

Mr. Taylor won commendation from many members of the Assembly for his presentation of the salient features of the bill. He afterward conferred with the Attorney-General of the State and induced him to approve the form of the bill after which the Governor signed it without hesitancy.

The bill, due to its importance was given the right of way, 42 Senators remaining for a midnight session called promptly at 12:01 a. m. in order that the measure might have its third reading and become a law on February 27.

Mr. Taylor has been with the Election Commissioners for many years occupying a position which is somewhat unique in that he is regarded as an authority on elections and particularly upon the interpretation of the statutes of Illinois governing elections.

Postmaster



EDWARD J. MORRISON

Who was recently appointed postmaster at Safe Harbor by Postmaster General James A. Farley. Congressman Hasting recommended the appointment.

DePriest Slams Contemplated "Back-yard" Inaugural Ball

WASHINGTON, Feb.—Congressman Oscar DePriest, in a letter to Dr. Carter G. Woodson, congratulated the columnist on his stand concerning the contemplated "backyard inaugural ball", at which there will be only Negroes. Last week Dr. Woodson rapped the anticipated venture with venom and denounced those who are alleged to be behind the move. In his letter, Mr. DePriest said:

"You hit the nail on the head. If we do not respect ourselves and refrain from joining in Jim Crow parties, how can we expect respect from the other fellow?

In explaining the "inside" of the situation to the writer, the Congressman added: "If you will dig into the subject of this proposed 'inaugural ball' a little deeper, I think you will find that the Inaugural Committee controlled by the Caucasians is paying the ball rent, the printing bill and orchestra hire of this Jim Crow Ball.

"I think you will find further that about ten of your so-called leading Negroes in Washington have contributed $100.00 each toward sponsoring the general inaugural program, a part of which they will not be able to attend themselves."

The Congressman warmly joined in with Dr. Woodson for his "manhood in calling a spade a spade", and added that he has "not heard of any other cases where the General Inaugural Committee is financing segregated events for Jews, Italians, Irish, Lithuanians, Scandinavians, Norwegians, Danes, or any other class of American citizens".

ELMIRA, N. Y.
STAR GAZETTE

APR 23 1933

Only Negro Congressman Heard Here

Intelligent use of the ballot is the Negro's best method of obtaining the rights to which he is entitled, Oscar DePriest of Chicago, only Negro member of Congress, declared in an address at the Bethel A. M. E. Church Thursday night.

"Put men in office who will best serve the people and you can be assured of every right which the Constitution grants", the Congressman said. "You know who your friends are. Support them at election and they will stand by you."

Respect by the Negro of himself was cited as an important need by the speaker. "It is not difficult to see why the Negro has been discouraged when we consider that for 244 years he was taught that everything white was virtuous and everything black was bad", he said. "We must realize that we can and will command respect by exemplary personal conduct in the neighborhood where we live."

A warning against Communist propaganda was sounded, the speaker asserting that the movement among the Negroes is more extensive than generally realized. America and the American form of government afford the finest opportunity for the race, Mr. DePriest said.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

AUG 8 1933

The Problem That Lies Back of All Others.

BY HARVEY INGHAM.

The Negroes are extremely fortunate in having as their one representative in congress a man of Congressman De Priest's training and native capacity. He has what we call a business head and he had his political training in Chicago where politics is exceedingly practical and political methods exceedingly direct. He "knows the game" as the saying is and he aims at things that can be done, and that in his judgment ought to be done. He does not wave his arms in the air very much.

There is another fortunate circumstance and that is that Mrs. De Priest is a woman of training who has gone to the national capital with the ability to fit into what is necessarily an embarrassing situation, for social relations are always so much harder to adjust than business or political relations. Mrs. De Priest has won a place for herself. She suffers practically no discrimination in the matters where she as the wife of a congressman would expect to be recognized. The De Priests have made a place for themselves because he, as a member of congress, and she, as his wife, have shown their right to be there.



Oscar De Priest.

The Negro congressman had served two years as county commissioner in Chicago and one term as alderman of the city, before he was named for congress, and he was also a delegate to the 1928 republican national convention. The Negro population of Chicago had doubled in the ten years from 1920 to 1930, running considerably over 200,000 in the latter year. This population being more or less concentrated as would naturally result, it is easy to see why De Priest was elected to congress and why even in the overturn of the last election he still held a working majority in his district.

One of the first things De Priest centered on was getting Negro boys recognized at West Point in the military academy. He took the position that inasmuch as the colored boys were expected to fight in the wars they ought not be discriminated against in the matter of training. It was the same question the war department had up when the Negro training camp was created here in Des Moines and General Ballou was put in command of the Negro officers. The fact that De Priest won his fight, which not all of the Negro leaders looked as wisely made, gives a hint of his talent for effective work.

Another hotly contested fight was for a government appropriation for Howard university, a great training school for the Negro, and here again he had his way, although bitterly opposed by those congressmen who believe we are going altogether too far already in our attempt to have "all men" on a plane of equal rights.

These two words "all men" go to the root of the immediate situation here at home, and of the general situation the world over, and their significance has been magnified many times since the world war. For it is not merely an adjustment of the white and Negro races here in the United States, it is an adjustment of all the races which are bound to be thrown more and more together from now on, and too, find adjusting their relations more and more imperative.

In the 1930 census we had substantially 12 million Negroes in the United States. That is a big tenth of our total population, in other words one of every ten in the United States is of Negro blood. We had in the same census substantially two millions of Mexicans, Chinese and Japanese. Relatively these other racial problems are not so pressing. But the moment we get to the world at large these other problems are far more pressing. Even for the United States the problem of the Mexican and the other races of Indian descent to the south of us is more pressing.

As we come to this problem we must have constantly in mind that all the branches of humanity today are part of one race, we are all descendants of homo sapiens. There is nothing the mind of one race can conceive that the mind of any of the races cannot take in and master. Our racial differences are wholly differences of environment. The geology of soils, climatic conditions, the sun's rays explain everything.

What is there to do in such a situation but to give "all men" an equal start in the race of life and let the best win?

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

AUG 7 1933

INCLUDE NEGRO, ASKS DE PRIEST

Congressman Tells of Race Problems.

The place of the Negro in the industrial development of America was discussed by Congressman Oscar De Priest of Chicago, Ill., at a meeting in Union park Sunday afternoon. More than 400 heard him.

While the depression has resulted in dismissal of large numbers of Negroes from their jobs, De Priest contends that any real recovery program for the country must include the Negro as an integral part of that recovery.

Is Spokesman.

De Priest is considered the spokesman of his race, and is their only representative in congress in 28 years, having served from the first district of Illinois since 1928.

The theory of government in industry in competition with private enterprise was attacked by De Priest, declaring himself in favor of government supervision without government ownership.

Demands "Square Deal."

The congressman demanded a "square deal" for the country, regardless of the party in power. He called for the voters to support the man who guaranteed a square deal, rather than voting for a party.

De Priest, a Republican, traced some of the things his party had done for the Negro race.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE CAPITAL

AUG 7 1933

COLORED CONGRESSMAN.

Nobody who heard Congressman Oscar DePriest talk at Union park Sunday afternoon will have any doubts as to how he came to be elected and to make himself quite a figure nationally.

He speaks both fluently and shrewdly. He makes an excellent platform appearance. He obviously knows the value of organization, of party regularity. He can make a very persuasive appeal not only to people of his own race but to listeners of any race.

DePriest's visit and his speech cannot but emphasize to thinking people the remarkable loyalty of the Negro population to a country where, in some places at least, they are so disadvantaged.

Among no group could angry radicalism be expected to take easier hold, yet among no group does it seem to have taken less hold.

The progressive opening of more doors of opportunity, particularly educational, to the race" is vitally necessary.

FAIR VISITOR FAIL TO LOOK AT CHICAGO'S MAYOR

But His Honor Has a Nice Little Greeter to Extend Official Welcome of Chicago to Delegates.

By STEPHEN BRESZKA
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—"In the name of our fair city, in the name of our great mayor, I greet you and welcome you!" Not once, but a score of times this summer have the above words hopped, skipped and jumped from the moist lips of Deputy Coroner Clifford C. Wheeler. For, be it known to his former friends in Birmingham, Ala., that Mr. Wheeler has made friends in Chicago and, in the space of a few short years, has qualified to be an official greeter for his honor, the Mayor.

The late Anton Cermak started the new order. Last winter, racial Democrats from all sections of the country met in this city. Mayor Cermak was asked to address the dignitaries. Mr. Cermak stated that he would be busy and suggested that the outstanding Democrats listen to Attorney Earl B. Dickerson in place of the Mayor. But the Democratic conferees, led by Attorney Arthur Mitchell, would not stand for that. They rejected Mr. Dickerson and the Mayor then sent Judge Harry Fisher, a Jewish gntleman who was bitterly condemned by the Chicago Bar Association when he last ran for office. Mr. Dickerson has never been so criticised.

Scores of conventions have come to the city this summer. Of course, when Negro organizations of national scope met in southern cities, they usually request the presence of the mayor of th city and the governor of the state, both of whom accept the invitation if they can. A southern mayor would not think of missing a Negro convention. In the north, in a city like Chicago, the mayor, according to the new custom, would not think of attending one officially.

Among the national meetings held in Chicago this summer have been the conventions of the National Medical Association, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the Ancient United Knights and Daughters of the Alpha Kappa Alphas, the Delta Omegas, the Kappa Alpha Phis, the Boyd Baptists, the National Hospital Association, and many, many others.

But none of the thousands of delegates and visitors to these conventions or the World Fair have looked into the face of our good mayor.

On one occasion, Mr. Kelly, the present mayor, sent the Mr. Dickerson before referred to, who is now an assistant attorney general. That was to welcome the members of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. Unlike the male Democrats who had met here last winter, the women accepted Mr. Dickerson graciously perhaps because he's handsome and Mr. Dickerson (a brilliant, successful lawyer) made one of the worst talks of his career. You could just see him wrestling with what he had to say and getting the worst of the struggle.

Since that time Mr. Wheeler has forged to the front as a personage becoming enough to represent Mayor Kelly. In Mr. Dickerson's favor, it might be said that he is an excellent physical counterpart of the mayor, being tall, broad-shouldered and intelligent in appearance.

Mr. Wheeler lacks the physical likeness. He is more like Louis Howe, the White House secretary and equally as ingratiating and concerned. A deputy coroner by day and a Greeter by night, Mr. Wheeler makes 'em like it. He appeared before the Deltas who cheered him to the rafters. Post-haste Mr. Wheeler appeared before Mayor Kelly, told that gentleman what wonderful girls belonged to the sorority and Mr. Kelly tore off a $50 check for the Delta scholarship fund which Mr. Wheeler presented to the sorority.

As a rule, whenever a job is in sight, either among Republicans or Democrats, there is a mad scramble for it. But that is not true in the case of Greeter Wheeler. Nobody else thinks he could represent the mayor always where the mayor ought to be once in a while.

Political -1933

Indiana

Office Holding.

NEGRO CITY COUNCILMEN

Recorder 1-14-33 Indianapolis Ind.

WANTED: for the City of Indianapolis two Negro councilmanic candidates. Such is the popular demand of citizens of this municipality. Such is the legitimate cry of a large majority of our group who can see the future nothing but disappointment, discouragement and no hope for their political aspirations without a measure of greater representation in the administrative affairs of their city. Like those of other progressive cities of the north and even of the south, members of our group in Indianapolis are clamoring for a higher status in the management of their city. To acquire this they must have direct representation in the city council. There must be one or two Negroes elected to the local governing body. Two good, reliable, intelligent trustworthy and capable colored citizens incapable of being tampered with by evil influences are wanted to step forward, and go before the people as candidates for the city council in the coming campaign. It is needless to state that none other but the solicited aspirants possessed of the qualities mentioned need throw their hats in the ring. The warning is timely in that it is intended to discourage any venture on the part of incompetents to seek to further clog, with worthless service, the wheels of our city government. The people want, and will support to the limit, any two race men capable of measuring up fully to expectation as members of the city council. These are not days for grand stand play, assertion of empty self-importance, and useless oratory; the period calls for action, honest and efficient contribution to the administrative advancement of the City of Indianapolis. The tasks call for much real work, not by would-be or self-styled race leaders, and do nothings; it is for stalwart members of the race who will see to it that they DO SOMETHING; if elected to the city council. Again the call is issued for two Negro citizens with the required qualifications to step forward; make a constitutional bid at the polls as candidates for the City council.

COLORED VOTER GIVEN PLACES BY DEMOCRATS

Indianapolis Recorder 3-18-33 Indianapolis Indiana

The wheels of the Democratic party politics in Indiana continue to grind out a reassuring measure of political advancement for the colored voters of the state.

Hands are raised high in praise of Gov. Paul McNutt and those whom he has appointed to official positions for the manner in which the problem of Negro patronage is being worked out. The gradual unfoldment of the democratic program reveals the determination of the state's chief executive to treat all fairly, no more and no less.

Many appointments of colored people in prospect.

A few of the faithful were rewarded Tuesday. Frank Finney, the popular and well liked former-editor commissioner of the Auto License department announced the following appointments in his department.

Lee Myles, head janitor of the department, and supervisor of the storeroom. Mr. Myles succeeds Percy Griffin, Richmond.

James Malone, who succeeds Walter Walls, Evansville.

Mrs. Cora Goins, and Mrs. Jessie Hill to the mailing division to succeed Miss Gladys Ingram, Gary, and Miss Elaine Johnson.

Miss Clara Gill, a Mayor Appointee, is permitted to remain.

The crush of business in the Governor's office has precluded the making of other appointments. But many good appointments for colored people are practically assured. These are expected to forthcoming next week.

Political-1933

Office Holding

Indiana

A NEW POLITICAL DAY

Indiana's two colored legislator-elects were praised and dined Tuesday night at a special banquet and reception given in their honor by citizens of Marion and Lake counties. The affair was an unique one in the history of the group's Democratic politics in our state. Participants included an appreciable number of leading party workers, and a personal representative of Governor-elect Paul V. McNutt.

Hundreds of citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, were in attendance at the banquet. The program should long be remembered as one of the most outstanding semi-social-political affairs of our group in the Hoosier commonwealth. The large turnout, together with the undivided attention given the special speakers by the vast audience was proof of increased interest being taken by our people in governmental matters A very welcome circumstance indeed. In sum the banquet was exceptional for its great enthusiasm and apparent oneness of purpose.

It is fitting also to observe that the honor thus paid to the two race men by their fellow citizens was a sign of the dawn of a new political day for Negroes in Indiana, the arrival of the period when our people must carry on in concerted action the program of acquiring a fuller share of representation in the government of our city, our county, our state and our nation. Election to the Indiana assembly of these two citizens is a stepping stone to that great goal. Our people know that only too well.

Pledges on the part of the two legislature-elects to do their level best during their incumbencies to promote and advance the common welfare of all the people were as timely as they were loudly applauded.

Citizens of Marion and Lake counties are very right wishing for the two recently elected colored state representatives careers of which everyone will be proud.

Alderman



WILBUR J. HARDAWAY

The much kicked around Burns ditch dredging project proposed by Mayor R. O. Johnson is about to be a reality.

The City Council, after much debate and personality indulging, passed the bill appropriating $5000.00 for the project. Wilbur J. Hardaway, councilman of the 5th ward, a portion of which will benefit by the dredging, made a creditable fight for its passage. The new park at 30th St., that suffered when the stream became full, will be relieved of the overflow.

WELTON J. RICE LANDS JOB HELD BY F. BECKWITH

Welton J. Rice, democrat and prominent man of Crawfordsville, has been appointed to succeed Frank R. Beckwith, Republican, Indianapolis, as special investigator of the State Industrial Board. Mr. Rice has been active in democratic politics in Montgomery County for a number of years, during which time he saw fifteen months service as a World war veteran. He is in the cleaning and pressing business, a Mason, and is a trustee of the Second Baptist church. His education has included two years at Wabash college in Crawfordsville.

It is understood that the appointment was landed for Rice through the influence of Alfred E. Henderson, democratic chairman of Montgomery County.

"I am certainly happy to have this privilege of serving the people of the good state of Indiana and I do not hardly think it necessary to add that I shall perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability." This was Mr. Rice's first comment when he learned of his appointment which became effective April 1st.

He is married and has one son, Welton J., Jr., a student at the Crawfordsville high school.

New Appointee



WELTON J. RICE

Negroes Gain 4 Jobs in Capital "Shake-up"

The big recent "shake-up" in the guardians office at the state capitol resulted in a net gain of four jobs for Negroes. Earl Van Horn assistant custodian now has a total of forty-one persons under his direction, twenty-nine of whom are colored.

The discharged were: James Cross, Barker Waitfield, Henry Burnell, Leroy Middleton, Dick Coleman, Henry Uteback, William Roundtree, Randolph Gregory, Theresa Anderson, Fanny Anderson, and Anna Kelsey. All are Democrats except Coleman and Uteback.

Those employed were: George Stitch, Leonard Loudon, William Page, Charles Cowhead, Joseph Harris, Dewey Caines, Sandy Johnson, Anna Fields, Mary Johnson, Adelaide Woods, Clascow Knox, and George Mitchell. All are Democrats

F. B. RANSOM GIVEN APPOINTMENT AS STATE SCHOOL TRUSTEE BY GOVERNOR PAUL M'NUTT

Indianapolis Recorder
Indianapolis Ind.

Given State Appointment

Democratic Leader Wins Victory in Fight for Group Recognition

1-8-33

Political recognition of a kind unprecedented in the history of this state was won by its colored citizens when Governor Paul V. McNutt announced last Thursday the appointment of F. B. Ransom as a member of the trustee board of the State School for the Blind for a term of four years.

The appointment was made, as a result of an uncompromising insistence on the part of Mr. Ransom that the McNutt administration, whether in fulfilment of party campaign pledges or not, appoint some Negroes to higher positions to which their party loyalty and individual qualifications entitle them.



F. B. RANSOM

Mr. Ransom, who is general manager of the Madame C. J. Walker and a nationally known figure, is a leader among the Indiana democracy. Much of the credit for the victory last year in Marion county has been attributed by the party leaders to his influence in helping swing the Negro vote, which held the balance of power, to the democratic standard bearers.

A Modest Leader

The new appointee, when questioned regarding the honor the governor's bestowed upon him, announce his surprise that he had been named. "It was not for myself," he explained, with a characteristically good natured smile, "that I sought recognition. I shall serve even though I had no advance information that the matter was being seriously considered. As I understand it the position carries little or no salary. And I shall not cease in my efforts to secure more and better jobs up to reasonable limits, for members of my group who are shown, in every way, to merit consideration.

Office Holding,

SEVEN EMPLOYED IN IOWA LEGISLATURE

Bystander

The following persons were employed in the Iowa legislature which convened this week at the state house: Pearl Thomas, of Albia; Adam J. Hall, of Council Bluffs; Charles Gross, jr., of Iowa City; Ella Mae Bland, of Keokuk; George Stewart, George Logan and Henry McCraven, all of Des Moines.

(5) Bystander 490 1-12-33 Je emw

STATE DEMOCRATIC PATRONAGE

Iowa Bystander

Last week the Executive Council appointed James W. Mitchell state house postmaster. This is considered the best job Negroes have held there. The appointment is generally accepted as most satisfactory.

1-27-33

At the beginning of the present Democratic administration, it looked as if the Negroes would be cleaned out of the State house, but this recent action, coupled with the fact that no other Negroes have been displaced and a Negro, McCracken, is temporarily acting messenger, makes a different turn of affairs.

The Bystander condemned, as it will always, injustice to the Negro, this displacement policy when it began last month. On the other hand it will praise a fair policy whenever it develops. Governor Herring by these acts shows a disposition to play fair in his appointments and we congratulate him on it.

Two Major Appointments Made This Week At State House

Iowa Bystander 2-24-33 Des Moines, Iowa

JAMES MITCHELL

APPOINTED POSTMASTER

By Everett Wadsworth

James W. Mitchell, 1331 Center St., was appointed postmaster at the State House by Gov. Clyde L. Herring this week. Since 1927, he has been employed in the Department of Public Instruction under Miss Agnes Samuelson, superintendent. Mr. Mitchell is proprietor and owner of the Community Pharmacy, at 12th and Center Streets, where he is assisted by his wife, Mrs. Azalia Mitchell, who is a registered pharmacist.

World War Veteran

Mr. Mitchell is a world war veteran, having served ten months in France. He attended Morris Brown University in Atlanta, Georgia, his birthplace. He enlisted in the army, entered the Officers Training Camp at Ft. Des Moines in 1917, and was lieutenant of the machine gun company, 366th infantry, of the 92nd division, overseas.

Owns Drug Store

Upon his return to Des Moines in 1919, Mr. Mitchell was employed as mechanic with the Herring Motor Company, then located at Tenth and Mulberry Streets. He entered the drug business in 1926 at its present location. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Roosevelt Club and the Lincoln Post of the American Legion. He also owns and operates the popular Billiken Ballroom, the center of all the prominent local society affairs.

Political - 1933

Kansas.

Office Holding

Dems Appoint Negroes In Wyandotte County G.O. P.s Make no Changes

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

1-20-33 Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas City and Wyandotte Negroes—both Republicans and Democrats—are holding their own in the matter of getting up appointments to places of responsibility, and nearly all offices in the Wyandotte courthouse have recently either had Negroes re-appointed or newly appointed.

The following is a list of some of the most important positions to which Negroes have been appointed in the Wyandotte Courthouse; Roosevlt Butler, clerk in the second division of the Kansas City city court. Butler succeeds himself and holds one of the most important positions at the courthouse. Butler was re-appointed, having been appointed by Roy D. Angle, present Republican incumbent.

George H. Brown was re-appointed Deputy Marshall of the City court by David Kepler present Republican Marshall.

Claude L. Jones, brilliant Kansas City attorney, was re-appointed Deputy County Prosecutor by the new administration which took office Monday, January 9. Jones had made a most creditable record and has won several big cases for the state. He works under Frederick R. White, county prosecutor.

Walker McManaway was re-appointed Copyist in the Probate Court's office. George Minor was re-appointed Deputy Probation officier. Minor and McManaway were appointed by Probate Judge Henry Meade, Republican incumbent.

In the sheriff's office, the following appointments have been made: Miss Esmer Kemp, clerk in the sheriff's office; James Walker, deputy sherin, and Horace Garvin, night jailor—these three appointments were made by Sheriff Albert G. Becker, present Republican incumbent.

Democratic Office Holders Appoint Negroes Also

The newly elected Democratic office holders have filled positions occupied by Negroes under the Republican regime with other Negroes. The following colored men and women have been appointed by Democratic office holders:

Miss Valleda Young, clerk in the Register of Deeds office. Miss Young succeeds Howard Browne who had held that position for the past 8 years. This appointment was made by the newly elected register of deeds, L. C. Moddux who succeeded James Stewart, his Republican opponent in the last campaign. Miss Young is a graduate of Sumner high school and the Kansas State Teacher's college at Emporia, Kansas. She resides at 1952 N. Sixth street.

Miss Ada Majors succeeds Miss Alfreda Parker as clerk in the Wyandotte County Clerk's office under Howard Thorn, newly elected Democratic incumbent.

Felix D. Booker who was Vault clerk under Walter Mathis for several years has been succeeded by Earl Cole whose appointment was made by P. E. Bush, newly elected Democratic clerk of the District court.

There were several positions which come immediately under the supervision of the Wyandotte Board of County Commissioners which are yet to be filled, these appointments not having been made. Current reports from reliable sources indicate that Negroes will be given other appointments—some of which will be Custodian and janitor jobs. These and other positions will be filled by the Board of County Commissioners, and speculation is rife as to who will "get the plums," and who will be fortunate in getting a position at "the pie table." Several of the unoccupied places will be filled within the next fortnight, according to those "in on 'the know.'"

Gets Appointment in Kans.

TOPEKA, Kans.—(CNS)—Chester Gaskin, formerly special investigator under William M. Bradshaw, assistant attorney general of Kansas, has been appointed to a position in the State Grain Inspector's Office by Governor Landon.

G. O. P. AND DEMOCRATS PUT NEGROES IN JOBS

Kansas City, Kansas 1-27-33

Officeholders of Parties in Kansas City, Kansas, Remember Their Colored Supporters

By C. E. Chapman

KANSAS CITY, Kans. Jan. — (ANP)—Kansas City and Wyandotte Negroes—both Republicans and Democrats—are holding their own in the matter of getting appointments to places of responsibility, and nearly all offices in the Wyandotte courthouse have recently either had Negroes re-appointed or newly apopinted.

Republicans Appoint

The following is a list of some of the important positions to which Negroes have been appointed and re-appointed in the Wyandotte Courthouse; Roosevelt Butler, clerk in the second division of the Kansas City city court. Butler was reappointed, having been appointed by Roy D. Angle, present Republican incumbent.

George H. Brown was reappointed Deputy Marshall of the City court by David Kopler, present Republican Marshal.

Claude L. Jones, brilliant Kansas City attorney, was re-appointed Deputy County Prosecutor by the new administration which took office Monday, January 9

Walker McManaway was reappointed Copyist in the Probate Court's office. George Minor was reappointed Deputy Probation Officer, Minor and McManaway were appointed by Probate Judge Henry Meade, Repblcian incumbent

In the sheriff's office, the following appointments have been made: Miss Esmer Kemp, clerk in the sheriff's office; James Walker, deputy sheriff, and Horace Garvin, night jailer—these three appointments were made by Sheriff Albert G. Bocker, present Republican incumbent.

Democrats Appoint Also

The newly-elected Democratic office holders have filled positions occupied by Negroes under the Republican regime with other Negroes. The following colored men and women have been appointed by Democratic office holders:

Miss Valleda Young, clerk in the Register of Deeds office. Miss Young succeeds Howard Brown who had held that position for the past 8 years. This appointment was made by the newly-elected register of deeds, L. C. Maddux who succeeded James Stewart, his Republican opponent in the last campaign. Miss Young is a graduate of Sumner high school and the Kansas State Teacher's college at Emporia, Kansas. She resides at 1952 N. Sixth street.

Miss Ada Majors succeeds Miss Alfreda Parker as clerk in the Wyandotte County Clerk's office under Howard Thorn, newly elected Democratic incumbent.

Felix D. Booker who was Vault clerk under Walter Mathis for several years has been succeeded by Earl Cole whose appointment was made by P. E. Bush, newly elected Democratic clerk of the District court.

BLOUNT IS NAMED ON IMPORTANT COMMITTEE

Argus 2-3-33

TOPEKA, Kans., —(ANP)—Dr. W. M. Blount, Kansas City, Kansas, the only Negro representative in the Kansas legislature, was elected chairman of the very important Committee on "Hygiene and Public Health."

Blount also holds membership on two other powerful and important legislative committees—The Committee on "Cities of the First Class," and the Committee on Railroads." The former has to do with the granting of certain liberties and rights to the larger cities of the states, in matters pertaining to such privileges as are given for self-government, while the latter has to do with the regulation of the many railroads which traverse Kansas territory.

Dr. Blount, who is one of the four representatives from the Eighth district, is the only Republican from Wyandotte county of which Kansas City, Kansas is the county seat. Blount is serving his third term in the legislature of Kansas.

William M. Blount Presides Over the Kansas Legislature

Call 2-3-33 Kansas City, Kans.

TOPEKA. — Representative W. M. Blount presided over the legislature Tuesday night. This was the first time the honor had been conferred upon him. Blount, from the eighth district, is the only Republican legislator from Wyandotte county and the only Negro in the legislature.

Blount is serving his third consecutive term. Though he had had no political experience prior to his first election, his record has been good.

His measure which would postpone the spring election in Kansas City, Kas., until the next general election, is one of the most important to come up for that city. It is estimated that $30,000 will be saved taxpayers if the bill is passed by the senate.

WRIGHT TO STATE JOB; RE-NAMED

Plaindealer 11-10-33 Kansas City, Kans.

Topeka Race Man Holds Enviable Post As Public Servant

By R. Moten, Jr.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Last Tuesday a new county treasurer took the oath of office and many persons under the regime of his predecessor were looking for new jobs, or maybe positions. There was one among them, however, to whom a change in office heads meant lit-

tle for he has served in that department for over a decade under Republicans, Democrats and non partisans. His reappointment then was not a surprise or even news, it was the ordinary thing for the county treasurer to do after taking his oath of office.

John M. Wright on last October 10 was appointed by Hon. J. Glen Davis as Deputy County Treasurer of Shawnee County, Kansas for the next two years. It is only incidental that Mr. Wright is a colored man; for no other white or black can point to a more enviable record as a public servant than he. Throughout these years of service not once has any scandal been connected with his work through negligence or inefficiency.

Started As School Teacher

Mr. Wright began his public career as a teacher in the schools of the Indian Territory, at a tender age, and collected as a salary, one dollar per head on the average attendance for the month. Having taken the place of a friend who was called to Parsons, Kansas, to be married, and who did not return, Wright set out to increase his potential pay envelope. The first month paid Ten dollars; but by canvassing the community he was enabled to increase the attendance to the number of forty.

During the years 1889, 1890, 1891, he served as a teacher in Washington School, Topeka, Kansas. He resigned on January 2, 1892 to accept his first political position under the Hon. John M. Brown, who was the first colored man in Shawnee County to be elected to a county office.

Wright's next job was as a clerk in the Topeka Post office, which place was secured in a competitive civil service examination, Wright won the highest mark, was given the position, and was the first clerk in Topeka appointed from the Civil Service lists.

Elected County Clerk

In April 1894, he resigned his position as clerk in the Topeka Post office to return to the county court house, as a deputy clerk under Hon. Charles T. McCabe's, serving during McCabe's two terms.

Wright ran for the office of county clerk after McCabes retirement and served in that capacity for five years. Since then he has not been outside the county offices except for a period when he was elected City Treasurer and during the war.

He has served as deputy county clerk, deputy county treasurer, county treasurer, and his latest appointment is as first deputy county treasurer under Mr. Davis.

John Wright told his interviewer that he was the longest man in the state of Kansas on appointments, and the shortest on elections.

His record is one that every Negro in the state of Kansas should know and be proud of.

Liberia

Political — 1933

Office Holding.

WM. HUNT RETIRES FROM FOREIGN POST HE LONG RETAINED

St. Louis Mo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 —(ANP) Wm. H. Hunt of New York, secretary of the United States Legation at Monrovia until recently and veteran American Foreign Service Officer, was retired from the service Dec. 31, 1932. Mr. Hunt who is about 63 years of age was the oldest member of the race in point of service in diplomatic circles.

Time Was Not Up

Entering the consular service as clerk under his father-in-law at Madagascar, he later served as consul at that point, at Guadalupe, West Indies, at St. Ettiene, France finally at Monrovia. Friends say that Mr. Hunt could have remained in the service for some two years longer at which time he would have reached the age limit but that he preferred to retire on the annuity to which he is entitled than to brave longer climate and health conditions in Liberia. Mr. Hunt is the second member of the diplomatic service to retire during recent months. Consulor Wm. J. Yerby, now returned to his home in Chicago was retired late in 1932 after closing his career with service in France.

Liberian Legation Secretary Quits U. S. Diplomatic Service

Okla. Oklahoma

1-21-33

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP)—William H. Hunt of New York, secretary of the United States Legation at Monrovia until recently and veteran American Foreign Service Officer, was retired from the service December 31, 1932.

Mr. Hunt, who is about 63 years of age, was the oldest member of the race in point of service in diplomatic circles. Entering the consular service as clerk under his father-in-law at Madagascar, he later served as consul at that point, at Guadaloupe, West Indies, at St. Etienne, France, and finally at Monrovia. Friends say that Mr. Hunt could have remained in the service for some two years longer, at which time he would have reached the age limit, but that he preferred to retire on the annuity to which he is entitled than to brave longer the climate and health conditions in Liberia.

Mr. Hunt is the second member of the diplomatic service to retire during recent months. Consular William J. Yerby, now retired, to his home in Chicago, was retired late in 1932 after closing his career with service in France. Mr. Yerby, who has wide contact in Democratic circles, is said to be in line for additional foreign service opportunities where his wide experience may stand him in good stead

Maj. Gen. Winship Named Special Envoy to Liberia

The New York Age

3-4-33

New York

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the approval of President-elect Roosevelt, Major General Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate General of the Army, will sail shortly for Monrovia, Liberia, as a special American representative in an effort to straighten out tangled affairs between Liberia and the United States.

He will be accompanied by Ellis O. Briggs, Liberian expert in the State Department, and will in effect replace Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister, who has never presented his credentials and is returning to the country.

The mission was announced by the State Department Monday, after extensive efforts had been made to reach an agreement with Liberia on slavery, rehabilitation of economic conditions and observance of contracts with the Finance Corporation of America, a Firestone Tire Co., subsidiary.

Recalled Home



Hon. CHARLES E. MITCHELL
U. S. Minister to Liberia.

MITCHELL TO COME BACK TO AMERICA

Journal-Guide

3-4-33

Norfolk Va.

White "Expert" Will Accompany Gen. Winship

Staff Correspondence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the approval of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, Major General Blanton Winship, Judge Advocate General of the Army, will go to Liberia to "safeguard American rights" and seek to straighten out tangled affairs between Liberia and the United States.

Ellis O. Briggs, Liberian expert in the State Department, will accompany Maj. Gen. Winship and will in effect replace Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister, who has never presented his credentials and is returning to this country. Winship and Briggs are white.

The State Department announced the mission last Monday night. The full text of its announcement was as follows:

Text of Announcement

"After consultation with the incoming administration concerning the situation which has arisen in Liberia, the President has designated Major General Blanton Winship, U. S. A., at present on duty in Washington, D. C., to be representative of the President of the United States on special mission to Liberia. General Winship will sail for Monrovia at an early date. He will be accompanied by Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, an American diplomatic officer at present on duty in the Department of State.

"The American Government has not recognized the Barclay Administration in Liberia and the appointed Minister, Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, who has been in Liberia since February, 1931, has had no official relations with the Liberian Government. American non-recognition dates from the resignation of President King in December, 1930, following the slavery and forced labor investigation made by an International Commission in that year.

"Believing that the acceptance by Liberia of international assistance looking toward the reorganization of Liberian administration offered the best guarantee of needed social reforms, the American Government has participated in the work of the Liberian Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva. The American Government last October endorsed the program elaborated by the Liberian Committee, and forwarded to the Firestone (Rubber Co.) interests as a basis for certain modifications in the contract between them and Liberia.

"The progress toward the rehabilitation of Liberian finances and a sounder general understanding between this country and Liberia has been blocked by a series of recent occurrences and it is clear that a reexamination by a special American representative on the ground is necessary.

"The recent violation by Liberia of the loan agreements to which she is a party and her virtual repudiation of this obligation and the security on which large sums have been advanced to her by American interests are the culmination of some years of disagreement. The special representative is being sent to Monrovia in an effort to provide a solution safeguarding American rights in Liberia and restoring at the same time a situation which will permit of further efforts to assist Liberia.

"The Liberian Consul General at Baltimore (Ernest Lyons) who was in Washington today, has been informed of the foregoing."

MITCHELL FORMALLY RESIGNS

Baltimore Sun
4-22-33

By MANUEL R. ROQUE

WASHINGTON, April 20—Chas E. Mitchell, ex-Minister to Liberia and former ranking Negro diplomat in the foreign service of the United States, today broke the last thread that bound him to the United States' diplomatic service.

Ex-Minister Mitchell called at the State Department to relinquish the portfolio of diplomatic authority entrusted to his care when he assumed the office of Minister to the Liberian republic. The document made him the mouthpiece of America in the Kroo Coast, and his residence there a sanctuary of inmunity and ex-territorial privilege.

Mitchell's call at the State Department was somewhat of a surprise to the department's officials. He was not expected until the latter part of this month. Immediately after his arrival he went into a lengthy consultation with the heads of the departent whose jurisdiction embraces Liberia as well as several large European countries.

After emerging from the conference Mitchell was non-committal as to its portent, but it was indicated by observers that it dealt with the crucial situation in the Negro republic. Even though his connections with State Department have been severed, it was said, Mitchell is morally bound not to divulge any of the facts pertaining to the existing situation. It was authoritatively pointed out, however, that in all probability he will write about his observations.

It was also learned, that he plans to deliver lectures intended to discourage groups here from attempting to settle in Liberia. Some of this are afoot now in several parts of the country. They are however, frowned upon by both governments. First of all, America looks with disfavor at these movements, because of the international problem they might precipitate, while in Liberia it is thought that the importation of these groups may present a problem out of step with established economic form. In other words, Liberia feels that new ideas are not conducive to internal peace and good order.

Mitchell's resignation from the Liberian post punctuates one of the stormiest diplomatic careers on record, and this because of the conditions which he found on his arrival there. From the start Mitchell was not allowed to present his letter of credentials to the Barclay regime. The United States was awaiting assurance that the conditions termed here as "intolerable" would cease before granting the recognition that was withdrawn during President King's tenancy of office when charges of slavery were hurled at her administrators,—charges which were subsequently substantiated by an investigation conducted by the League of Nations, and which planted the seed for Mitchell's troubles.

C. E. MITCHELL QUITS POST TO LIBERIA

Afro-American
4-29-33
Baltimore

WASHINGTON.—Charles E. Mitchell, ex-Minister to Liberia, and former ranking colored diplomat in the foreign service of the United States, tendered his resignation to the State Department, last week.

Mitchell's call to the State House to relinquish his diplomatic portfolio was somewhat of a surprise to officials, as he was not expected until the latter part of the month.

Immediately after his arrival, he went into a lengthy conference with the heads of the department whose jurisdiction embraces Liberia. No reports of the conference have been made, but it is thought to have dealt with the critical situation in the African republic.

His resignation closes a stormy career, due to the conditions in Liberia when he arrived there. From the offset, he was not allowed to present his letter of credentials, due to charges of slavery being investigated by the League of Nations.

Office Holding

Wins Again



CHARLES [illegible] SAVER,
who, with Charles S. Spriggs, was again elected to the city council in Annapolis. Oliver was also elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Annapolis Water Company.

ONLY COLORED MD. POSTMASTER SPEAKS AT STATE MEET

Afro-American
7-1-33

There is but one colored man serving in the capacity of postmaster in Maryland, it developed at the state meeting of postmasters here Tuesday Baltimore Md.

That postmaster is E. Graham Waters, who serves the community of Upper Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Waters attended the session here.

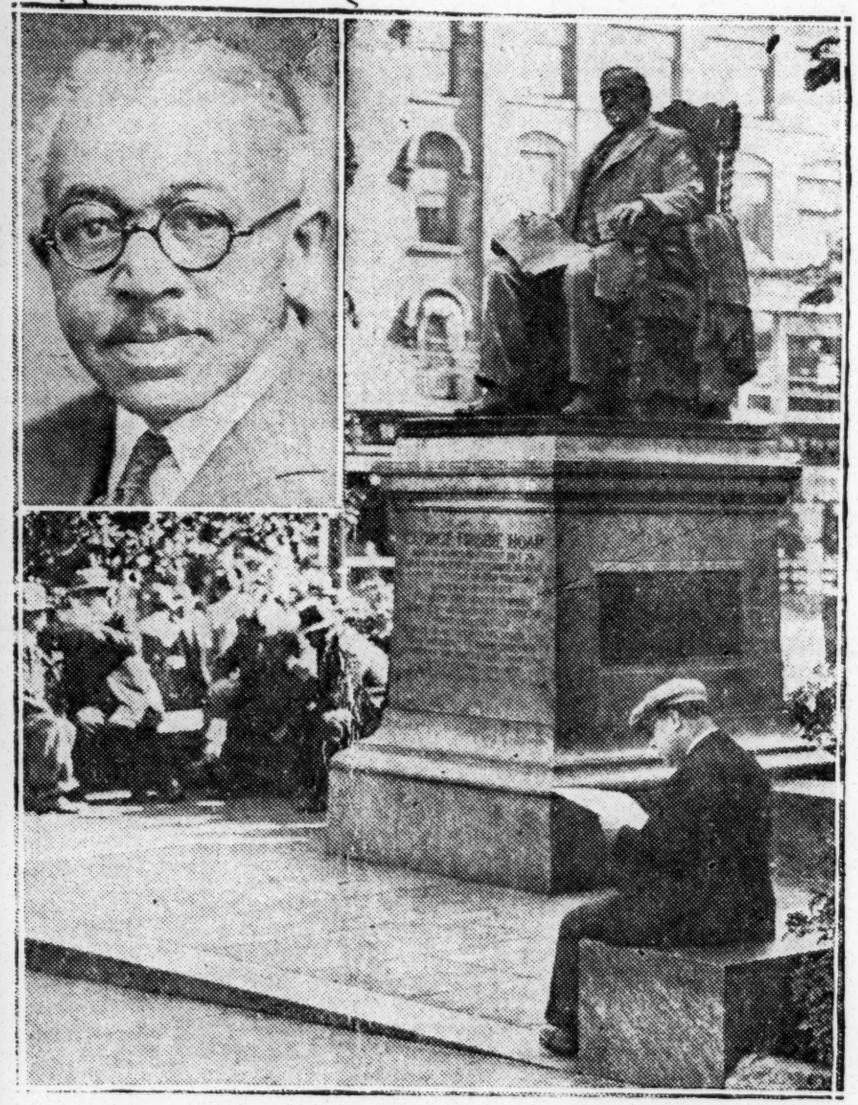
Treated Cordially

According to Mr. and Mrs. Waters they received the most cordial treatment at every session and function which was held in a downtown hotel. Mr. Waters was called upon to speak along with other postmasters.

Upper Hill is practically a colored town and Mr. Waters not only conducts the postoffice there but is the proprietor of the general merchandizing store.

Political-1933 Massachusetts.

Office Holding.



COUNCILMAN SCOTT of Worcester and the Statue of Senator Hoar which is being mutilated by vandals.

VANDALS RILE NEGRO SOLON

Councillor Scott of Worcester Objects to Mutilation of Sen. Hoar's Statue

Chronicle

Worcester, Mass.—Disturbed over the continued "indignities" heaped upon the statue of Senator Hoar which graces City Hall's plaza, Councilman Charles W. Scott, Ward 3 Democrat, wants something done to stop it. Recently he filed an order that the public buildings committee consider and report on the advisability of erecting an ornamental fence around the senator, to keep off the vandals.

"It was the same way with the war memorial on the Common until I had the protection placed around that," he said. "And anyway, City Hall plaza is no place for Senator Hoar's statue. It should have been at the Court House where it belongs. I hate to deprive tired individuals of a comfortable marble bench on which to rest, but the time has come when this business of chipping hunks off the senator or his chair, or stealing his glasses for the copper in them and otherwise defacing the monument has got to stop.

So I am filing an order for the fence, and I hope it will be high enough and sharp enough to keep out the 'chiselers' who, if allowed to continue their depradations will have that statue in shch shape eventnally that future generations will not be able to tell what it is."

Councilman Scott is one of the best known Negro Democrats in the State. He has been returned to the City Council on several occasions.

Political—1933

Michigan.

Office Holding

Diggs on Parole Board

2-25-33

Chicago

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—Charles A. Diggs, state organizer for the Michigan Democratic league, was appointed deputy pardon and parole commissioner last week. The appointment was made by Commissioner of Pardons and Paroles Alfred Debo.

The commission is composed of five deputies and the commissioner. All pardons and paroles of inmates of the various state penal institutions are investigated and reviewed by the commission. Mr. Diggs, who is 39 and a Detroit mortician, will be the only Race member of the commission and will investigate the cases of all Race prisoners seeking pardons or paroles. The commission will meet in Detroit every Friday and Saturday.



Charles A. Diggs

Diggs was one of the faithful Democratic workers during the November upheaval. With Joseph Craigen, Hardold Bledsoe and Frank Owens they formed the "big four" of the Michigan Democratic league. Diggs flitted hither and yon prior to the election last fall, organizing Race members in the various cities of the state into a formidable machine.

Edward Swan, graduate of Michigan State Normal college, Ypsilanti, was appointed messenger to the governor last week. Swan first attracted local attention while a student at Northwestern high school. He was selected as quarterback on the All-City football team. He also starred on the track team.

Joseph Craigen, secretary of the Michigan Democratic league, was appointed deputy clerk in Judge Guy Miller's court last week. Craigen replaced Marshall Parker, who held the position under the Republican administration. Craigen, who is a former secretary of the local branch of the U. N. I. A., is now enrolled as a law student at the Detroit College

DIGGS NAMED ON PAROLE BOARD

Afro American

DETROIT.—Charles A. Diggs, state organizer for the Michigan Democratic League, was appointed deputy pardon and parole commissoner last week. 2-25-33

The commission is composed of five deputies and the commissioner. All pardons and paroles for inmates of the various penal institutions are investigated and reviewed by the commission. Mr. Diggs, is 39 years of age and a Detroit mortician. The commission meets in Detroit every Friday and Saturday.

Edward Swan, graduate of Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, was appointed messenger to the governor last week. While a student at Northwestern High School, he was selected as quarterback on the all-city football eleven.

Joseph Craigen, secretary of the Michigan Democratic League, was appointed deputy clerk in Judge Guy Miller's court last week. Craigen replaced Marshall Parker, who held the position in the circuit court under the Republican administration of the Wayne County clerk. Craigen, who is a former secretary of the local branch of the U.N.I.A., is now enrolled as a law student at the Detroit College of Law.

Among the delegates selected for the Democratic state convention at Grand Rapids Friday, are Charles Diggs, Joseph Craigen, Harold Bledsoe, Frank Owens, Frank LaStaff, James O. Eaton, Emmet Cunningham, Charles R. A. Smith, Tate Carey and Margaret Hawkins.

Political - 1

Missouri

Office Holding.

APPOINTED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY



JUDGE ROBT. S. HAMILTON
First of His Race To Be So Honored In St. Louis County

Argus 1-7-33

Robert S. Hamilton of South Kinloch, who was appointed Justice of the Peace for St. Ferdinand Township by the County Court of St. Louis County, opened his court Monday morning amid an elaborate ceremony held by his friends and numerous officials of St. Louis County. Being the first Negro ever to hold that office in St. Louis Co. the citizens of Kinloch made the opening a gala occasion. Bert G. Center had charge of the arrangements and introduced Atty. George L. Vaughn who acted as master of ceremonies.

Circut Judge Speaks

Mr. Vaughn told the audience of the legal battle which he had waged before the County Court in the interest of Mr. Hamilton and of the citizens of Kinloch who petitioned for his appointment. He then introduced Dr. Joseph E. Rainey. The next speaker was Circuit Judge Fred Mueller who told the audience of the importance of the justice court in St. Louis County pointing out that it had both civil and criminal jurisdiction. He spoke in praise of Mr. Hamilton and admonished him to be a righteous judge, urged the citiens to support him and not to ask him to do anything that was against the law or good ethics. Justice Emory W. Chase, whose clerk Mr. Hamilton had been for four years, spoke in high praise of Judge Hamilton's honesty and ability. Judges Kuhlman and Bopp of the County Court told the audience that the court had been glad to make the appointment despite some criticism which it had received for doing so. Col. Wm. H. Butler, on behalf of the Community club, presented Justice Hamilton with a gavel. The other speakers of the occasion were Mr. Hertiz of the Watchman Advocate, Prof. R. J. Vivien, Mrs. Mitchell Bracey, committeewoman, Holman Johnson and Rev. Houston Bell. The audience broke into cheers as Mrs. Adele Hamilton, wife of the justice, was introduced.

Mr. Hamilton, who is a native of Mississippi, came to St. Louis about twenty-five years ago. He has lived in South Kinloch for the past twelve years and has been active in its civic and political life. He will hold court in the Slaughter building opposite the Dunbar school on Lix avenue, South Kinloch, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until further ordered. The appointment is for St. Ferdinand Township and runs until November 1934. The court has both civil and criminal jurisdiction and the justice acts as examining magistrate in felony cases and can solemnize marriage.

Appointed Messenger To Coroner's Office

Argus 1-7-33

St. Louis Mo.

Last Friday Coroner Furlong appointed Joseph Hudson of 1126 North Whittier, messenger in his court. Hudson succeeds William Hicks who held the position under the Republican Administration. In appointing Hudson, Mr. Furlong has made good his promise that should he be elected the Negroes would not lose anything in the way of jobs.

COURT BACKS NEGRO JUSTICE APPOINTMENT

Argus 1-28-33

St. Louis Mo.

County Court Erred In Ouster Order Against Judge Hamilton of Kinloch

Circuit Judge Malloy, in an opinion handed down Tuesday in the court at Clayton, Mo., quashed the order of the county court of St. Louis County, rescinding the appointment of Robert S. Hamilton, a Negro of South Kinloch; Luman F. Mathews of Overland; Joseph La Bonde, University City and Emory W. Chase of Ferguson to the office of Justice of the Peace in their respective townships last December, by the outgoing county court. The rescinding order was made Feb. 3, 1933, by the new county court. It was this order which Judge Malloy quashed in sustaining the several writs of certiorari filed on behalf of the above named justices.

Judge Hamilton was represented in the circuit court by Attorney George L. Vaughn, who also represented him before the county court which made the appointment.

Informed of the court's decision, Judge Hamilton said: "I am much gratified over the outcome of this case. I have never had much doubt of the result. My attorney briefed the case thoroughly for the county court which made my appointment, and it is my understanding that he used that same brief in the proceedings before the circuit court. Now, that the matter is settled, I can go ahead with the work of my court which has naturally been held up by these legal proceedings."

Judge Hamilton's court is located at Monroe and Scudder avenues in South Kinloch and has both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

MAYOR DICKMANN'S APPOINTMENTS

Argus 1-28-33

During the week Mayor Dickmann got down to his Negro constituents in his official appointments and gave places to four race men, all of which positions tip the scale at or above two thousand dollars per annum.

The announcement of these appointments had the effect of setting at ease a much disturbed group, who was becoming impatient daily because the "I told you so's" and the "whispering campaign" were saying that the Negroes of the City were in for a good disappointment at the hands of the Democrats. But thanks be to Time, that important element in human affairs; for it has brought about a good start for Mayor Dickmann in our direction.

The "doubting Thomases" have little left now for which to doubt. The cynic may no longer snarl and hold those who supported Mr. Dickmann in derision.

Of course, the election of a Democratic Mayor has changed the order of things in St. Louis. Many of our brethren who have, for years past, fed at the political trough will, in the course of things, give way for others. This may seem hard to those thus affected, but, on the other hand, it will be fortune to those who will take their places....such is life in a big city.

We still hope for greater things. One enthusiast has said, "The half has not been told." The "New Deal" still carries its appeal. Patience will tell the story more fully than has been reiterated here.

The first major appointment of Negroes made by Mayor Dickmann and announced the first of his week were those of Attorney Joseph McDermott to the office of the legal aid bureau, Attorney David Grant to the condemnation division of the law department, W. A. Swanson as assistant supervisor of garbage collection, and Dr. Oral S. McClellan, superintendent of City Hospital No. 2. These appointments were well made, both from the standpoint of political patronage and the ability if these men to fill their respective positions. But the next thing we want to know is: Is that all? Surely not. Mayor Dickmann, I warn you not to stop here. We elected you and we can defeat you. We deserve at least twice that number of major jobs; so don't think we are satisfied.

POPLAR BLUFF, MO.
AMERICAN REPUBLIC

AUG 19 1933

Negro Appointed.

Negro Democracy of Butler county was again given recognition today through the appointment of Doby Nash, colored Democratic worker of Neelyville, to a position with the permanent seat of government at Jefferson City.

The appointment of Nash came through the efforts of Secretary of State Dwight H. Brown, who is also secretary of the board of the permanent seat of government. Nash yesterday received a letter ordering him to report to Brown on Monday morning.

Mrs. Bulah Hunter and Miss Irene Pack, Poplar Bluff negro women Democrats, recently were appointed as matron and teacher, respectively, at the Negro Industrial School at Tipton.

MORE APPOINTMENTS COMING

Two more Negroes got clerkships under the Democratic City Administration during the past week. In the meanwhile, there comes the announcement that two St. Louisans get state appointments under the State Democratic Administration. The latter two, of course, were a long time coming, but have arrived, and of course, will serve their purpose. The appointing of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Boles to manage the Industrial Home for Girls at Tipton, we believe meets popular approval. St Louis Argus

Looking at the local situation, we think that the colored people have no cause for alarm as to their recognition in the way of appointments, etc. Such recognition may appear to be slow, but it is coming all the time. Some bigger and better appointments are still in the making. Quite naturally the functioning of the city government, while in its transitory state, is retarded because of the many new things which come before the administration. The city officials are very desirous of filling the places as rapidly as possible under the circumstances, but of course, they cannot overlook the fact that economy and efficiency are to be taken into consideration with every appointment made despite the propaganda to the contrary. St Louis Mo.

Mayor Dickmann and his chief advisors insist that the Negroes will not lose any ground in the way of political recognition under his administration. These men, as we know them, are men of honor and integrity, and therefore, their word must be relied upon. Of course, in the hustle and bustle of things some of the places which were held by Negroes under the Republican administration were filled temporarily by white, but we have the Mayor's word for it that these will be replaced again by colored. 6-30-33

And while it is true that our group has been a bit impatient, yet it may be said that other groups and individuals have met the same problem which we have encountered. Someone asked a few days ago, "Where is the new deal?" Without any attempt to defend the city administration, we wish to state that the new deal is on. It is not perfect to be sure, but it is in the making as fast as time will permit. Its object is to give the people a more popular and efficient government. The arrows in the new deal seem to be pointing in the right direction.

Political – 1933

Office Holding

Missouri.

Deputy Coroner



DR. L. P. RICHARDSON

Who has been appointed deputy coroner of Jackson county. He has practiced medicine here for 20 years and has had eight years' experience in public service. He has been identified with the Democratic party for many years.

R. S. COBB OUSTED FROM STATE JOB

Veteran State Employee, With Long Record For Service To His Race, Will Write Book on Missouri Negro Based Upon His Wide Experience in the State.

R. S. Cobb, Atty. and Veteran State employee was released from his duties as an Assistant Compensation Commissioner on March 15th, after having served more than twelve years in the employ of the State. Mr. Cobb came to Jefferson City as Executive Secretary of the Missiouri Negro Industrial Commission and in this capacity was instrumental in securing much remedial legislation for the Race. He was also instrumental in organizing the first State wide Inter-Racial Commission with a part time secretary.

The removal of Cobb has been expected daily since the Democrats took charge of the state government and his appointment in the Compensation Department was made by a Republican. His first appointment, however, as a member of the Industrial Commission, of which he was secretary, was made by Gov. Frederick D. Gardner, a Democrat.

In a conference with employees of the Workmen's Compensation Commission Mr. Cobb was recently told that the work formerly done by him and Miss Pauline Coates would be done by white employees.

Cobb was highly regarded in the Capitol by all, both whites and Negroes. A statment given out by the Compensation Commission in form of a testimonial stated as follows:—

"This is to certify that Mr. Robert S. Cobb has held a responsible position with the Workmen's Compensation Commission for more than six years and his work as an Assistant has been eminently satisfactory and he at all times has demeaned himself as a gentleman. Endowed with an excellent education places him in an advantageous position to hold most any position to which he might aspire.

We feel sure that any one who might secure his services will be highly satisfied with the service he renders.

Signed: Wm. T. Findly, Secretary, Everett Richardson, Chairman.

Thompkins Not In Harmony With Governor's Program

Cobb further stated that Dr. Thompkins is wholly out of harmony with Governor Park's Program for Lincoln University. So far as I have been able to ascertain Governor Park desires to keep Lincoln U. free from Politics, Cobb said, "The Governor's friends state that he wants to keep Lincoln on a high plane." Thompkins according to his own statements would plunder the Institution which won't be permitted under the new plan of re-organization of control.

Negro Democrats Now Blame Patronage Committee

Local Negro Democrats are now placing the blame on the members of the Legislative and Patronage Committee who were instrumental in securing the release of several Negro employees who affiliated with the Republicans but who were unable to replace the Republicans with Negro Democrats. Many were heard to state that it would be better to keep efficient Republicans than to lose their places entirely."

Will Publish Book On "The Missouri Negro"

Cobb stated that he will in the near future publish a book on the Negro In Missouri based upon his many years experience as a state employee; this book will deal with the economic, industrial, penal social and political status of the Missouri Negro.

Mayor Dickman Appoints James T. Bush Supervisor

10-6-33

James T. Bush, 4349 Enright avenue, former St. Louis supervisor, Supreme Camp, American Woodmen, was appointed a foreman in the refuse collection division of Streets and Sewers Department, last Friday, according to an announcement from Mayor Dickmann. Bush succeeds Walter H. Kennard, who was dismissed recently following complaint by a city laborer that he had been discharged for alleged failure to pay 3 per cent of his salary to the Fourth Ward Negro Democratic club of which Kennard was president.

Office Holding.

NEGRO TO GET HOUSING POST

8-2-33

Newark Project Will Provide 374 Homes in Six Buildings

New York, N.Y.

While the skeleton of the largest housing project for Negroes in New Jersey rises heavenward in the thickly populated Third ward of Newark, the selection of a manager is being considered and will be announced soon, according to Willard I. Hamilton, white, vice-president in charge of real estate for the Prudential Insurance Company.

The manager, it was said, will be a Negro college graduate, and he will have all Negro assistants in the six buildings.

Present plans call for completion early in November, with advance renting layouts ready for selection in September when the renting agent will be on hand to interview prospective tenants at the administration office on Somerset street. All tenants' applications for occupancy will be thoroughly investigated before acceptance. The rental charge, including gas and electricity charges, will be $9 per room per month.

Consisting of six units, the project covers one complete block with entrances on Somerset, Barclay, Spruce and Montgomery streets, only a short distance from Broad and Market. There will be 374 apartments of two, two and a half and three room suites available.

Over two hundred workmen are on the job and the erection of the inner partitions was started last week. Face brick of dark and light red will decorate the outer facade. A park area, 140 feet wide and 700 feet long, will be developed and in charge of a landscape gardener where rows of benches will be provided. A recreational room will serve the tenants of the buildings and parties will be encouraged in an effort to have all occupants get together at various social functions.

Several inquiries have been made to the management, according to Mr. Hamilton, who said that all renting problems must await the engagement of the managing agent, who will be on the premises early in September.

JERSEY DOCTOR IN LEGISLATURE



DR. FRANK S. HARGRAVE

ORANGE, N.J.—Dr. Frank S. Hargrave was elected for the third time as a member of the New Jersey state legislature last week.

It was a clean sweep for the Republican county candidates.

Dr. Hargrave formerly introduced a bill that resulted in the organization of a Negro battalion giving colored men an opportunity to receive permanent military training. Two uniformed companies are located in Jersey; one in Newark and the other in Atlantic City.

He led the entire ticket in many cities, including the wealthy community of Montclair. He is a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C. He has been practicing medicine here for many years.

Political—1933

Office Holding.

ARCHER TURNS DOWN DEMOCRATIC POST

Afro-American

NEWARK, N.J.—Irving Archer, messenger to Governor A. Harry Moore, at Trenton and chairman of the Third Ward Democratic Club here has refused an offer to be named chairman of the regular Third Ward Democratic Committee.

2-4-33

Had Archer accepted the post he would have become the first Negro who has held this position and would have succeeded the white chairman of the ward who just last Saturday was freed of a vote fraud charge.

Archer gave as his reason for refusal the fact that as the ward was 80 per cent colored, and he was sure the white leaders of the party would not appoint the proportionate number of Negroes from that ward his constituents could bring the charge against him that he was not properly representing them. He said he considered the job nothing but an empty honor.

An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth A Pound of Squawk, Says Stephens

Assemblyman's Latest Bill to Anticipate Drive for Jobs

By T. R. POSTON.

"The trouble with us," observed Assemblyman J. Edward Stephens, removing the ever-present cigar stub from the corner of his month, "is this: We can beat the world squawking when somebody does something to us, but we never anticipate what is going to happen and try to prevent it."

The assembylman was discussing his latest bill which he introduced in the state legislature last week. It is described as "An act to amend the labor law in relation to provisions in contracts prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color in employment of citizens upon public works."

'Now look at Boulder Dam," he continued, returning the stub to its rightful place, "and the Mississippi flood control project. The Negroes of the country, admirably marshalled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, have made a splendid fight to force the white contractors to hire members of our group on these jobs and do right by them. But none of us took the trouble to anticpate the discrimination and to effect legislation which would prevent it. Now, that's where my bill comes in——." And come in it did.

Proposes Safeguards.

The act, introduced on February 20 and sent to the Assembly committee for consideration, seeks to amend Chapter 50 of the Labor Law of 1921 so that provisions must be placed in all state or municipality contracts prohibiting discrimination on account of race or color in employment of citizens upon public works. Sections of the proposed amendments read:

(a) That in the hiring of employees for the performance of work under this contract or any subcontract hereunder, no contractor, subcontractor, nor any person acting on behalf of such contractor or subcontractor, shall by reason of race or color discriminate against any citizen of the State of New York who is qualified and available to perform the work to which the employment relates:

(b) That no contractor, subcontractor, nor any person on his behalf shall, in any manner, discriminate against or intimidate any employee hired for the performance of work under this contract on account of race or color.

"And the bill's got teeth in it, too," the assemblyman added, sinking his own molars in his cigar stub, and pointing to Sections c and d of his brain child. These read:

(c) That there may be deducted from the amount payable to the contractor by the state or municipality under this contract a penalty of $5 for each person for each calendar day during which such person was discriminated against or intimidated in violation of the provisions of the contract; and

(d) That this contract may be cancelled or terminated by the state or municipality, and all moneys due or to become due hereunder may be forfeited for a second or any subsequent violation of the terms or conditions of this section of the contract.

The act, if passed—and Assemblyman Stephens and State Senator Duncan T. O'Brien entertain no doubts that it will be—will take effect immediately upon receipt of the governor's signature.

Protection in Advance.

"But to get back to my anticipation premise," the assmblyman went on. striking a match but changing his mind. "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is going to lend plenty money to this state for the building of public works. Not only that, but the state and cities are going to spend plenty more in projects which will give employment to the jobless and needy. And when it comes to pass, the Negroes of New York will be prepared. They won't need to holler for investigations and appropriations and survey committees. All they need do is invoke the law and be protected.

"Irish, Jewish and Greek contractor, subcontractors and foremen will think twice about hiring all of their own kind when they find that Negro workers are protected and that prejudiced employees may not only lose their contracts, but also lose all moneys due them for their work, if they discriminate against us in this state."

But the labor law amendment didn't take up all of the assemblyman's time this session. He introduced, among other things, a bill which will force the state to pay Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, attorney, $5,000 for her services in securing the reinstatement of her husband, Herman Whaley, after he had been ousted as director of the Harlem Employment Division of the New York State Department of Labor. In her fight, Attorney Whaley defeated Miss Frances Perkins, Labor Department head, who is expected to be named Secretary of Labor by President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Civil Rights Law.

The assemblyman also reintroduced his utilities bill, which is described as "An act to amend the civil rights law, in relation to discriminations by utility companies, on account of race or color. in the employment of persons in the operation or maintenance of a public service." He took another blow at "the interests" when he read a resolution asking the public utilities to reduce rates in view of "the decrease in living standards and everything else."

And. of course, he made a speech on Lincoln.

"If Lincoln had lived today," the assemblyman said, "He would probably have been a Democrat, because——" and he stopped and actually lighted his cigar stub.



Amsterdam News 3-1-33

Assemblyman Stephens.

NEW YORK [illegible] WORLD

Telegram

MAR 11 1933

Y'S FIGHTS TO SET RECORD

Democrats Line Up for Battles for Leadership in Uptown Districts.

By GEORGE MORRIS,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Announcement today by Henry W Shields, Negro Alderman, that he will strive to take the Tammany leadership of the Twenty-First Assembly District from Thomas F Murphy in the September primaries indicates that Morningside Heights Washington Heights and Harlem will be the scene of bitter fights.

Alderman Shields is the third man to declare he will try to topple the throne of his district leader, emulating the example of James H. Torrens, who will try again to dethrone John Mara in the Twenty-Third District, former Judge Francis X Mancuso, who will try to displace H. Warren Hubbard on the upper east side.

It also is expected that the usual contest will be made by Patrick Dowd against Andrew H. Keating in the Thirteenth District. A fight in the Twenty-Second District depends upon whether J. J. McCormick deputy city clerk, seeks re-election

as leader. Anti-McCormick organizations have been formed.

Indications are that several more contests will be started, making the largest number in a single year.

The success of Colonel Charles W. Fillmore, Negro, in defeating Abraham Grenthal for Republican leader of the Nineteenth District four years ago caused the Democratic Negroes to insist that representatives of their race should be elected leaders of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Districts, where they far outnumber the white voters. The Republicans averted a fight in the Twelfth District by making a Negro leader of the eastern section and a white man leader of the western end.

Alderman Shields, who has served two terms, once was an Assemblyman. It is reported, he said, that Mr. Murray plans to turn the leadership over to his son-in-law, Charles Conklin.

Negro Appointed Deputy Sheriff At New City

Clipped 3-18-33

NYACK, N. Y.—Hats off to Howard Bell! Nyack is very proud of him and has just cause to be for on Tuesday, March 14, Mr. Bell took the oath as a deputy sheriff and court officer at the new two-million dollar County Court House at New City. He is the first Negro to hold such an office in New City, and is serving under the term of Thomas L. Farley, brother of James Farley, both of whom were classmates of Mr. Bell at Stony Point.

Mr. Bell was born at Stony Point 48 years ago directly opposite the house inhabited by the Farleys. He has lived in Nyack 33 years coming here at the age of 15. Previous to his recent appointment Mr. Bell was the first Negro to be a committeeman in Rockland County.

Prior to entering politics, Mr. Bell was a river boat captain, being honored at the age of 17 as the youngest captain on the river. He was then employed by E. N. Renn. He travelled the waters for 25 years, only retiring several years ago.

In commenting on his recent appointment he said: "I am sure I can master it to a "T".

He feels as if this job is a forerunner for better jobs not only for himself but the Negro in this locality at large.

STEPHENS BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

Courier 4-7-33

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
GAZETTE

Published

MAR 30 1933

ALBANY, N. Y., Mar. 30.—The Stephens Utility Bill passed the Senate Monday night by a 26 to 24 vote. The bill sponsored by Assemblyman J. E. Stephens, was designed to secure for Negroes fair play in the giving out of jobs on state and civic projects.

Senator Duncan T. O'Brien spoke for the bill, telling of the great injustice of the public utilities in discriminating against race and color in employment.

The measure goes to the Assembly next, where it is expected that it will be carried through to a successful termination.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
GAZETTE

MAR 29 1933

NEGRO LEGISLATOR TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Assemblyman James Stevens, New York state's only negro legislator, will speak in Schenectady tonight at a meeting in the A. O. H. hall, State and Jay street, beginning at 8 o'clock. Stevens represents the 19th assembly district of New York city.

Guests of honor wil be Lawrence M. McGinley, president of the common council; City Judge Mathias P. Poersch jr., chairman of the Schenectady county Democratic committee; George D. Lamberton, commissioner of public safety, and James C. Cooper, former county judge.

The reception committee includes Thomas E. D. Yancias, who will preside, Dewitt W. Steward and Roland Johnson. Entertainment and refreshments will follow the address by the assemblyman. The meeting is open to the public.

Negro Member Of Assembly Speaks Here

A crowd of several hundred assembled at the A. O. H. hall last night to hear an address by Assemblyman James E. Stevens, of the 19th assembly district, who is at present New York state's lone negro representative in the state legislature. After a brief invocation by Rev. F. R. Reed of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, the meeting was turned over to Thomas E. D. Yancais, president of the Colored People's Democratic Club, who acted as presiding officer.

City Judge Mathias P. Poersch jr., and Public Safety Commissioner George D. Lamberton gave short welcoming addresses. Judge James C. Cooper then expresses his appreciation for the loyal support that was accorded him in the fall elections by the colored citizens.

Rev. Morgan M. Days of the Community Baptist Church spoke briefly and the meeting was turned over to Joseph Irving, who introduced the principal speaker urging every colored citizen to avail himself of the privileges which are accorded him as a citizen, and use them to the best advantage.

Assemblyman Stevens then reviewed the histody of the negro in politics and asserted that the negro expects too much at present from the Democratic party when he has done nothing to merit such consideration. He pleaded that it was now time for the negro to give himself a "new deal." "The negro, although he should always cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln, has more than repaid his debt to the Republican party, by voting the Republican ticket for over 40 years and receiving nothing in return.

"In my first y ar in the assembly, I introduced a bill to prohibit public utilities corporations from religious and racial discrimination in employment. The bill received every one of the 63 Democratic votes present, but was defeated by a Republican majority, re-introduced the bill in the senate this year and it was carried in that body by the Democratic majority, but must now pass the assembly to become a law. My primary purpose in securing the passage of this bill is to enable the colored man to get a job with these corporations, who receive more than $25,000,000 each year in New York state from negro consumers.

"In New York, the Democratic party has been more than fair to the negro. We have two negro municipal judges, civil service commissioner, 400 policemen, thousands of school teachers, internes working side by side with the white medical students in hospitals. In every department you will find a black face and none of them scrubbing floors.

"The negro must progress with time and forget the old southern traditions. When he came north he left everything behind but his politics."

The assemblymen exemplified the Jewish race for their progress, and attributed the success of the Jewish people to their intelligent action and cooperation. He pointed out that the negro outnumbers the Jew by a ratio of three to one, and has the opportunity to accomplish the same successful results if they "quit being individualists."

Mr. Stevens address was well received, and the committee in charge of arrangements, consisting of Dewitt Steward, Thos. E. D. Yancais, and Roland Johnson, feel that last night's meeting will bear fruit, in the way of building a solid colored Democratic organization in Schenectady county.

JAMES J. HOEY SUCCEEDS HIM AS COLLECTOR

Amsterdam
New York

Job Was Expected by McKee Campaigners for Allegiance

12-15-33

James J. Hoey, a white near-millionaire, was appointed yesterday by President Roosevelt to succeed Charles W. Anderson as collector of internal revenue for the Second New York district, with headquarters at the Custom House, New York.

The appointment comes as a shock to Negro Democrats. The revenue collector's post is the highest and one of the few important Federal positions to be held by Negroes in this area. It was understood that Mr. Anderson, a Republican, would be asked to resign to make room for a Democrat, but it was generally expected that his successor would be named from among scores of outstanding Negroes.

The feeling became more positive with the entrance of Joseph V. McKee into the recent mayoralty campaign. Apprised that the candidate was backed by James J. Farley, President Roosevelt's chief patronage dispenser, a number of prominent Negroes hitched on to his band wagon, and among them was James C. Thomas, who headed the McKee movement in the Nineteenth Assembly district and who was generally conceded as the outstanding candidate for the job. The resultant disappointment is widespread.

Among Republicans the appointment was taken for granted. While expressing sympathy for Mr. Anderson, it was pointed out in various quarters that no Democratic administration, ambitious for the support of the southern states, would run the risk of incurring animosity in that section by naming a Negro to a position as important from a national viewpoint as the revenue collector's post.

Hoey was the candidate for the borough presidency of Manhattan on the McKee ticket. He was endorsed by Alfred E. Smith.

Political - 1935

New York

Office Holding

TENDERS RESIGNATION



HUBERT T. DELANY, who resigned as Assistant U. S. District Attorney of the Southern District of New York.

HUBERT T. DELANY TO RESIGN FEDERAL POST

Birmingham News 1-25-36

Ass't U. S. Attorney to Become Partner in Downtown Firm

Having handled upwards of 500 cases in the five years he has been an assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York, Hubert T. Delany has handed in his resignation and on February 1 will become a partner in a downtown law firm. This became known at the Federal building last week, but no one there was prepared to say whether or not the resignation had been accepted by the Attorney General.

Delany's record in the United States Attorney's office here is one of the most brilliant in its history; so much so that of the 500 cases he has prosecuted he has lost only two. His assignments have included mail fraud, bankruptcy, counterfeiting, dope smuggling, immigration and naturalization cases. During his regime as chief of the counterfeiting bureau under former United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, Delany broke up three of the most vicious counterfeiting gangs in Greater New York.

May Be Retained Awhile.

The reluctance of the government to lose the services of so competent an attorney is seen in the fact that the director of one of the departments of the government is reported to have requested that Mr. Delany be retained by the government as a special prosecutor until an investigation Delany has been conducting for this department has been completed.

When interviewed on this point Delany said that while he has agreed to go with his new law firm on February 1, it is possible that he may secure the consent of his three partners to remain as a special prosecutor of the government to complete this work.

Only Negro Member of Firm.

The law firm, of which Mr. Delany is the only Negro member, and whose connection with it will probably mark the first time that a Negro has become a member of a white law firm here, is composed of former assistants in the United States Attorney's office, with George J. Mintzer, former chief of that office, as its senior member. The other members are Thomas T. Todarelli and Emanuel G. Kleid.

While Mr. Delany as a member of the new firm will engage in general practice, he plans to specialize in the type of cases he has hitherto prosecuted for the government. The firm will occupy the ninth floor at 30 Pine street, the same building which houses the law offices of Guggenheimer, Untermyer and Marshall.

Tells of Interesting Cases.

Asked to name some of the more important cases he has prosecuted, Mr. Delany first mentioned the Collins case, which took him six weeks to try and which was appealed to the United States Supreme Court without upsetting the convictions he secured; the Moscalades case, which was a million dollar fraud against insurance companies; the Creuser case, which involved mail frauds, and the Hoffman case.

New York 1-25-36

The Collins case was a gigantic real estate fraud in which the defendants conspired to sell unimproved lots on Staten Island which cost them $100 for prices ranging from $500 to $2,500. One victim, a white doctor and a Phi Betta Kappa scholar, lost $107,000. There were nine defendants and ten lawyers opposing the prosecution, but Mr. Delany, appearing single-handed for the government, succeeded in obtaining convictions against the defendants and they were sentenced to terms ranging from two or four years in Atlanta Penitentiary.

"Love, You Funny Thing."

Sam Hoffman and his fellow conspirators devised a scheme to defraud prominent persons sailing for Europe by sending telegrams to their secretaries reading in substance as follows:

"Am sending by American Express C. O. D. valuable woolens, please pay for same and take care of until my return."

In each instance they would sign the name of the employer. The secretary would pay the amount called for—$180 to $250—and the express company would transmit the money to the defendants. The scheme worked all right until one of the defendants sent a telegram to the wife of a man sailing for Europe and added the word "love" to the postscript.

Appropriate as this four-letter word would appear to be in such a message, it so happened that the wife knew it could not have come from her husband for he never sent "Love" to her. So she notified the police, government agents got on the job and rounded up the gang, Delany was assigned to the case by the United States District Attorney and the defendants went to prison.

Member of the Bar Assn.

Mr. Delany is one of the two Negro



Hubert T. Delany.

Hubert T. Delany Resigns As Assistant Federal Attorney

New York 1-25-36

Announcements was made on Saturday, January 21, of the resignation of Hubert T. Delany, as assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The resignation will become effective February 1.

Delany's record in the United States Attorney's office is one of the most brilliant in the history of the local office. In five years he has handled 500 cases for the government mostly as the trial attorney and lost only two. His assignments included mail fraud, bankruptcy, counterfeiting, dope smuggling, immigration and naturalization cases. During his regime as chief of the counterfeiting bureau, under former United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, Delany broke up three of the most vicious counterfeiting gangs in Greater New York.

Returning to private practice, Mr. Delany will become a partner in a white law firm composed of former assistant U. S. Attorney George J. Mintzer, as senior member, Thomas T. Todarelli and Emanuel G. Kleid, also former assistant United States Attorneys. Their offices are located at 30 Pine street. They will occupy the ninth floor of this building, which houses such well known law firms as Guggenheim, Untermeyer and Marshall.

Mr. Delany is one of the two Negro lawyers in New York City who are members of the Association of the Bar, the other being Francis E. Rivers, former assemblyman. Mr. Delany's name was offered by George Z. Medalie, present United States District Attorney, who wrote the committee on admissions: "both by bench, bar and his associates, he is held in the highest esteem and that his character and legal attainments are such that he will be an excellent addition to the membership of the association."

The young federal prosecutor is the son of the late Bishop H. B. Delany and Mrs. Nannie Logan Delany of Raleigh, N. C. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and the New York University Law School. Prior to his appointment, he was connected with the law firm which Judge James S. Watson is the head. As a candidate for congress in 1929 he had the endorsement of so distinguished a Republican as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Congressman LaGuardia, Charles H. Tuttle, former candidate for Governor and many prominent Negro Republicans in all parts of the country.

lawyers in New York City who are members of the Association of the Bar, the other being Francis E. Rivers. His name was offered by George Z. Medalie, present United States District Attorney, who wrote the committee on admissions that "both by bench, bar and his associates he is held in the highest esteem" and that his character and legal attainments are such that he will be an excellent addition to the membership of the association."

Among the letters of recommendation sent to the committee by the United States District judges, Judge Frank J. Coleman wrote that Delany is "not only a diligent, honorable attorney, but a gentleman whom any man could be proud to have for a friend."

Started With Judge Watson.

The young Federal prosecutor's early training in the law profession prior to his appointment was secured in practice with Judge James S. Watson, before the latter was elevated to the Municipal Court bench of New York City. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and New York University Law School.

As a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first New York district in 1929, Mr. Delany became a national figure. He had the endorsement of so distinguished a Republican as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Congressman La Guardia and others. Mr. Tuttle in accepting his resignation tendered at that time, wrote: "As you know, we are all here keen for your election and at the same time your election will mean the loss of one of the best members of our staff and one of our most liked comrades."

Son of Late Bishop.

It was in October, 1926, that Mr. Delany married Clarissa M. Scott, second daughter of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University, and it was in October of the following year that he lost her by death—the same month in which he was appointed to the Federal office. He was born in Raleigh, N. C., the son of the late Henry Beard Delany, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Nannie Logan Delany, a school teacher. Of the other offspring of this union, one is a physician, two are dentists, another son is also an attorney, three are teachers and one is an undertaker. The mother is still living.

COL. CHARLES W. FILLMORE, ONLY NEGRO DISTRICT LEADER IN NEW YORK TO RESIGN

A meeting of the Republican County Committeemen, captains and inspectors of the 19th Assembly District has been called at the Central Republican Club headquarters, 229 Lenox avenue, for Wednesday night, February 1, at which time Col. Charles W. Fillmore will tender his resignation as district leader, according to reliable information coming to The New York Age.

TO RELINQUISH POST?

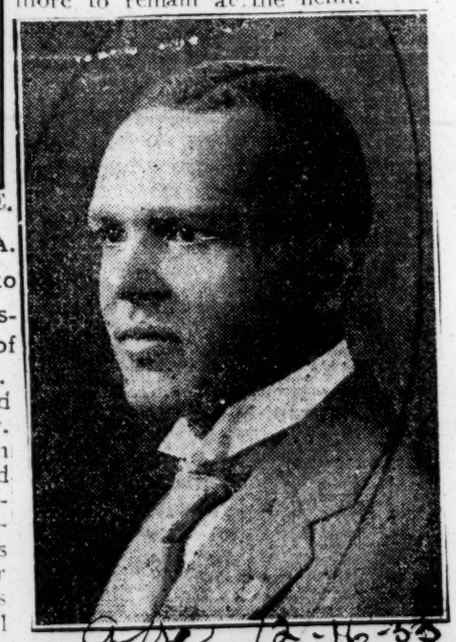


Col. CHAS. W. FILLMORE. Republican Leader of the 19th A. D. who it is reported is ready to tender his resignation on Wednesday night at a special meeting of district workers of the 19th A. D.

The Colonel is only colored district leader in New York City. He was elected leader in 1929 when a group of insurgent Republicans, led by Fred R. Moore, overthrew the organization of which Abraham Grenthal was the head. His election was hailed as a big political gain for Harlem but for the past two years things have not been going so well in the district. The party was defeated in both the elections of 1931 and 1932, with the loss of national patronage as a result of the Democratic landslides of 1932.

Now the Colonel has let it be known among his friends that he no longer desires to head the district, claiming that his health is not so good and he cannot stand the responsibilities of the position as he once did.

An effort is being made by the other Negro members of the County Committee, who are in a majority, to unite on some other Negro for district leader. Michigan C. Brown, now treasurer of the club, was spoken of as the most outstanding candidate. But when approached on the matter, Mr. Brown denied that he was a candidate and said that he would do all in his power to induce Col. Fillmore to remain at the helm.



WALTER F. WALKER, newly appointed Liberian Consul at New York.

Collector Anderson's Post May Not Be Filled; Report Current That Offices Will Be Merged

The question uppermost in the minds of leading Democrats as to whom President Roosevelt will appoint to succeed Col. Charles W. Anderson as Collector of the Third Internal Revenue District may go unanswered if the President's intention of consolidating the Third with the Second District is a fact.

For the past several months now, prominent Democrats in Harlem have been mentioned as possible successors to the post and their friends have been active in circulating and getting signed petitions in their behalf. When they heard the rumor that the office might be consolidated with the Second District office, there was consternation over the reported merger for the sake of economy. They said that one of the outstanding federal plums for Negroes would be forever lost to the race if the President abolished the office.

..FOUR Possible Successors .....

Among those whose names have been mentioned as Mr. Anderson's successors, are Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Attorney James C. Thomas, John M. Royall, and Attorney Henri Shields. The first-named was a Presidential-elector last year and prominently mentioned as Tammany Hall's choice for the office. However, just what effect the split between Postmaster General Farley, the administration's patronage dispenser, and Tammany Hall will have on Dr. Nurse's chances are not known.

Attorneys Thomas and Shields and Mr. Royall all fought Tammany Hall in the recent election, in one manner or another, by jumping on the Joseph V. McKee for Mayor bandwagon. They took active parts in managing the Recovery Party's campaign in Harlem and since the Recovery Party's candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, Hon. James J. Hoey, was last week appointed by the White House as collector in the 2nd District, it is said, that the latter three stand a better chance by having aligned with McKee than Dr. Nurse with Tammany Hass as his sponsor.

The big questions which all await breathlessly to see answered are will President Roosevelt merge the two district offices and if he doesn't, who will be the lucky man, of the four most prominently answered, to get this federal post?

Office Holding.

Sol Johnson Retired, Plans to Turn Author

Veteran Immigration Official to Campaign for LaGuardia and Fusion Ticket

For some men retirement after more than thirty years' service means leading a life of ease of leisure, or reminiscences. Not so with Sol Johnson. When he relinquishes his post as immigration inspector at Ellis Island on Saturday he will immediately enter upon a series of new activities.

He will write his memoirs. He may travel. He may accept other work. But first and foremost he will devote his time to campaigning in the interest of his friend, Fiorello LaGuardia, mayoralty candidate on the Fusion ticket.

"I shall support LaGuardia because I fully believe in his integrity and fitness for the office. Further I shall support the entire Fusion ticket and join in the fight to oust the Koenig forces from the domination of the Republican party, with one exception," Mr. Johnson said. "I cannot fight against Charley Mitchell, deputy sheriff of New York county, who for more than thirty years has been my friend."

In the thirty years that Mr. Johnson was employed in the Bureau of Immigration some fifteen million foreigners poured through the gates of Ellis Island in the hope of finding larger oportunities and a better hom in this land.

"From my observation of this multitude," Mr. Johnson reflected, "I learned that the Negro is no worse than other people. Nor is he mentally inferior to any people. I have seen millions of white people from Europe with centuries of culture and opportunity behind them whose mental, moral and financial conditions were inferior to those of the American Negro." He believes that restricted immigration will prove of incalculable economic benefit to the Negro.

Appointed in 1903, he has served in every department of the Bureau of Immigration. Most recently he has been assigned to the board of special inquiry which determines the admissibility of aliens. It was before this board that Harry F. Gerguson, the spurious Prince Mike Romanoff, appeared in an effort to establish his American citizenship.

Educated as a pharmacist at Howard University in his native city of Washington, Mr. Johnson early abandoned his profession for government service. Previous to his appointment to the Ellis Island post he had worked in the Treasury and Navy Depatrments.

Now in his sixty-third year, when most men are glad to retire, he is girding himself for new tasks. Out of his rich and varied experiences he expects to write his memoirs, which will tell not only his story but also the story of the Negro in this city.

Mr. Johnson lives at his home, 353 St. Nicholas avenue, with his gracious and hospitable wife, three daughters and two sons.

Retired with Mr. Johnson will be Mrs. Lelia Walters, 251 West 138th street, widow of Bishop Alexander Walters of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

A reorganization of the Bureau of Immigration, merging it with the Bureau of Naturalization, has resulted in a reduction of the staff. Nearly 100 of the staff of 504 are Negroes. (There were only three when Mr. Johnson started to work.) Of this number several have not been re-employed in the new Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. In Mr. Johnson's opinion racial discrimination played no part in the selection of those who were re-employed.



Sol Johnson.

TO GET PATRONAGE PLUM



Dr. GODFREY NURSE

Booker T.'s Nephew Gets New York Post

NEW YORK CITY—(By Wire)—Charles B. Washington, nephew of the late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, was appointed deputy collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Internal Revenue District of New York State, it was announced this week.

Dr. Godfrey Nurse To Succeed Charles W. Anderson As Collector Of Internal Revenue, Is Report

An important patronage job, collector of Internal revenue from the Democrats in recognition of Negro Harlem was reported last week to have been given Dr. Godfrey Nurse, 183 West 135th street, in a political story by George Morris in the New York World Telegram under the date of August 17. When interviewed Monday Dr. Nurse admitted that the report might be true, but that he had not yet been formally notified. The position pays about $6,000 a year.

Two positions of collectors of internal revenue, including the one to Dr. Nurse, were announced last week when Postmaster General James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, met with John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall. It marked a definite recognition of Tammany Hall by the Roosevelt administration, and the naming of a Negro to one of the large Federal appointments was in line with Democratic campaign pledges.

Street talk rumored that Chauncey M. Hooper, secretary and right-hand man to Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, leader of the United Colored Democracy, was slated for the Federal job instead of Dr. Nurse.

Dr. Nurse, reputed to be Harlem's wealthiest physician, came to this country from the British West Indies in 1913. He received his high school and college education here, and was graduated from the Long Island College of Medicine in Brooklyn. He married a Washington, D. C., school teacher, who died a few years ago. Dr. Nurse invested heavily in real estate right after the World War, and his operations made him wealthy. Several years ago he headed a group of doctors in opening to the public the International Hospital, 137th street and Seventh avenue which had formerly been the Vincent Sanatorium.

Dr. Nurse was the first Negro to be elected a Democratic elector in New York City or in New York State during the last presidential election. If confirmed, his new appointment will cover the Second District of the Department of Internal Revenue, embracing all of Manhattan North of 23rd street. This position is now filled by Charles W. Anderson, Republican.

Atty. Louis A. Lavelle, who is seeking to wrest the Democratic leadership in the 19th Assembly District from Martin J. Healy, white, head of the Cayuga Democratic Club, wrote to President Roosevelt as early as August 2, protesting against the proposed appointment of Dr. Nurse as Collector of Internal Revenue.

At a dinner given two months ago to honor the new city marshall, Javan A. Steele, Mr. Healy referred to Dr. Nurse as the spokesman at Washington for Negro Harlem.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
SEP 8 1933

ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGROES

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Dr. Godfrey Nurse, a Negro powerful in New York Democratic politics, has been appointed Collector of Revenue for the Port of New York. This plum is looked at by observers as one of the biggest and most important of all the collectorships in the United States. The Democratic Party has lost no time in repaying Negroes for their support in the presidential election.

I am forced to mention this through your column, since our Negro paper publishers are reluctant to do so. Never has an administration been so liberal as the Roosevelt administration so far as Negroes are concerned. For some reasons the Louisville Negro papers have not and will not carry this most important news; that Negroes might be informed of what is being done by the party that was once despised by the greater portion of Negroes. I am very glad this miracle man Roosevelt was born, to prove that we have been mistaken in our political endeavors; and it has been proven that the Democratic Party is willing "to do their part, if we do ours." Instead of a few mops, brooms and joints, it has been the higher type of patronage. It has been demonstrated that Negroes will profit in general when they reach the point of seeing off their nose, and vote for "men measures," rather than "party and traditions."

ROBERT McGRUDER.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

OCT 27 1933

N. Y. Colored Man Picked by Roper As Negro Adviser

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26 (AP).—Secretary Roper today announced the appointment of Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York City as special adviser to the Department of Commerce on Negro affairs. Jones will serve in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce as contact man between Negro industry and trade and the department.

The appointment follows the setting up of a Negro advisory committee a few weeks ago. At that time Secretary Roper said he felt the 13,000,000 colored people in the United States were "entitled to be consulted about the general program of the department."

Jones was born in Richmond Va., in 1895 and educated at Virginia Union University and Cornell University, where he specialized in social sciences. Later he was an instructor in what is now the municipal college in Louisville Ky. Since 1911 he has been executive secretary of the National Urban League, New York City.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS

OCT 26 1933

STEPHENS TO SPEAK

Negro member of Legislature to address rally here

Assemblyman James E. Stephens of the ninth district of New York County, only Negro member of the lower house of the State Legislature, will be the speaker at a rally in Dreamland Hall, William Street near Jefferson Avenue, at 8.30 o'clock tonight.

Assemblyman Stephens will speak in behalf of Charles J. Hereth, Democratic candidate for assemblyman of the third district. Mr. Hereth will also speak. Assemblyman Anthony J. Canney, Democratic candidate for re-election from the fourth district, will introduce the speakers.

Prior to the rally, the speakers will be entertained at a non-partisan banquet in Hotel Vendome. Ralph S. Freeman is chairman of the arrangements committee.

Arrangements for tomorrow's reception to Oscar De Priest, Negro congressman from the first district of Illinois, were completed last night by a committee of the Republican Colored Voters' Association.

Congressman De Priest will arrive in Buffalo tomorrow morning. The committee will escort Mr. De Priest to Hotel Vendome where there will be a reception. The committee then will proceed to Republican headquarters. A rally of Negro Republican voters will be held in Broadway Auditorium in the evening. Congressman De Priest will be the principal speaker

BUFFALO, N. Y.
NEWS
DEC 2 1933



—Evening News Staff Photo.

SUPERVISOR TAKES OATH. Elected by the Common council to succeed Edward M. Stoessel, deceased, Sherman L. Walker, 384 Clinton street, right, was sworn in as supervisor from the Fifth ward Friday by City Clerk John W. Wargin. Mr. Walker, the first Negro citizen to hold a high public office here, also was a successful candidate for the post in the last election.

Political - 1933

Office Holding.

THOMAS FLEMING WELCOMED HOME

1-11-33

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9 (ANP).—Friends of Thomas W. Fleming, former councilman, gathered at his homestead to make his homecoming a real one here Wednesday. The former political leader of this city, who was sentenced to prison on bribery charges, was recently pardoned by Governor White, thus bringing to an end a battle that has been waged ever since his conviction.

civic triumphs, but he made it. Throughout his heroic ordeal, he realized that beyond that horizon lay 40th street and Central avenue, where the comforts of his fireside and the companionship of his friends awaited him. With a resolute face turned toward the east and the rising sun, and the determination to 'come back" both in word and deed, Fleming returned. His countless Cleveland friends received him with open arms.

Fleming, believed to be an innocent man, once clutched by the fetters of injustice after an alleged political frameup, had one of the most impressive homecomings ever witnessed here. The news of his returning electrified the city and scores of his fellow-townsmen greeted him heartily.

The Fleming home has been a constant mecca for hundreds of visitors. Friends, political associates, strangers, white and black, who have thrilled to his battling spirit, Gentile and Jew, came to visit the man whom they once respected but now revere.

EX-COUNCILMAN, IN AN EXCLUSIVE STORY, TELLS OF COMEBACK HOPES

1-14-33

Former Cleveland Political Leader Grants Interview to Courier Reporter, and Still Insists He Is Innocent—"Victim of Political Persecution," He Says—Not Disbarred.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7—"He came unto his own," and his own received him.

Thomas Fleming came home again today! And an unending stream of eager humanity, representing every strata of Cleveland's citizenry, filed into his home throughout the day to accord him the enthusiastic welcome of a martyr.

Friends Welcome Him

It was a long trail, after many dreary months of longing and gazing at the sombre gray walls and the blue horizon, back to the hallowed scenes of his political and

Was Persecuted, Declares

In an exclusive interview with a representative of The Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. Fleming stated: "I am indeed very happy to be home in Cleveland once more. I have been the victim of political persecution and feel sure that my many friends in my home city and over the country at large feel that the false charges brought against me were malcious and brought about for the purpose of destroying the Republican organization of Cleveland of which I was so prominent a member. To come back and find my home just as I left it and my every interest in good shape makes me so happy."

Pays Tribute to Wife

"I attribute it all to my dear, good and faithful wife, who has carried on in such a loyal manner," Mr. Fleming continued. "She has been my inspiration during my incarceration. I deeply appreciate the fine treatment accorded me by Warden Thomas and all the officials of the institution and also the lovely attitude of my dear wife throughout the entire ordeal."

Not Disbarred, May Practice Again

"As proof of the confidence in my integrity and reputation in the city of Cleveland," Mr. Fleming declared, "Our local bar association has not seen fit to disbar me from the practice of my profession and my hope is to resume the practice of law again."

Since my return my many friends have swarmed my home to shake my hand and wish me Godspeed. I say now, as I stated when convicted that I am innocent of what I was charged with and was the victim of political persecutions.

Has Clear Conscience, Says

"I took what I did not deserve and now it is over with," continued the former councilman. "My conscience is clear. I still know I was persecuted, but it has not made me bitter. I just want to get back into my life again as though nothing happened. I feel proud of my forty years record in the city of Cleveland. The people here who know me still have confidence in my integrity and honesty. My slogan shall be: Greater interest in the success of my racial group, greater loyalty to my real friends and the absolute belief that I can stage a wonderful comeback.

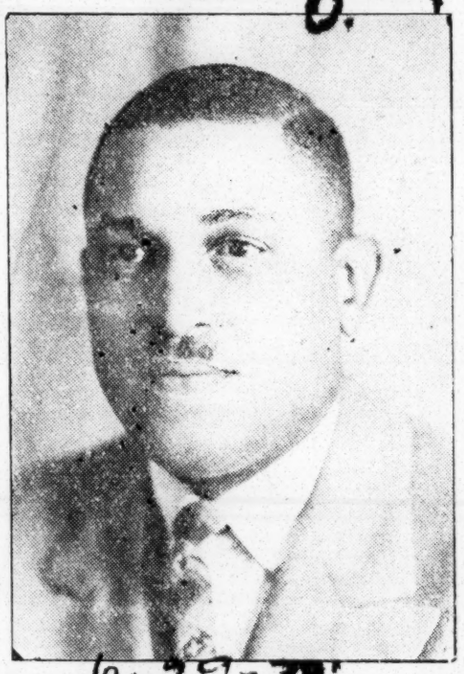
"I may lose a battle, but I will never lose a war," Fleming concluded.

Friends To Aid In "Comeback"

Clevelanders and citizens throughout the country who knew of Mr Fleming's splendid work in his community during his regime as an outstanding political figure, have indicated that they will be willing to lend a helping hand to the former councilman in his effort to regain his former place as a civic asset

A Real Representative!

Cincinnati, O.



6-29-33

A $60,000 FIGHT!

The first of last week, the finance committee of the Ohio House of Representatives recommended an appropriation of $357,376 for the State Department at Wilberforce (not the University- for the biennium. After a bitter fight on the floor for $100,000 additional, the House finally decreased this amount, asked by our representative, Chester K. Gillespie, to $60,000 and passed his amendment, giving the State Department at Wilberforce $60,000 more and making the total appropriation 3417,376. 6-29-33

The State Department of Wilberforce University is supported and controlled by the state of Ohio and not by the A. M. E. Church or the University of which it is a part.—Gazette.

Gillespie knows how to fight and has the courage. He is loyal to his people and city. Cleveland is proud of him.

Councilman Payne Named To County Relief Commission

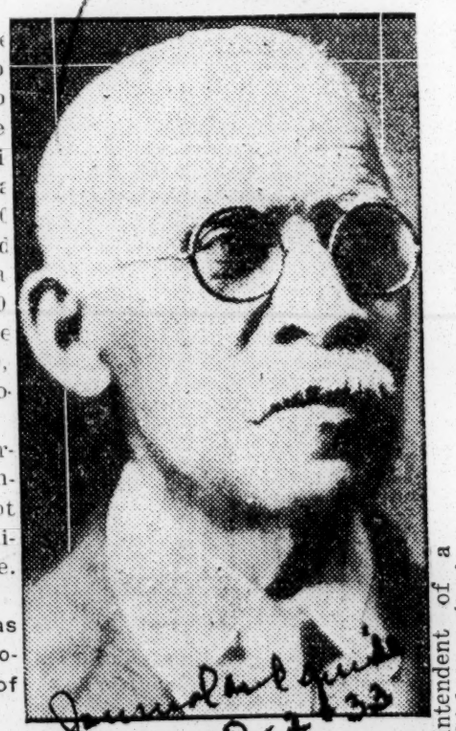
8-5-33

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Elected by his City Council colleagues to be the council's representative on the newly-formed County Relief Commission, which on August 1 will supplant the Associated Charities as the agency through which the millions of dollars of public funds for unemployment relief will be hereafter administered, Councilman Lawrence O. Payne faces an exceedingly busy schedule for the next several months.

The Commission whose job it is to decide upon and establish the policies to be followed in distributing the money appropriated by state and federal authorities for the aid of the city's needy families, is made up of nationally known welfare leaders.

Mr. Payne is serving his second term in the council.

Unrivalled



William H. Lucas, above, who begins his fifty-second term as municipal clerk of Martins Ferry, Ohio. Mr. Lucas a native of Virginia was a school teacher before embarking on his political career. For the last 25 years, he has had no opposition from his own or the Democratic party for his position. He is also superintendent of a Sunday school in which capacity he had served for over a half century. —International Photo

OHIO WOMAN RE-ELECTED ON EDUCATION BOARD

12-8-33

Cleveland, Ohio.—Mrs. Mary B. Martin, member of the board of education, whose candidacy for re-election was sponsored and conducted by a city-wide committee, was an easy winner here last week.

The Plaindealer Kansas City Kan.

Mrs. Marttin has been very active in politics for many years and has won considerable fame for herself and race.

Appointed



ATTORNEY CHARLES WHITE

Law partner of Attorney Clayborne George, Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed an assistant law director. The appointment was made by Law Director Ezra Shapiro. This is the first time that a member of the race has been named to this position. This was one of the first major appointments made by the new Republican administration. Attorney White is a graduate of Fisk university.

Political — 1933

Office Holding.

Oklahoma

Postmaster Visits



Defender

E. D. MITCHELL

Postmaster of Mitch., Okla., who was a recent visitor to Chicago. While here, he attended A Century of Progress and was a visitor at the plant of The Chicago Defender.

8-23-33

Office Holding.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 23 1933

Colored Newspaper Publisher Named Aide to Attorney General in Justice Department

Washington.—Robert L. Vann, colored newspaper publisher of Pittsburgh, has been appointed special assistant to Atty. Gen. Cummings to be in charge of the Claims Division of the Department of Justice.

Colored persons frequently have been given high political office by Republican Administrations but such recognition from Democratic Administration is unusual. Cummings made the appointment.

Rewarded for Electioneering

Pittsburgh.—Appointment of Robert L. Vann, colored attorney and publisher, to a major office in the Democratic Administration was regarded by political observers here as a reward for his work among colored voters during the Presidential campaign last November.

While not considered a political power, Vann, through his Pittsburgh newspaper, was credited with influencing colored voters in Pennsylvania and adjoining States He also is personally popular.

As a result of Vann's activities and the unusually strong support of the Democratic ticket among colored voters of this district, his appointment to be a Special Assistant Attorney General was recommended last April by Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania Democratic leader, and Warren Van Dyke, State Democratic Chairman.

Vann is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Law School. He served on a special committee in charge of campaign work among colored voters last fall.

Vann was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Judge in Allegheny County. In 1921 he ran for a place on the County Court bench and in 1927 he sought election as a Common Pleas Judge.

(Special to the Tribune)

HARRISBURG, Pa., May—The determined effort made by Representative Hart last week to bring pressure to have the Judiciary General Committee of the Senate to reconsider its action bore ripe fruitage here Tuesday, when it was agreed to report it out of committee following a conference with General Edward Martin and Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Philadelphia. State Senator Samuel W. Salus who led the delegation of conferees and who has been working aggressively to bring about a reversal of the action of the Judiciary General Committee during the week, was accompanied to the conference by Representative Hart, Attorney John C. Asbury and Magistrate Edward W. Henry of Philadelphia.

Salus Active

In presenting the reasons why the action of the committee should be reversed and why the Senate should pass the bill as adapted by the Lower House, vigorous and convincing language was used in a manner that carried with it that failure on the part of the Senate to do its whole duty toward the colored people of the state would be laid at the door of the Republican party and the responsibility would be its own.

To Senator Salus goes the credit of staunchly backing the colored members of the conference in standing back of Representative John W. Harris' contention that no changes should be made in the bill that would rob it of the effectiveness as included in the amendments made by Mr. Haris to the original bill as sponsored by Mr. Wasserman.

Tribune's Article Effective

The article concerning this bill appearing in last week's issue of the Philadelphia TRIBUNE, caused a real sensation in the Senate as copies were sought eagerly to be read by members of that body. The story had much to do with the reconsideration of the Bill. So also was the letter addressed to each Senator by Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, president of the Women's Federation of Clubs.

Senator Howell Always Race Champion

Senator John W. Howell of Lackawana County, always an outstanding champion of legislation beneficial to the advancement of the colored people of his home county and the state at large and who voted with the nine members in support of the bill being reported out of the committee felt aggrieved because by inference last week the TRIBUNE article made it appear that he was among those opposing the bill. With Senator Salus the Lackawana Senator is bending every effort for the final passage of the bill.

Representative Alfred Wasserman, the sponsor of the bill, is fighting most aggressively for its final passage and in this connection he spends night and day in efforts to convince the Senators why their support should be behind the bill when it comes up for final action the last of the week.

Magistrate Henry Takes Oath of Office; and is it Rigid?

PHILADELPHIA—The following is the text of the oath of office sworn to by Magistrate Henry last Friday when he was sworn into office as a number of the minor judiciary for his second complete term of office. Magistrate Henry resides at 724 S. Martin Street, in the 30th Ward.

"You do solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and that you will discharge the duties of your office with fidelity; that you have not paid or contributed or promised to pay or contribute either directly or indirectly any money or other valuables to procure your nomination or election, except for certain and proper expenses authorized by law; that you have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth or procured it to be done by others in your behalf. That you will not knowingly receive directly or indirectly either money or valuables for the performance or non-performance of any duties pertaining to your office, or other compensation other than is provided by law."

Confirmed for 2-Year Term as Commissioner



ROBERT J. NELSON

of Reading, Pa., was confirmed by the Pennsylvania Senate at Harrisburg, December 12 for a two-year term, beginning last May.

Chairman Harry T. Farrell, white, was also confirmed but no action was taken in nomination of a third member.

Mr. Nelson's first action after confirmation was to announce the commission's approval of a Kid Chocolate-Frankie Klick (white) fight at the Arena December 25 at 2:30 p.m. fifteen rounds for the junior lightweight title of the world.

HENRY IS SWORN IN FOR SECOND TERM



(Courtesy Philadelphia Evening Bulletin)

Magistrates Take Oath for Second Terms—Scene in City Hall in Philadelphia recently when President Judge Harry S. McDevitt (left) of Common Pleas Court No. 1, administered the oath to Magistrate Edward W. Henry (right), and Magistrate James J. Campbell (white), in the presence of Dr. John R. Turner, police surgeon. Dr. Turner is supported by Judge McDevitt for a vacancy on the Board of Education.

Legislation Favorable To Negro Faced With Defeat At Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, Pa.—(Special to the Crier)—Legislation affecting Negroes one way or the other has become a matter of very serious consideration here and the true attitude of the two major parties towards Negro citizens is uncertain, to say the least.

Last week, Rep. Hart of Philadelphia was successful in having an amendment passed unanimously to the civil service provisions of the state-controlled liquor against Negro applicants.

However, the bill on reaching the Senate was referred to the Judiciary General Committee—the same committee that killed the Wasserman-Harris Equal Rights Bill last spring. A determined effort was made in committee to remove the Hart amendment, and this was only defeated by a scant margin of 3 votes because Senator Samuel W. Salus of Philadelphia threatened that he would lay the blame for the removal of the provision right at the door of those responsible for when they next came up for election.

The fate of the bill introduced by Rep. John W. Harris, Jr., of Philadelphia, prohibiting discrimination and intimidation on account of race or color under contracts for public buildings or public works, and fixing penalties therefore is in the balance. The usual hidden opposition to legislation favorable to the Negro is in evidence. Though the bill was introduced as far back as November 20, and was referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations two days later, it was only on Tuesday of this week that Rep. Arnold Blumberg forced the committee to take some action on it. The bill was then referred to a sub-committee headed by Rep James K. Ruby of McKeesport, who has already proposed to Mr. Harris certain amendments which, if agreed to, would kill the bill. The Philadelphia Republican organization, through City Chairman Hazlett and Secretary Harry Davis, are backing the Harris bill, which is also receiving whole-hearted support from three of his Philadelphia colleagues—Reps. Connor, Blumberg and Hart.

Republican members of the House here in a caucus meeting on Thursday presented Rep. Hart with a solid silver service set. "It is the concensus of opinion, of the entire membership of the House" Rep. Blumberg, spokesman for the group, said, "that Mr. Hart has proven himself to be the most useful member of his race who has ever served in the legislature. Not only has he vigorously and effectively protected the rights and interests of his race, but he has just as effectively participated in the general legislation concerning all of the people of the state."

Political-1933 Pennsylvania

Office Holding.

Philly Magistrate's Courts Offer Little Cheer

Afro American 1-28-33

Drunks, Fighters, Quarrellers, Fakers, Black and White, Pass Daily Before the Bar of Magistrate Edward Henry.

By E. W. BAKER

PHILADELPHIA — Quaker City magisterial courts are grim places without any provision for cheer or comfort, through which an endless procession of victims of crime or woe pass monotonously 365 days a year.



Judge Henry

The Fifth District Station, 20th and Fitzwater Streets, where Edw. W. Henry, the only colored magistrate in the city, is "chief," is no different from the rest.

Passing through the main entrance on Fitzwater Street, one traverses a long corridor, lined with official rooms, into the larger one where fines and sentences are meted out. The magistrate's bench is located at one of the big barren room, divided off by a rope, behind which the spectators STAND. This is the case in all such courts.

Hearings begin between 9 and 9:30 a.m., but an hour or more before, loiterers, policemen, anxious relatives, and just common curiosity seekers loll in front of the station, in the corridor and in the court room.

Presently there is a commotion.

"Here he comes now," one hears.

"Chief" Wears Derby

A tall figure topped by a derby and enclosed in a long dark coat, strides into the corridor. Most of the times two or three garrulous persons are rubbing elbows with him trying to give the true story of some case about to come up. He gives a friendly "Hello" here and a recognizing nod there to the many "Good morning, Judge," salutations which greet him. It is Magistrate Henry, the chief.

He strolls into the court room, followed by the rabble who take their places behind the rope. The magistrate removes his hat and coat. Just to be certain, Oliver Ramsey, court clerk, casts another experienced glance at the various piles of papers on the desk to see that all is right.

Mr. Ramsey places the docket in convenient position just as soon as the magistrate is situated comfortably, then shuffles through some of the papers.

"Quiet!"

An officer demands "quiet!"

"Bring out Charles and Lucy Cunningham," orders the bench. They come from behind the courtroom rope to the bar. They had been out on bail. If held on very serious charges or unable to secure bail, an officer would have conducted them from an ordinary door to the rear side which leads to the cells.

Arrested on Warrant

Lucy and Charles, both happening to be white, are charged with threats to do bodily harm. They and the witness are shown in. The witness is generally a detective or policeman, but in this case it was another white man and woman who had secured a warrant for their arrest.

Called Names

"Judge," begins John excitedly "I want to keep the peace, but these people have called me all kinds of names just because I'm not working." Lucy chimed in with her better half in his defense.

The complaining woman cut them short with, "I've taken food off my table and given to these people. This woman has called me a 'bum.' Now, Judge, look at her and look at me and see who looks like a bum."

Hands Out Advice

Magistrate Henry halted what started out to be an argument among the quartet: "You've got to live somewhere. The best way to do it is in peace and harmony, not by threats and quarrels."

Addressing John and Lucy, he said, "I'm going to put you under $300 bail to keep the peace for one year. Take my advice and stop your quarreling. If you come before me again on this charge I'm going to give you the limit. Step aside."

Crowd is Weary

Mr. Ramsey prepared the necessary papers for their signatures. One glances about the barren room before the next case. The ceiling is high, the walls are dingy. The crowd behind the rope shifts wearily to the opposite foot.

"Bring out the drunks," the bench orders and the turnkey lets loose into the room a motley array of youths and old men. Very frequently there are women too.

Given a Break

Addressing Robert Bell, 28, white, who had apparently suffered none the worse for the previous night's spree, Magistrate Henry asked, "When did you work last?"

"About a month and a half ago," is the reply.

"Do you have a family?"

"Yes, your honor, a wife and two children."

"I'll give you a break," says the bench after a few moments of solitary mental processes.

Ten Days to Sober Up

Joseph Brown, 48, who seemed not to be fully over the effects of his intoxication, apparently was a familiar figure before the bar.

"I'm going to give you 10 days to sober up. Lock him up," is the order. Brown docilely marches cellward without a mutter.

"Where do you live?" the unkempt individual who labeled himself William Connors, is asked.

The man stuttered over the figures 1 and 7, but could not get any further even after several spurts. Disgustedly, the magistrate asked him about his work.

"I'm a paper-hanger and painter," spluttered Connors.

Asked whether or not he was going anywhere, Connors assured the court, "No, sir, Judge, no, sir."

Thirty Days

"Oh, yes you are," avowed Magistrate Henry. "You are going to jail for 30 days," and Connors was led away.

Irritated by Faker

Looking upon Isaac Richards, 28, of 1232 Rodman Street, the magistrate recalled that he had seen his purple turbanned head through a large crowd gathered on South Street the previous day.

He was charged with disorderly conduct for collecting criwds on the street by promising to tell the "number," and ending up by selling some kind of medical concoction.

The Number Man

After a sidebar conversation with the complaining detective about Richards's "ballyhooing" on the street, the court queried, "How long have you been here?"

"About six months," Richards explained.

"Where did you come from?"

"New York."

"Well, after you pay this $10 and costs you had better go on back to New York," advised Magistrate Henry.

As Richards was led back, the bench irritatedly stated, "It's a shameful disgrace the way these fakers go around taking the poor people's money."

Said He Kicked Sister-in-Law

The next case was that of Wilmore Wright, 24, of 1021 S. Cleveland Street, charged with assault and battery, threats to do bodily harm, and disorderly conduct, upon complaint of his sister-in-law.

Following the testimony of the woman that she was kicked and beaten by Wright when she entered a room where he and her sister were arguing, Magistrate Henry held Wright under $1,000 bond for further hearing, Monday. He ordered the sister-in-law to produce the records of the treatment she had received at the hospital, and looked reproachfully at the scowling face of Wright.

And so on day after day, week after week, and month after month. A suspicious character, a thief, a drunk, a forsaken wife, or a battered girl friend—white and colored—all pass before the magisterial bar.

Sometimes it is not costly, then again it is. Bail, continued hearings, investigations, mysterious conferences, all in a day's work.

There is no cheer, no comfort, and no pleasant surroundings in a magistrate's court.

Negro Committeemen Lose Political Jobs

Afro-American 2-2-33

Hundreds of Negro committeemen will be vitally affected by the redistricting of the city by the County Commissioners.

It is to be observed that the Thirtieth Ward, which has the largest number of Negro committeemen of any ward in the city, will lose about 12 Negro committeemen and only about three or four white. It appears that the old time gerrymander is being made very effective and wherever possible the Negro committeemen will lose and the white committeemen remain. How this will affect the present setup in the Thirtieth Ward remains to be determined.

The TRIBUNE has been unable to determine at this time how the other quickly populated wards will be affected. But if the porportion is carried out in the entire city, hundreds of committeemen will lose caste.

HOUSE EXPUNGES INSULTING TALK OF KY. CRACKER

Afro-American 2-11-33

Members Gasp at Studied Affront of 2 of Their Number.

REP. ANDREWS THOT IT HUMOR

Hart's Motion of Censure Passes 127-18.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania General Assembly was thrown into turmoil at the Tuesday morning session, following the address of J. M. Rose, a white man of Kentucky, who in the course of his remarks, urging the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly to join the American Legislators Association said that white men and not n.... or d.... were wanted.

Members of the House gasped and turned in their seats as they looked at the two colored members, Messrs Hart and Harris.

Hart waited patiently until Rose finished and then rose in his seat and under a question of personal privilege, moved that that indecent portion of Mr. Rose's address, referring to n.... and d.... be expunged from the records of the House. This motion was seconded by Rep. John W. Harris, Jr.

Rep. Hiram G. Andrews, white, of Johnstown, Cambria County, stoutly defended the Kentucky cracker, declaring that he was tired of white men being taken to task when they used offensive language to colored people, in a sense of humor.

Hart bitterly assailed Andrews in resenting the latter's language. The House, amidst applause, by a vote of 27 to 18 adopted Hart's motion.

Pinchot Appoints Negro Justice of the Peace

Afro-American 2-18-33

CHESTER, Pa.—Governor Gifford Pinchot has appointed William H. Raymond of 1910 W. 11th St., here, to be a Justice of the Peace to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph Chezki. Raymond was born in Chester 32 years ago and is the youngest Justice of the Peace in the county. For the past two years and a half he has been an assessor. This is the first appointment of a Negro made in Chester by the Governor during his present term of office.

Negroes Will Remain In State Legislature

(Special to the Tribune)

HARRISBURG, March—The covered attempt to remove colored representatives from the General Assembly thru the provisions of House Bill No. 673 as sponsored by Representative Jaffe of Philadelphia, was abruptly halted here when the protest of colored people from many sections of the state poured into the hands of the Legislative Apportionment Committee.

Judge Brown Takes a Hand

However, apparently the most effective agencies in halting the bill were Judge Charles L. Brown, of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and Mrs. Maude B. Coleman. Representative Robert H. Moore, of Judge Brown's Fifteenth Ward who is chairman of the sub-committee in charge of the bill took the bill to Philadelphia with him over the week-end and while there submitted it to Judge Brown for his opinion. The latter after carefully reading the bill and noticing the effect it would have upon colored representation in the Legislature instructed Representative Moore to keep the bill in the sub-committee and to use every effort to prevent its passage by the whole committee.

This action on the part of Judge Brown means the death of the bill at the present session of the General Assembly.

Amendment to School Code

At the request of the Educational Equality League of Philadelphia, Representative Samuel B. Hart has prepared and will offer an amendment to the school code now in the hands of the Educational Committee.

After a week's illness Representative John W. Harris, Jr., returned to the Capitol and plunged into his arduous duties with the important committees of which he is a member.

Will Save Berean Appropriation

For the purpose of adjusting and ascertaining what is behind the opposition to the continued appropriation of Berean Manual Training and Industrial School, a conference between the directors of the school and members of the Legislature, si to be held in the office of Henry Shapiro in the Market Street National Bank building Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Besides Senator Shapiro and the Board of Directors of the School there will be present Representative Oscar Price in whose district the school is located and Representatives Samuel B. Hart and Patrick Connor of the Appropriation Committee.

Hart and Harris Lead Attack On Kentuckian's Insult Made In Speech To Joint Session

Bill Before House Would Abolish Negro Assemblymen

Hart, Harris Affected

Voting Strength of N. Philadelphia Seriously Reduced

HARRISBURG, Feb.—A real threat against present and future Negro representation in the law-making body of the State is contained in House Bill No. 673, as offered by Representative Jaffe.

If this bill becomes a law, its provisions would merge Representative John W. Harris' home district with the 2nd, 3rd and 4th wards, in Philadelphia, thus making it impossible for the Negro voting strength to elect one of the race.

Representative Samuel B. Hart's district would fare even worse, as his present district—the 7th—would be added to the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th wards with no chance of a Negro candidate being elected.

In North Philadelphia, where the colored vote in the 29th and 47th wards is now strong enough to elect a Negro Representative, four additional wards have been added, thus killing off all hope of ever electing a Negro representative.

Remarks of J. M. Rose Expunged from the Record

Andrews Defends Slap

Members Congratulate Philadelphians For Courage

(Special to the Tribune)

HARRISBURG, Feb. — The lower house of the General Assembly had a

Registered Objection



REP. SAMUEL B. HART

Who, with Rep. John W. Harris, Jr., objected to the use of "darkey" and "nigger" in an address delivered before a joint session of the Pennsylvania legislature by Hon. J. M. Rose of Kentucky.

hectic fifteen minutes session before it expunged from its record, by an overwhelming vote the words "nigger" and "darky" in the speech of Hon. J. M. Rose, of Kentucky.

Mr. Rose had been granted the privilege of addressing the Senate and House in joint session on the advisability of giving moral and active support to the American Legislators Association. In the course of his address, the speaker referred to the fact that his appeal did not refer to "niggers or darkies". This reference caused many of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to stare in amazement.

Sensing that either Representatives Hart or Harris would take exception to Rose's remarks members surrounded their desks to urge that the remarks be allowed to pass unnoticed, as Mr. Rose was a guest of the joint session of the Assembly. Both of the Philadelphia Representatives hotly resented this attitude; and when Mr. Rose ceased speaking, Representative Hart rose in his seat, and on a question of personal privilege, denounced the language of the Kentuckian and moved that all references to "niggers" and "darkies" be expunged from the record. The motion was promptly seconded by Representative John W. Harris, Jr.

Representative Hiram G. Andrews, of Johnstown, Ca[illegible] rose to defend the language of the Kentuckian and declared that he was "tired of hearing white men censured for referring to colored people as 'niggers' and 'darkies' when such reference was made in a humorous sense."

Hart, in insisting upon the passage of his motion, turned his denunciation against Andrews and bitterly resented the language of the latter. On the vote, the House adopted Mr. Hart's motion by the overwhelming vote of 128 to 18, amidst applause. Following the vote, members of the House of Representatives and those of the Senate who had remained, surrounded the Philadelphians and lauded them for their courageous stand in defense of their people.

DEMOCRATS GET IMPORTANT JOB IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, July 20—City Controller S. Davis Wilson has just made a fine gesture to the Colored Democratic voters of Philadelphia. Through the solicitations of Dr. J. Max Barber, city chairman of the Allied Roosevelt Clubs, he appointed William R. Venable of 847 North 46th street to a place as registrar in the City Controller's office.

Mr. Venable is a young Philadelphian. He graduated from the West Philadelphia High School with honors, being the winner of the Isaac A. Shepard medal. Later he took a course at Temple University where he graduated from the School of Commerce, majoring in counting and statistics. Venable is active in civic and social life. He is at present secretary of the board of trustees of Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, secretary of the Fairmount Mutual Association and a member of many other organizations. In fraternal life he is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Mr. Wilson has declared his support of Negroes for magistrate, municipal judge and City Council. The Allied Roosevelt Clubs have endorsed Mr. Wilson for election to the office which he now holds by appointment. He says he considers colored representation in these places as a part of the far-famed "New Deal."

Office Holding

Another W. Va. Democrat Gets Important State Position

Dave S. Ware, Active Fayetteville Politician, Named Assistant Safety Director of W. Va. Mines.

Appointee Is Only Negro In America Holding a Position Of Such a Nature.

DIRECTOR

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 6—Dave S. Ware of Fayettevlle, W. Va., was named last week by Colonel Ernest L. Bailey, Chief of the Bureau of Mines of West Virginia, to the important position of assistant safety director of the Bureau of Mines in the mountain state.

This is a major appointment, coming to Negro Democrats of West Virginia from the Mine Department, and carries with it a liberal salary and traveling expenses to cover the state of West Virginia.

Mr. Ware's duties will consist of not only directing rescue work in the case of mine disasters, but will take on the form of preventative work and to spread state-wide broad training in safety first, as well as first aid.

According to an interview with Chief Bailey, the new safety director will organize first aid classes and will give lectures throughout the state not only to industrial workers but to students of the high schools and colleges as well. The new appointee is highly popular with laboring classes of all races in West Virginia. He was formerly a national organizer with mine workers of America. He is treasurer of the Negro Democratic State eexcutive committee and was a powerful factor in swinging the election into the Democratic columns during the 1932 campaign.

Mr. Ware is the third Negro of West Virginia to hold this position; the first being, Black of McDowell County, the second being Patterson of Raleigh County, whom Ware succeeded. A number of friends sent congratulations to the new chief, who will take over his duties July 1st.



DAVE S. WARE

Of Fayette, W. Va., recently appointed by the Chief of the Bureau of Mines, Colonel Ernest L. Bailey, as one of the four directors of safety in West Virginia. Mr. Ware is treasurer of the Negro Democratic State Executive Committee and is an influential leader in the Mountain State.

Political - 1933 West Virginia

Office Holding.

Carper, Ambrose, Hart, Pryor Get Posts, Chairman Wells Lauds Hiner

Courier 4-29-33

Pittsburgh Pa.

CAPITOL BUILDING, CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 27—Beginning with the first of April, the Democracy of West Virginia began giving appointments to the faithful. The first of the gubernatorial plums fell into the lap of Isaac M. Carper of Charleston, who was appointed Director of the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, to fill the unexpired term of Capt. G. E. Ferguson, which ends June 30, 1933.

Attorney Daniel W. Ambrose of Huntington, a graduate of the School of Law of Howard University, was appointed to the staff of the State Auditor, W. P. Sims, in the land department, to take the place of Attorney Julius Love.

C. W. Hart, of Charlestown, in the eastern panhandle, a graduate of Dunbar High School of Washington and also a former student of Storer College, was appointed as chief messenger to the auditor. Hart is the first colored man from his county to ever receive a state appointment from either party. "It is significant," said E. L. Powell secretary of the Negro State Democratic Executive Committee "that State Department heads are reusing to appoint persons to hardly any kind of post, even menial ones, unless the applicant has had at least a high school training."

Clarence L. Pryor of Mannington, breaks the ice as the first Negro in West Virginia to be made a proofreader to the legislature.

"We owe this appointment directly to Speaker of the House Hon. R. M. Hiner. We cannot overestimate the importance to the race to have our governments of the several states to employ our artisans and mechanics, as well as our lawyers and professional men," commented State Chairman, I. J. K. Wells. "Our state leaders could to great advantage seek to have our political parties and industrial concerns recognize these men who really compose the middle class, the trunk-line strength of the people. In political recognition the Negro Democracy of West Virginia will seek to have the masses recognized in preference to the classes, although we are not unmindful to the claims and needs of the professional group."

UNDER THE W. VA. PLUM TREE



ATTY. C. W. AMBROSE
Hails from Huntington. He now has his desk and duties in the Land department of the Auditor's, Edgar B. Sims. Attorney Ambrose is a Howard man and is research secretary of Negro Democratic State Committee.



C. W. HART
Of the eastern panhandle burg of Charlestown, chief messenger to the Auditor's office. Though a grandson of the Confederacy Auditor Sims is liberal in his views toward all citizens.

TWO APPOINTED TO W.VA. BOARD OF EDUCATION

Afro American

E. L. Powell, George Williams Named to Serve Immediately.

1-24-33

SUPT. WELLS IS THIRD MEMBER

Baltimore Md.

Body Can Name All School Heads.

CHARLESTON, W.Va. — E. L. Powell, and George Williams, principal of the high school at Elkins, were appointed members of the Negro Board of Education, last week, and will assume their duties immediately.

The board was created last spring by special act of the legislature as a substitute for the Negro advisory council to the state board of education. Members of the board will have jurisdiction over all Negro educational institutions as pertains to curricula, but not over financial appropriations or disbursements.

The board members will have the privilege of naming the heads of the various institutions as well as the employees under them.

Supervisor I. J. K. Wells, by virtue of his position, is the third member of the board. Mr. Powell was appointed for two years, but will be eligible two years hence for re-appointment for a four-year term. The other two members will serve four-year terms.

Fisk Grad

Mr. Powell is a graduate of Fisk University, a former teacher and high school principal, and expresses himself as fully aware of the greatness of responsibility he is assuming. He has pledged himself to work diligently for the advancement of Negro education in the state and to keep the schools out of politics.

Mr. Williams is a graduate of West Virginia State College and has completed a large portion of his required work toward his master's degree at Pitt. He has served as principal of the Elkins School since 1929.

Political—1933

Party Affiliation.

THE NEGRO AND

...E NEW CABINET

The new Roosevelt cabinet is ...ed for the absence of stars of the first order of magnitude. The new president had at his disposal unparalleled wealth of cabinet material. Al...fred Smith, Owen D. Young, Carter Glass, Baruch, Newton D. Baker, Senator Norris, Governor Richie, other famous Democrats of like history. But instead the President-elect chose to select ten high minded, competent advisors, with scarcely a name of the first class order of distinction and brilliancy. He evidently had in mind the ability and disposition of his official family to work in union rather than indulge in personal, prima donna display.

Since the choice of our early executives, it has been extremely difficult for a public man of outstanding distinction and achievements to succeed to the White House. Men of more nearly average or ordinary quality and caliber have been preferred. Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson achieved greatness while occupants of the White House, which in no case was revealed before their elevation. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Roscoe Conklin, James G. Blaine, William Jennings Bryan and Alfred E. Smith, the shining stars in the galaxy of great names, sought in vain to reach the king row.

It is also true that the most brilliant statesmen do not always make the best cabinet material. They are not always prone to subordinate their individual powers to the guidance and direction of the Chief Executive nor to play ball in harmony with team requirements. In our recent history we readily recall how James G. Blaine broke with Benjamin Harrison, William J. Bryan with Woodrow Wilson. It is generally believed that Alfred Smith deems himself too great and important a public factor to subordinate himself as a cabinet advisor.

When we begin to analyze the present cabinet, we find that though not composed of world beaters, they in every instance possess the requisite experience, ability and patriotism to function efficiently at this critical period of the nation's life. Who can tell but that some of them will grow into greatness as they meet the unfolding responsibilities and opoprtunities of the trusts which they have assumed. No one has yet dared even suggest that the nation is not safe in their safekeeping.

Let us now take a closer look at the new cabinet from the standpoint of the Negro and his relation to the public weal. The NEGRO question no longer constitutes a political factor in the mind of either party. All that either wants with or from the Negro is his vote at election time. The public mind is bored with our constant howl for rights and recognition. Economic and international issues absorb the nation's attention. So long as the white man's political rights are secure the Negro may keep howling or go hang. Only an occasional glance may be cast in his direction to quiet his howling and abrate the perpetual nuisance.

In making out his cabinet, Mr. Roosevelt probably did not have the Negro question in the remotest part of his mind. He had to study the balance between interests, sections and factions which supported him and which constitute the complicated equation of American life. It is noticeable, however, that the new cabinet in no sense affects our chances detrimentally. We stand as good chance for advancement as under its Republican predecessor. There are seven Northern and three Southern members of the cabinet. Of the Northern members it is not necessary to speak. They do not derive their racial attitude from their political affiliation. The Southern contingent is supposed to give us some concern. The portfolios of the Southern members have very little to do with matters which immediately concern our group. The Treasury, the Navy and Commerce Departments are chiefly concerned with matters which have little or no racial import. Senator Swanson during his long career in the Senate has rarely adverted to the race question though on one or two occasions he has shown a decidedly unfriendly attitude towards the 14th and 15th Amendments. Senator Hull belongs to the more liberal element of the Democratic Party, and I learn, is well thought of by Robert R. Church, the courageous Tennessee Negro political leader. Although Mr. Roper is a Carolinian, yet his long residence in Washington has made him well liked by colored people. He has served on the Board of Education with colored members and has become so favorably regarded by the race that he was chosen as receiver of the National Benefit Insurance Co. The Secretary of the Interior is a young liberal Independent from Illinois, and is presumably favorably disposed to all elements of the people. This office is of especial interest to the colored race because Howard University and all Federal educational projects fall under it direction. The Post Master General's basic principle is to adequately reward party support without regard to race or color. Taken all in all, the new cabinet promises well for the country at large and gives the colored contingent no anxious concern.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

FEB 21 1933

Negro Democrats Name Delegates

Twenty-five members of the city-wide Negro Democratic Club met at the home of their president, George Brown, 83 Belknap Avenue last night. Mrs. Eva Smith and Mrs. Elizabeth Manson were elected delegates to the Westchester County Negro Democratic League.

DR. GODFREY NURSE, OF NEW YORK, ATTENDS INAUGURAL FUNCTIONS

Dr. Godfrey Nurse, of New York, one of the presidential electors, who voted for Roosevelt was a guest at the Mayflower Hotel in company with the New York electorial delegation during the past week. He attended the dinner given at the Willard Hotel Friday, March 3, to the members of the electoral college by James Farley, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Houston Declines to Act as Official Political Spokesman

Former Classmate Received at Mayflower Hotel by President-Elect Just Before Inauguration.

WASHINGTON— Interviewed byings from Mrs. Roosevelt. She is a an AFRO reporter this week, G. charming lady"
David Houston, good friend and former Harvard classmate of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, set at rest rumors that he would act as the official spokesman for Negroes in the country during the Roosevelt administration.



G. David Houston

"Anything I can do to help my people," he said, "I shall do, but I shall be associated with no political group to speak out on matters pertaining to their welfare.

"My profession is education, to which I am really wedded. The acceptance of any such honor offered by political groups would be incompatible with my duties as a high school principal, in Washington."

Asked if it were true that he would dispense Democratic patronage, Mr. Houston smiled.

"I a mnot able, officially or unofficially, to handle any patronage. Letters, telephone calls, not to mention visits, might just as well be dispensed with in so far as accelerating any interest on my part in the candidacy of any person is concerned."

Indicating that he was becoming a little annoyed at the stream of proposals and propositions offered him by Democratic aspirants for political patronage, he concluded with:

"The business with me at the Armstrong High School should be of an educational nature. I should like to continue the quiet and comfort of my home without interruptions that are purely political."

Mr. Houston was received by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at their suite in the Mayflower Hotel, Friday afternoon, before the inauguration. He made no comment on what he said to the President other than to say, "We renewed an old acquaintance. I received greet-

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

FEB 12 1933

Negro Democrats To Enlarge Club

The Negro Democratic Club met Friday night at 913 Fifth street and set in motion plans for its activities in the coming state election. The club now has a membership of 200 and a drive is to be made for an enrollment of a thousand. At the same time, efforts are to be made to have Negroes pay their poll taxes and register. K. S. Long is chairman of the organization.

Franklin Roosevelt's Inaugural Address

Not in our day has sunnier and more comfortable March 4th been presented by the weather man for a President's inauguration.

Not in our day has an incoming chief executive faced the grave internal problems now before Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Looking past the gray beard and the flowing robes of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes inducting him into office, and over the heads of thousands of his fellow countrymen gathered to do him honor, Mr. Roosevelt, if he saw anything, beheld 20 million of us out of work and every bank in the nation with doors tightly closed.

He glimpsed millions hungry although there has been no dry season or poor harvest. He saw bankruptcy everywhere, despite the fact that today we are the wealthiest nation on earth.

Seizing the wheel of the Ship of State, Mr. Roosevelt says at once, "We must change our ethics."

Insuli, of Chicago, and Mitchell, of the National City Bank of New York, must have trembled as he said, "confidence thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, on unselfish performance."

Restoration of the country, Mr. Roosevelt says, depends primarily in putting the people to work. He mentions several methods by which this can be brought about, including the back-to-the-farm movement. And it is worth noting that Mr. Roosevelt would popularize farming by raising the value of agricultural products, not by compelling city dwellers to leave their homes.

Getting the nation out of bankruptcy and receivership, the President says, requires speedy action. He expects to ask Congress to take that action, and in case it balks, he is prepared

to ask for war-time emergency powers such as would be given him if the country were invaded by a foreign foe.

There isn't in this inaugural address of Mr. Roosevelt the beautiful language and noble idealism which characterized the addresses of Woodrow Wilson. There isn't here the involved sentence structure of Herbert Hoover, nor the sustained simplicity of Abraham Lincoln.

However, those who listened to Mr. Roosevelt realize that here is a new leader, plain spoken and unafraid.

What the country needs, he says, is leadership which he is prepared to give in this emergency if the people will grant him dictatorial authority.

And, strangely eonugh, the people who have laughed at Mussolini and Hitler are ready to give Mr. Roosevelt a chance to get us out "of the red."

THE NEW DEAL IS IN OPERATION

LAST November twenty-two million American voters grimly and hopefully registered their dissatisfaction with twelve years of Republican misrule and sought a new deal by overwhelmingly electing Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Courier

Last Saturday the successful candidate of the Democratic party moved into the White House and with strong capable hands took over the reins of office amid the plaudits of an optimistic nation.

Our new President has been delegated wider powers than any peacetime Executive since the nation began. Next to Stalin of Soviet Russia, he possesses greater power than has been granted the head of any major power of today.

With a loyal and obedient Congress behind him, surrounded by the best minds it is possible to assemble, there is no reason why he should not bring order out of chaos by initiating the legal steps necessary to get twelve million unemployed Americans out of the trenches of poverty, degradation and demoralization. 3-11-33

Colored Americans hope and confidently expect to profit by their solid support of the new President at the polls last November. They also expect to receive a new deal. They not only want a new deal, but they are determined to have one. They want a new deal alike for the masses and the leaders. They want new opportunities, new duties, new obligations. They want to truly take their rightful place as part of this great democracy.

We look to President Roosevelt for a new deal for the colored citizen. We ask no special favors; we want only our rightful due. The Pittsburgh Courier believes the Negro is going to get that greatly desired new deal during the administration of President Roosevelt, and therefore we shall give it the loyal and unflagging support it deserves.

Barking Up The Wrong Tree

Negroes who left the state for the Roosevelt inaugural and who were led to believe that they were in line for a federal job, are barking up the wrong tree. It is not fixed in the political cards for us, as Oklahoma Negroes, to receive any great consideration from the present national administration. Black Dispatch

There are some very practical reasons why this condition exists up on the banks of the Potomac. Governor William H. Murray's unseemly conduct towards President Roosevelt during the campaign months last year and his die-hard utterances during the convention period in Chicago are all calculated to create an iceburg atmosphere whenever members of the Murray political family drift into Washington. 3-11-33

But more definitely is the line of cleavage drawn when it comes to the black cabinet. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh and Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, together with New York and Washington conferees are now sitting next to the throne. Oklahoma politicians know that when Dr. Thompkins came to Oklahoma last fall there was an open break between Thompkins and the little Napoleon out University way. Young was too busy to see Thompkins when he arrived on the campus at Langston, and we suspect that Thompkins will now be too engrossed in important matters of state to see Dr. Young.

The real truth is that Oklahoma has just one string upon which it can actually depend to get a hearing at the White House. That string, however, does not extend from the capital building in Oklahoma City; it stretches from Tulsa to Washington. Pat Malloy of the Oil Capital, is the original Roosevelt man in Oklahoma. He is the one who fought day and night against the Murray machine, and today it is Pat Malloy who has the ear of President Roosevelt.

It is because of this that Tulsa Negroes have hope that they may secure a birth at the federal pie counter. B. C. Franklin, a personal friend of Pat Malloy, is a candidate for a position in the U. S. Attorney General's office, and there are also candidates in Oklahoma City and Muskogee. Politically wise ones know that the Malloy string is the right cord to pull.

At best, however, Oklahoma Negroes have slim chance of nosing up to the national trough. There are too many other sections of the nation where expediency would warrant appointments, in the building of Democratic sentiment in Republican strongholds.

OUR NEW VICE PRESIDENT

Informer 3-11-33

The Informer and Freeman joins with all other loyal Texans in rejoicing in the elevation of John Nance Garner to the vice presidency of the United States. Through thirty years of faithful and efficient service of this state in the halls of the national congress, the last two as speaker of the house of representatives, Mr. Garner richly deserved the honor which came to him on last Saturday. Houston Informer

During his campaign for the position Mr. Garner expressed the desire to see American Negroes receive every right guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, and, as vice president of all of the people, The Informer and Freeman believes that Mr. Garner will use his influence to bring about the fulfillment of that campaign pledge.

Negroes of Texas should be just as proud of our new vice president as the members of the white population of the state are proud of him.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's inaugural address delivered on the historic East portico of the Capitol, was not only notable for what he said but how he said it. His vigorous and ringing call to arms to rout the enemy, depression, inspires confidence and optimism when read in print. But those privileged to hear the new President of the United States as his vibrant voice forcefully expressed his convictions were inspired to believe that he meant every word he uttered and that he could be depended upon to translate them into action. Courier 3-11-33 Chicago Defender

Not since the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln has a new President entered upon his duties under such generally adverse conditions. On the very day Mr. Roosevelt took office the country was facing one of the most serious banking crises in history. That the thirty-second President of the United States is well aware of the weighty responsibilities confronting him is obvious from the tone of his speech. He said:

"I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken world may require.

"These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.

"But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses, and in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me.

"I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe."

The failure of our Federal legislators to enact measures at the last session of Congress calculated to put us on the road to economic recovery, clearly indicates that some sort of a temporary dictatorship is needed at Washington to meet the present emergency. These are unusual times and the exigency must be met by unusual methods of procedure. If it is necessary that President Roosevelt be clothed with war time power to cope with an unprecedented situation, then Congress should give it to him without wrangling about its prerogatives.

"We face," said President Roosevelt, "the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of a national unity." This is as it should be. These are momentous days when partisan politics must be forgotten. Never was the clarion call to all American citizens to close ranks for the common good of all more opportune. by given than now.

to ask for war-time emergency powers such as would be given him if the country were invaded by a foreign foe.

There isn't in this inaugural address of Mr. Roosevelt the beautiful language and noble idealism which characterized the addresses of Woodrow Wilson. There isn't here the involved sentence structure of Herbert Hoover, nor the sustained simplicity of Abraham Lincoln.

However, those who listened to Mr. Roosevelt realize that here is a new leader, plain spoken and unafraid.

What the country needs, he says, is leadership which he is prepared to give in this emergency if the people will grant him dictatorial authority.

And, strangely enough, the people who have laughed at Mussolini and Hitler are ready to give Mr. Roosevelt a chance to get us out "of the red."

THE NEW DEAL IS IN OPERATION

LAST November twenty-two million American voters grimly and hopefully registered their dissatisfaction with twelve years of Republican misrule and sought a new deal by overwhelmingly electing Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Last Saturday the successful candidate of the Democratic party moved into the White House and with strong capable hands took over the reins of office amid the plaudits of an optimistic nation.

Our new President has been delegated wider powers than any peacetime Executive since the nation began. Next to Stalin of Soviet Russia, he possesses greater power than has been granted the head of any major power of today.

With a loyal and obedient Congress behind him, surrounded by the best minds it is possible to assemble, there is no reason why he should not bring order out of chaos by initiating the legal steps necessary to get twelve million unemployed Americans out of the trenches of poverty, degradation and demoralization.

Colored Americans hope and confidently expect to profit by their solid support of the new President at the polls last November. They also expect to receive a new deal. They not only want a new deal, but they are determined to have one. They want a new deal alike for the masses and the leaders. They want new opportunities, new duties, new obligations. They want to truly take their rightful place as part of this great democracy.

We look to President Roosevelt for a new deal for the colored citizen. We ask no special favors; we want only our rightful due. The Pittsburgh Courier believes the Negro is going to get that greatly desired new deal during the administration of President Roosevelt, and therefore we shall give it the loyal and unflagging support it deserves.

Barking Up The Wrong Tree

Negroes who left the state for the Roosevelt inaugural and who were led to believe that they were in line for a federal job, are barking up the wrong tree. It is not fixed in the political cards for us, as Oklahoma Negroes, to receive any great consideration from the present national administration.

There are some very practical reasons why this condition exists up on the banks of the Potomac. Governor William H. Murray's unseemly conduct towards President Roosevelt during the campaign months last year and his die-hard utterances during the convention period in Chicago are all calculated to create an iceburg atmosphere whenever members of the Murray political family drift into Washington.

But more definitely is the line of cleavage drawn when it comes to the black cabinet. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh and Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, together with New York and Washington conferees are now sitting next to the throne. Oklahoma politicians know that when Dr. Thompkins came to Oklahoma last fall there was an open break between Thompkins and the little Napoleon out University way. Young was too busy to see Thompkins when he arrived on the campus at Langston, and we suspect that Thompkins will now be too engrossed in important matters of state to see Dr. Young.

The real truth is that Oklahoma has just one string upon which it can actually depend to get a hearing at the White House. That string, however, does not extend from the capital building in Oklahoma City; it stretches from Tulsa to Washington. Pat Malloy of the Oil Capital, is the original Roosevelt man in Oklahoma. He is the one who fought day and night against the Murray machine, and today it is Pat Malloy who has the ear of President Roosevelt.

It is because of this that Tulsa Negroes have hope that they may secure a birth at the federal pie counter. B. C. Franklin, a personal friend of Pat Malloy, is a candidate for a position in the U. S. Attorney General's office, and there are also candidates in Oklahoma City and Muskogee. Politically wise ones know that the Malloy string is the right cord to pull.

At best, however, Oklahoma Negroes have slim chance of nosing up to the national trough. There are too many other sections of the nation where expediency would warrant appointments, in the building of Democratic sentiment in Republican strongholds.

OUR NEW VICE PRESIDENT

The Informer and Freeman joins with all other loyal Texans in rejoicing in the elevation of John Nance Garner to the vice presidency of the United States. Through thirty years of faithful and efficient service of this state in the halls of the national congress, the last two as speaker of the house of representatives, Mr. Garner richly deserved the honor which came to him on last Saturday.

During his campaign for the position Mr. Garner expressed the desire to see American Negroes receive every right guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, and, as vice president of all of the people, The Informer and Freeman believes that Mr. Garner will use his influence to bring about the fulfillment of that campaign pledge.

Negroes of Texas should be just as proud of our new vice president as the members of the white population of the state are proud of him.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's inaugural address delivered on the historic East portico of the Capitol, was not only notable for what he said but how he said it. His vigorous and ringing call to arms to rout the enemy, depression, inspires them into action.

Not since the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln has a new President entered upon his duties under such generally adverse conditions. On the very day Mr. Roosevelt took office the country was facing one of the most serious banking crises in history. That the thirty-second President of the United States is well aware of the weighty responsibilities confronting him is obvious from the tone of his speech. He said:

> "I am prepared under my constitutional duty to recommend the measures that a stricken world may require.
>
> "These measures, or such other measures as the Congress may build out of its experience and wisdom, I shall seek, within my constitutional authority, to bring to speedy adoption.
>
> "But in the event that the Congress shall fail to take one of these two courses, and in the event that the national emergency is still critical, I shall not evade the clear course of duty that will then confront me.
>
> "I shall ask the Congress for the one remaining instrument to meet the crisis—broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency as great as the power that would be given to me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe."

The failure of our Federal legislators to enact measures at the last session of Congress calculated to put us on the road to economic recovery, clearly indicates that some sort of a temporary dictatorship is needed at Washington to meet the present emergency. These are unusual times and the exigency must be met by unusual methods of procedure. If it is necessary that President Roosevelt be clothed with war time power to cope with an unprecedented situation, then Congress should give it to him without wrangling about its prerogatives.

"We face," said President Roosevelt, "the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of a national unity." This is as it should be. These are momentous days when partisan politics must be forgotten. Never was the clarion call to all American citizens to close ranks for the common good of all more opportune. Never was there greater confidence and optimism when read in print. But those privileged to hear the new President of the United States as his vibrant voice forcefully expressed his convictions were inspired to believe that he meant every word he uttered and that he could be depended upon to translate

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Mountaineer Dems Hold Statewide Pow Wow

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 16. —At the call of state chairman I. K. Wells of Beckley, a throng of powerful Democratic leaders met in Charleston last week to attend a state wide conference Every nook and corner of West Virginia including both of the famous panhandles of the mountain state was represented.

While the proceedings of the pow wow were not revealed it is reliably reported that the conference discussed the four-fold program of policy, patronage, legislation and the strengthening of the Democratic state committee.

Praise State, National Leaders

Interest ran high at the meeting. E. L. Powell reported high lights of the national confab which met at Chicago in mid-January. There was praise echoing among the conferees over the enlightened interest and attitude of both state and national leaders. The splendid attitude of Governor-elect Kump and his official family, the board of public works-elect, State Chairman Kelly, Speaker R. M. Hiner and Senate President A. G. Mathews was a source of pleasure to the conference. Chairman Wells, who conferred in New York with National Chairman Farley, formerly of New York State Boxing Commission, praised Mr. Farley for his splendid attitude. Mr. Farley will be remembered everywhere for his championing of the cause of Harry Wills in the latters vain attempt to collar a match with the ever running Jack Dempsey.

Attention was called to the fact that Speaker Hiner told Chairman Wells and E. L. Powell, chairman on the committee on legislation, that "the attitude of this legislature and Governor-elect Kump is such that no legislation unfavorable to the interests of your people will have a possible chance of passage."

Nine Plank Down $100 Each For Inauguration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nine colored persons are listed among the contributors of $100 or more to the inagural guarantee fund. They contributed $100 each. They are as follows:

Dr. Simeon D. Carson, Judge James A. Cobb, G. David Houston, William L. Houston, John T. Risher, Robert L. Spivey, Dr. William A. Warfield, N. E. Weatherless, and Garnet C. Wilkinson.

In connection with the inaugural parade, it has just been announced that Company A, 372nd Infantry, and the 260th with the National Guard of the District of Columbia under the command of Major General Anton Stephan in the spectacular march.

In parade formation the commanding general and staff will be followed by the 121st Engineer Band, Special Troops, Twenty-ninth Division 121st Engineer Regiment, Company A, 372nd Infantry(and the 260th Artillery Regiment.

Detachments from the Reserved Officers' Training Corps at Howard University and of high school cadets will also take part.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

FEB 13 1933

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club will meet Wednesday night, February 15, at 2020 North Twenty-fourth street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

FEB 16 1933

Club Indorses Dickmann.

The recently-organized Twenty-seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club has indorsed Bernard F. Dickmann for the Democratic nomination for mayor and Emmett Golden for the Democratic nomination for alderman of the ward.

SEATTLE, WASH.
POST-INTELLIGENCER

FEB 12 1933

Colored Democrats Will Meet Today

The King County Colored Democratic Club will hold a special meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 1818 23rd Ave. The meeting is open to the public, Secretary Arthur Williams announced.

—"Buy American!"—

BROOKLYN N. Y. CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 21, 1933

NEGRO VOTERS PLAN BUILDING OF CLUBHOUSE

Democratic Organization Appoints Committee for Drive

Plans are underway by the Regular Colored Democratic organization of Kings County, of which Wesley L. Young is the executive member, for the establishing of a permanent clubhouse.

At a recent meeting held at its temporary headquarters, No. 516 Classon avenue, Elmer V. Baker, of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau, told the members of the organization the advantages of having a permanent clubhouse of their own, so that the club, the speaker said, "may have a firm foundation to carry on its political and social activities among the colored Democrats of the county." A committee of five was then appointed for the purpose of securing a suitable building where regular meetings and social activities may be held. Oliver D. Williams, vice-president, heads the committee.

Although organized for a number of years, the organization has never had a clubhouse of its own. Meetings were mostly held at the Classon avenue address.

Executive Member Young established the organization more than twenty years ago for the advancement and benefit of the colored voters in the Democratic party. A resident of the borough for more than sixty years Young recently celebrated his 74th birthday. It was observed in the form of a testimonial dinner at which many borough officials attended.

Mr. Young has lived all his life in the South Brooklyn section of the borough. His home is at No. 207 Butler street.

Besides Executive Member Young other officers of the club are Samuel E. Pease, president; Oliver D. Williams first vice-president; Thomas L. Higgins, second vice-president; William H. Wiltshire, third vice-president; Charles A. Johnson general secretary; Dr. V. Leonard Williams, treasurer; Mrs. Hattie Johnson, recording secretary; Miss Gladys Cox, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Ruby Alston, corresponding secretary; Coorona Webster, assistant corresponding secretary; Samuel Carter, sergeant-at-arms, and William Alexander, assistant.

The heads of other departments are Mrs. Mae L. Waters, chairman of women's auxiliary; Oscar W. Fulcher, chairman board of governors; Charles J. Campbell, chairman membership committee; Frederick D. Lofton, chairman speakers' bureau; Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbrough, co-leader; Wesleey MacD. Holder, chairman publicity committee. William E. Lucas is a member of both the board of governors and the speakers' bureau. D. Macon Webster heads the list of counsellors.

CUMBERLAND, MD.
NEWS

FEB 4 - 1933

ALL AMERICANS!

Nothing could have been more typically American than the triumvirate that held the center of the stage at Albany, New York, recently.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, retiring Governor of New York, and about to become President of the United States; Dutch by ancestry, but son, grandson, and perhaps great, great to nth degree grandson of Americans; Episcopalian by birth, Harvard by training, all that's traditional in America. Never poor but always ready for public service. Related in some fashion to Astors and Delanos. If there is an aristocracy in the United States he belongs to it.

American? Of course!

Alfred Emanuel Smith, born on the lower East Side of New York—"educated in parochial schools," the record goes no further. Irish and Catholic—his mother a Mulvehill, his wife a Dunn. In politics almost before he could vote and in politics ever since. Four times governor of the state of New York and once a candidate for President of these United States.

American? Of course!

Herbert H. Lehman, about to be sworn in as Governor of the state which has more money and more people than any other state in the Union; cultured Jew—educated at Williams. Born with opportunity, he made money before he became a member of the family banking firm of Lehman Brothers. Helpful in a dozen forms of charitable and social work, including the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

American? Of course!

Dutch, Irish, Jew. Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew. But all Americans whether they are Democrats in New York or Republicans in Iowa.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Houston and Harris County Negroes should be proud of the continued stand which the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., has taken for the franchise rights of Negroes in this county and state. We should be even more encouraged by the recently expressed determination of the club to go forward with a program of political education and organization among the poll tax receipt and exemption certificate owners in the county, as well as the club's plans to carry the latest exclusion of Negroes from the primaries to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final decision.

Chairman Drake and President White are to be congratulated upon the splendid spirit with which they have gone about keeping the club alive and of building it to larger and more effective and useful proportions. They deserve and should have the full support and cooperation of all Harris County Negroes.

Savannah, Ga. News
Tuesday, January 10, 1933

BY OTHER EDITORS

Negro Music Forges to Front.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Columbus and the rest of the South have long known and appreciated the beauty of the music that is created and produced by the darker race among us, but with few exceptions this appreciation has been largely confined to the South. Recently, however, the power of negro music to charm has been registered in the effete East, which prides itself upon recognizing the best in art no matter what its origin. The recent triumph of the Tuskegee singers in New York city may surprise some Americans, but the South has known and appreciated this unique type of American art for a long time.

The announcement that the Philadelphia Orchestra, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, will present a complete negro symphony written by William Levi Dawson, director of the Tuskegee choir, which gave a memorable performance in Columbus, is a compliment that every true Southerner will fully approve. Incidentally, this event is another indication that the South is not, as one prominent cynic has affirmed repeatedly, the Sahara of the beaux arts.

The Montgomery Advertiser editorializes as follows:

Tuskegee came to the fore again in two musical achievements the other day. Its choir was given first place on the opening program of the enormous Rockefeller center, Radio City Music Hall, and the choir's director, William Levi Dawson, has completed the first symphony ever written by a negro, which will soon be put into rehearsal by the exclusive Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

The appearance of the choir at the New York music hall opening was the occasion of much enthusiasm. Its members were applauded and encored with frequency and the event must have been a joyous one to the shade of Booker Washington.

As for the Dawson symphony, it is composed of 537 sheets of music and represents four years of labor. It is a classical spiritual showing the development of negro music. Leopold Stokowski, the director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is much excited over the opportunity to give the symphony its first exhibition next spring.

After its premiere in the East, this notable work should be presented in its native habitat, the South. It was here that this gifted though dark-skinned native of Anniston developed the mind and instincts that gave him the soul and genius to produce this work of art that has gained such notable recognition, and that presents so colorfully the romantic side of his race, even though written in terms of an intermingling of the pathetic and the carefree.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

FEB 17 1933

DICKMANN FORCES EXPECT DUGGAN TO PUT UP STIFF FIGHT

Observers Surprised by Large Attendance at Latter's Meetings in Democratic Mayoralty Contest.

Supporters of Bernard F. Dickmann for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, recently confident he would be nominated by a large plurality, have concluded Jerome F. Duggan is a much more formidable opponent than anticipated. Politicians still think Dickmann is likely to be nominated on March 10.

Dickmann, president of the Real Estate Exchange and treasurer of the Democratic State Committee, claims the unanimous support of all members of the Democratic City Committee and their ward organizations. Politicians think several committeemen may desert Dickmann in favor of Duggan, but reports to this effect have been discounted. Duggan asserts some of the committeemen cannot prevent their followers from switching to the Duggan camp.

Duggan, lawyer and American Legion leader, has built up a city-wide independent political organization by wards. His campaign, in general, is fully as active as Dickmann's. The latter's observers have been surprised by the large attendance at Duggan's speech-making meetings. However, Dickmann and President Neun of the Board of Aldermen, leading Republican mayoralty candidate, have had big gatherings, too.

Says Duggan Is Fighter.

One prominent worker for Dickmann said: "A recent conference of the Dickmann people discussed the progress of the Duggan campaign and concluded Duggan must not be discounted in the race. At first, we were inclined to believe he didn't have a look-in, but he's a fighter. Dickmann is in the race to stay and we believe he'll be nominated."

An influential Democratic leader, who declined to permit use of his name, said: "Duggan is making better progress than at first. The Dickmann people are taking him seriously, and he might even win. Support for Dickmann at best has been lukewarm. There has been a feeling Gov. Park is dominating the political situation here and that makes the Dearmont faction sore. We've still got that Boss Pendergast bogy here."

A story that Duggan is backed secretly by Edward W. Foristel, Republican leader, has gained some currency among politicians of both parties. Duggan and Foristel both deny it, but Foristel has made no secret of a belief that Duggan might defeat Dickmann. The politicians' explanation of the story is that Republicans might believe the chance of electing Neun would be better with Duggan for an opponent, rather than Dickmann.

Recently there has been a rumor of an effort to get Dickmann to withdraw from the race, on the supposed theory that Duggan was making a fight on issues which would defeat Dickmann. Friends of Duggan knew of this report, but were not the only ones who spread it. One version was that Circuit Attorney Miller would run for Mayor if Dickmann backed out. Miller said he had heard the story, but that no one had approached him with the suggestion of replacing Dickmann. He added that he had no intention of running under any circumstance.

Dickmann "in Race to Stay."

"I'm in the race to stay," said Dickmann today. "The fact that I filed my candidacy and announced my platform yesterday is the best proof of that. They were saying I had no intention of filing."

Dickmann has been remarking in his speeches that he was out to win and expressing confidence he would be elected. Commenting on the recent news that Republicans are encouraged over Neun's chances of success by the findings of ward canvasses, Dickmann said Democratic canvasses looked unusually favorable for him.

Duggan has raised the boss and machine issue against Dickmann, saying the Democratic local machine is subservient to Boss Pendergast of Kansas City and is striving to elect Dickmann. Duggan also is criticising real estate interests, as represented by Dickmann, in seeking votes. Dickmann is looking for support from voters not ordinarily reached by machine politics, Duggan has espoused the causes of war veterans and of opponents of chain stores.

Both candidates are making an effort to win the Negro vote.

Republican hope Duggan's activity will creat enough dissension in the Democratic party to help the Republicans in the April election. In this connection, some Republicans have dubbed Duggan "president of the Republican Aid Society."

In 1913, the Democratic City Committee and Harry B. Hawes, then leader of the party here, backed Saunders Norvell, a business man, for the nomination for Mayor. Their campaign was well financed and organized. Dr. John H. Simon, physician, building up an independent organization, was nominated, defeating Norvell by 1559 votes. Dr. Simon attacked Norvell's machine support. In the election Henry W. Kiel, Republican, defeated Dr. Simon by 2300 votes, with two other candidates dividing more than 10,000 votes. Dr. Simon, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty nomination in 1917 and 1929, has been considering running again this year.

Utica, N. Y.

FEB 26 1933

Happenings Among The Colored People

By WALTER R. LOFTON

Wesley L. Young, the veteran leader of the colored Democrats of Kings County, has begun his 25th year as county leader.

He was unanimously re-elected for a three-year term at a meeting of the Regular Colored Democratic Association at its headquarters, 516 Classon ave. Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease was elected president. Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbough was chosen as county co-leader. Mrs. Mae Waters was made head of the Women's Auxiliary.

The meeting was largely attended, there being delegations of men and women voters from 15 Assembly districts which hold a majority of the colored vote.

Mr. Young is 77, and has been an organization Democrat ever since he came to Brooklyn 50 years ago. He has lived in South Brooklyn all that time and was a lieutenant of J. Morressy Gray. He now resides at 207 Butler st., in the Eighth A. D. of which Superintendant of Public Buildings and Offices Michael J. Riley is the leader.

The other association officers are: Oliver D. Williams, first vice-president; Thomas L. Higgins, second vice-president; William H. Wiltshire, third vice-president; Charles A. Johnson, general secretary; Hattie Johnson, recording secretary; Gladys Cox, assistant recording secretary; Ruby Alston, corresponding secretary; Corona Webster, assistant corresponding secretary; Samuel R. Carter, sergeant-at-arms.

Walter R. Lofton is chairman of the publicity committee. Others on the committee are Wesley Mac-D. Holder and Frederick D. Lofton.

Oscar W. Fulcher is chairman of the board of governors. Charles J. Campbell is chairman of the membership committee.

In the speakers' bureau are Frederick D. Lofton, chairman, William E. Lucas and Elmer Baker.

Others on committees are:

D. Macon Webster, Clarence Wilson, Clarence Johnson, Percy Newbie O. D. Williams and Thomas L. Higgins.

Also James Matthews, Joseph E. Greene, Harry Warner, Henry Newbie, Gilbert Callander, William Randolph, Matthew Keith, Demcy Brimage and Alfred John.

Also Helen Wiggins, Marie Gaines, Martha Blair, Lucile Richardson, Rose Price, Rose Reefe and Rebecca Fish.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

FEB 24 1933

CHAIRMAN IS NAMED BY COLORED DEMOCRATS

Armand W. Scott last night was named chairman of the National Democratic Negro Voters' League, a national organization of colored Democrats, it was announced today.

Other officers elected are: John H. Clinton, first vice chairman; Dr. Ora H. Fisher, second vice chairman; Maj. I. E. Patterson of Illinois, third vice chairman; George Francis of Indiana, secretary; J. Lewis Taylor of Maryland, treasurer, and J. H. Howard of the Negro Press Bureau here, chairman of the Executive Committee.

The organization plans to establish headquarters in Washington to care for entertainment of members coming to Washington for the inaugural.

Party Affiliation

Negro Democrats to Meet.

The Nineteenth Ward Negro Democratic Club will hold its regular meeting January 19 at 8 o'clock at 2915 Franklin avenue.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JAN 12 1933

Negro Democrats Install New Officers

Rev. George B. Riley Officiates at Exercises — Hogans President

The Rev. George Bert Riley, standard bearer of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, following a very impressive address on party loyalty installed the newly elected officers of the league Tuesday night in headquarters, 140 Governor street.

The officers installed were: Garland L. Hogans, president; Henry Moore, first vice-president; Mrs Elizabeth Hale, second vice-president; Mrs. Dorothy Rochelle, recording secretary; Miss Martha Neal assisting secretary; Oscar Keys, financial secretary; Harold Griffin treasurer; William Ward, sergeant-at-arms. Lawyers David Harrison and Edward H. Saltzman are the counselors of the organization.

The board of trustees consists of the following: Dr. Clifford M. Gordon, Rev. George Bert Riley, Henry Moore, Churchil Bohred and Virgil Reid. The following committees for the year were announced: Executive committee, Mrs. Sallie Griffin, chairman; Garland L. Hogans, Henry Moore, John Moore, William Ward Harley, Jacob Holmes, Mrs. Elizabeth Hale.

House committee, Henry Moore, Jacob Holmes, Mrs. Sallie Griffin, Sylvester Basker. Entertainment committee, Emanuel Hudson, Oscar Keys, Henry Moore, Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, Mrs. Dorothy Rochelle, Miss Martha Neal, Mrs. Dorothy Basker Mrs. Clara Jackson, Mrs. Algie Fair

Several other important committees will be named at the next meeting. At the close of the installation the standard bearer reminded the officers of the league that the organization was not a non-partisan league, but Democratic and must at all times be conducted as such.

Entertainment was furnished by Miss Essie Quarles, of New York city and others. Refreshments were served. Tuesday evening of every week is the regular meeting night of the league and on Saturday evening of each week the members and friends enjoy social hours with music in headquarters.

Hunareds Honor Wesley L. Young At Mammoth Victory Ball

Age 1-28-33

New York, N.Y.

Nearly 500 attended the victory ball and dance of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of the 18th Assembly District Kings County given last Thursday evening, January 19, in the grand ballroom of Sonia Hall, Bedford and Putnam avenues, in honor of "Chief" Wesley L. Young, 77-year old veteran Democratic leader of this Borough and the first colored Democratic in Brooklyn.

The affair was recognized as the leading one of its kind ever held by Kings County Democratic politicians. It was indeed a "Young Night."

The Sonia Ballroom, scene of many notable events during the winter social season, was taxed almost to the limit of its capacity to accommodate the vivacious gathering which turned out to honor Mr. Young, who for 23 years was the leader of the Colored Democracy of Brooklyn.

Literally, everybody who was anybody at all in Kings County Democratic colored politics was there. The guests list read like a "Who's Who" in Democratic affairs of Kings County.

Sponsored by Joseph Greene

It was one of the largest and gayest social affairs ever sponsored by this poltiical club and was conducted under the guidance of a committee headed by Joseph E. Greene, outstanding Democrat of the 18th Assembly District.

Every one of the 23rd Assembly Districts in Brooklyn where the Democratic organization forces have followed Mr. Young's leadership for more than 23 years, was represented.

Among the organizations represented were the Women's Roosevelt-For-President Club by Mrs. May Waters; Tenth Assembly District Club by Mr. Matthews; Regular Kings County Organization by Atty. Thomas L. Higgins; Fifth Assembly District by Mrs. Mamie Hall; Seventeenth Assembly District by Paul Pittman.

Proceeds to Charity

Chairman Joseph Greene announced that the proceeds of the affair will go entirely toward the purchase of local foodstuff and clothing for the needy families of the district.

More than fifty baskets of food were distributed by this same organization during the Christmas season.

History of Club

The Regular Colored Democratic Association of the 18th A. D is located at 259 Livonia avenue and is looked upon as one of the most progressive in the county. They stand by the Regular Democratic Organization in its entirety. Its president, Wiliam H. Wiltshire, as well as its publicity chairman, Joseph E. Greene, have been

HONORED AT BALL



"Chief" WESLEY L. YOUNG, Brooklyn's Negro Democratic leader.

factors in colored Democracy for some time and their loyalty is unquestionable.

The officers of the club are Jas. St. John, executive member; Wm. Wiltshire, president; Elton H. Nightingale, vice president; Marie Gaines, 2nd vice president; Harry Warner, secretary; Willard Hopewell, assistant secretary and Benjamin Johnson, treasurer.

The music for the occasion was furnished by Duncan Holder's orchestra.

SPONSOR OF BALL



JOSEPH GREEN of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of the 18th Assembly District.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

JAN 22 1933

Colored Democrats Plan to Attend Inaugural

A delegation of Long Island colored Democrats are expected to journey to Washington on March 4 to witness the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as president, Henry R. Tooks of 145-31 Glassboro avenue, Jamaica, announced last night.

According to Tooks, he is going to call a meeting at his home shortly, at which time plans will be made for members of colored Democratic clubs on Long Island going to Washington in a body.

A communication from G. David Huston, chairman of the committee on special entertainment, which Tooks received, stressed the wish that all colored citizens on Long Island should attend the inaugural and reserve a section of the grandstand before which the inauguration parade will take place.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS

JAN 12 1933

COLORED DEMOCRAT UNIT SEATS STAFF

Installation ceremonies of the Queens County Colored Democracy were held on Monday evening, at Christ's Community Church, 110-15 New York ave., Jamaica. Invocation was made by Rev. Clifford L. Miller, pastor of the Church. "Nearer My God to Thee" was sung by the assemblage in memory of Calvin Coolidge. Edmund A. Ledeatt, chairman, made the welcoming address. Rev. T. H. P. Morton, D. D., of Brooklyn, installed the following officers:

Dr. Renold B. Lighston, executive chairman; James E. Williams president; J. Slayton Hicks, vice-president; Mrs. Carrie M. Ledeatt executive and recording secretary Miss Cleve Freeman, financial secretary; Julius Holland, treasurer and Henry Tooks, sergeant-at-arms. Piano and saw selections were played by Mrs. Effie McDowell and Leo Whitas and a vocal solo was sung by Albert Thornton

Refreshments were served at the church, after which dancing and whist were enjoyed at the club headquarters, 164-30 South st., Jamaica.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JAN 22 1933

Negro Dem Club To Meet Monday Night

The Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., will hold a meeting Monday night at Emancipation Park. The congressional election will be discussed, as well as advisability of indorsing a candidate for congress. All candidates are invited to be present.

SEATTLE, WASH.
TIMES

JAN 17 1933

Colored Democrats Elect New Officers

The Colored Citizens' Democratic Club this week elected Oscar Albert, 916 Eighth Ave. S., as president for 1933. William Moore, 2907 16th Ave. S., was elected vice president, and Charles Smith, 704 28th Ave. S., secretary.

RETURNS FROM NEGRO DEMOCRATS CONFAB

Atty. Julian D. Rainey, prominent in Democratic circles and a regional director in the last campaign, has returned from Chicago where many prominent Negro Democrats met to discuss a program of policy and patronage which is to be submitted for



Atty. Julian D. Rainey

the consideration of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and Chairman Farley of the Democratic National Committee.

Those taking part in the conference were: Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, state leader of Indiana, who presided; Henry J. Richardson, member of the Indiana State Legislature; H. E. Bledsoe and Charles C. Diggs, state organizers of Michigan; Joseph L. McLemore, state organizer of Missouri; Dr. Owens of Cleveland,, Lester A. Walton of New York; the four regional directors: Dr. Joseph L. Johnston, Atty. Julian D. Rainey, Atty. Robert L. Vann and William H. Thompkins. Other members of the party included Bryant Hammond, Earl Dickerson, Major A. E. Patterson and Miss Edith Sampson. The meetings were held in the offices of Sheridan A. Brusseaux, 47 and South Parkway.

Roosevelt's Prospective Cabinet Seen As Generally Satisfactory To The Negro

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cabinet selections believed to have been definitely made by President-elect Roosevelt are generally satisfactory from the viewpoint of the Negro, a canvass of veteran observers indicates.

According to reports from apparently reliable sources the places upon which Mr. Roosevelt is believed to have made a definite decision are as follows:

Secretary of the Treasury—Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia.

Attorney General—Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana.

Secretary of Labor—Miss Frances Perkins, New York state industrial commissioner.

Postmaster General — James A. Farley of New York.

Glass No Negro-Baiter

The only misgivings concern Senator Glass. A review of his record in public offices discloses that he has never been guilty of Negro-baiting. He did not even participate in the Democratic filibuster, led by former Senator Oscar Underwood of Alabama, which prevented consideration of the Dyer anti-lynching bill in the Senate in December, 1922.

Commenting on the reported selection of Senator Glass for the Treasury portfolio, P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk (Virginia) Journal and uide, made the following statement:

"Senator Glass has served 32 years on the banking and currency committees of Congress, during which time he has had much to do with the initiation of legislation for the stabilization of our national monetary system. As co-sponsor of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, he made his most valuable contribution to constructive fiscal law making.

"From December, 1917, to February, 1920, Senator Glass served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson. It was my recollection that his tenure of office was characterized by conservative and sound administration.

"His ability and experience undoubtedly qualify him for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Personally, however, I would much prefer that he remain in the Senate, where his experience and influence will be needed by the new administration."

Senator Walsh, who exposed the Teapot Dome scandals in the Harding administration, has only a few colored constituents. He is regarded as a liberal and a great constitutional lawyer. He is said to be reluctant to leave the Senate but to have surrendered to the wishes of President-elect Roosevelt and will enter his cabinet.

Approve Farley and Perkins

There is no apprehension among colored persons concerning the selections of Miss Perkins and Mr. Farley. Both are from New York state and are accustomed to participation of the Negro in the politics of their state. Besides, Mr. Farley dealt with colored Democrats in managing Mr. Roosevelt's campaign.

Other Cabinet posts are believed to be still open. Senator Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico, a Progressive Republican who supported Mr. Roosevelt for election, is believed to be the President-elect's first choice for Secretary of the Interior, but Senator Cutting is reported to be hesitant about accepting the place.

If Senator Cutting should decline appointment, Mr. Roosevelt may offer the place to former Governor Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, brother of Senator Robert M. La Follette. The La Follettes have always been regarded as very fair to colored people.

Other Possibilities

Jesse Isidor Straus of New York, president of R. H. Macy and Company, is regarded as a possibility for Secretary of Commerce.

Henry A. Wallace of Iowa, farm paper publisher and son of the Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding administration, and Henry Morganthau, Jr., New York State Conservation Commissioner, are understood to be under consideration for Secretary of Agriculture.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS

PROMINENT Negro Democratic leaders met in Chicago to make plans to obtain some of the Democratic pie. They decided to remain united as a group. They are going after what they want intelligently.

The idea was expressed, and it is the danger signal, that some individual might try to cut in at the top and thereby injure the chances of the success of the group. That is the thing which has seriously damaged Negroes who vote the Republican ticket.

THE TRIBUNE hopes that the Democratic leaders of color will stick to their guns; that they will act as an organized body to the end that some of them will get big positions. Then, too, it is desired that the Negro Democratic chieftains will so conduct themselves that they will be able to secure decent treatment for the twelve million Negroes from the Federal Government.

We were told that the "New Deal" included Negroes. If any group needs a "New Deal" it is black Americans. We hope the result will exceed our expectations.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JAN 26 1933

Negro Democrats Plan Active Season

Whist Party Feb. 2 — Dance Feb. 9—Social Saturday.

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league held a splendid meeting at headquarters, 140 Governor street. In the absence of the president, the meeting was ably presided over by the first vice-president, Henry Moore. Splendid reports were made by the chairmen of various committees.

Miss Dorothy Rochelle, secretary of the league, reported that final arrangements for the whist party to be held at the headquarters Thursday, Feb. 2, are completed. The following are in charge of the tables: Mrs. Sallie Griffin, Mrs. Dorothy Booker, Mrs. Clara Jackson, Mrs. Ida Lee, Miss Elizabeth Hale, Sylvester Booker, Emanuel Hudson, Henry Moore, Hurley Cox, William Ward. Miss Dorothy Rochelle is general chairman.

The entertainment committee, headed by Emanuel Hudson and Oscar Keys, reported that arrangements for the season's dance to be given at 91 Broadway, Duffy league headquarters are complete and Thursday, Feb. 9, is the date set for the occasion.

Henry Moore for the house committee reported plans for providing better facilities for social enjoyments are well under way with great success in sight. The larger membership present pledged their support to the membership drive launched last week. A prize will be given to the member bringing in the largest amount of new members.

The annual fee has been reduced for thirty days only.

Bukley James, president of the Ridgewood-Glen Rock Democratic league, was the principal speaker of the evening. He said the league was to be congratulated for the work accomplished during the last campaign and for the pace set for Bergen county Negro Democrats. Mr. James was accompanied by Jess Reynolds. The entertainment committee, which will be active Saturday evening as usual, offers a free entertainment to all its friends. Next Tuesday evening splendid music and free refreshments will be provided.

Democratic.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation

Defender 1-28-33 clipping

Prominent Negro Democratic leaders met in Chicago last week. Included in the group are Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Wilberforce, O.; Elmer E. Mosee, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. James A. Owen, Cleveland, O.; E. L. Powell, Charleston, W. Va.; I. J. K. Wells, Beckley, W. Va.; G. P. Russell, Waukegan, Ill.; Dr. A. G. Wallace, Okmulgee, Okla.; Attorney Joseph L. McLemore, St. Louis, Mo.; Major A. E. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Charles E. Diggs, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. E. Duval Colley, Cincinnati, O.; Attorney Herman E. Moore, Chicago, Ill.; Attorney Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Butler, Detroit, Mich.; Frank R. Owens, Detroit, Mich.; F. J. Hawkins, Chicago, Ill.; Attorney Bryant A. Hammond, Chicago, Ill.; Attorney Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Columbus, O.; Attorney Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.;

Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo.; Percy D. Jones, Columbus, O.; J. Gray Lucas, Chicago, Ill.; Attorney George C. Adams, Chicago, Ill.; Sheridan A. Bruseaux, Chicago, Ill.; P. R. DeBerry, Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Mauvoleyne Carpenter. Attorneys Henry J. Richardson, F. B. Ransom of Indianapolis and Sully Jaymes of Springfield, O., do not appear in the picture, they having departed for home before the picture was snapped.

Dr. Carter Woodson Refuses to Serve on the "Special" Inaugural Committee

"Inasmuch as I never accept Jim Crowism unless it is forced upon me, I had to refuse . . ."

By DR. CARTER G. WOODSON
Editor of the Journal of Negro History

The other day a friend of mine, now very much worried about losing his job on the fourth of March, sang to me the woes affecting so many others on the eve of a change in the federal administration. In a facetious manner I suggested that he talk with G. David Houston, to whom many people have referred as the coming "Negro spokesman" for his Harvard classmate, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Certainly Negroes who have received scant consideration from Herbert Hoover would not like to suffer still more at the hands of the incoming chief executive of the nation. Anything which may prevent such an occurrence certainly should be cheerfully done by the friends of humanity.

When I heard that this scholarly classmate of the President-elect was to dabble in political matters, however, I did not take it more seriously than that he would have access to this public functionary and would add a word occasionally to see that less injustice be meted out to our oppressed people..

Inasmuch as Mr. Houston has well established himself by his work in education and as a successful newspaper correspondent in local matters, I never think of him as having time to give to things purely political. If he desires to do so, however, it is his affair, not mine.

HOPES THE EDUCATOR WILL NOT BE "AGENT"

Yet I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that this educator will not go to the extent of making himself a Jim Crow agent through which Negroes must be meagerly served by persons whose attitude toward the race is such that they will not give adequate attention to those less fortunate —than the victors in the recent election.

It will be so much better for a man of color to become the advisor of the President of the United States, not on matters which peculiarly concern the Negro, but on all affairs respecting the common welfare and social justice. The thinking Negro will struggle to reach this higher ground in politics.

I received another impression of the affair the other day, however, when I was called up by several "distinguished" Negroes who insisted that I serve on the Negro Inaugural Committee which will provide for the entertainment of the politicians who will appear in Washington to participate in restricted fashion in the inauguration of the President of the United States.

NEVER "ACCEPTS" JIM CROWISM

Inasmuch as I never accept Jimcrowism, unless it is forced upon me, I had to refuse to permit the use of my name, but these gentlemen of the Jim Crow resorted to the argument that I should be willing to serve thus because Mr. G. David Houston is to be the Chairman of this special Negro committee, and his name so appears on their letterhead. Is this to be Mr. Houston's function on the regular Inaugural Committee?

This struck me as a great surprise, and I am still hoping that a man of such educational influence will withdraw from any such Jimcrowism which has been the thing to which politicians have usually stooped for their bread and butter. Mr. Houston does not need to do it, and there can be no pecuniary reason for such stooping. He will want to retain the respect of his students; and how can he do so while directing the youth to the ghetto? They must be taught to think, not to eat, drink, and romp at the back door.

CALLS "SPECIAL" BALL "BACK DOOR" FESTIVITIES

It is all right for the Negroes of the city to make preparation to entertain friends whenever they come to Washington, but to make a special effort to stage festivities at the back door when they are denied the right to come through the front door and participate in the grand functions of this occasion is to me a step backward toward slavery.

The Negroes are not compelled to have a banquet or a dance during the inaugural season. Yet, if they must dance or die, they can easily arrange such functions at some other time when they are not semi-officially worked out so as to determine their social status at a great disadvantage.

If Negroes are not to be admitted to the real inaugural functions because of their color, they would show much more manhood by remaining at home in sackcloth and ashes as a protest against the denial of this social and civic right. To proceed otherwise means surrender to the oppressor.

It looks too much like slavery to see our men and women purchasing expensive finery to imitate the whites whom they can see only by peeping through the windows and the cracks of the doors. It is a most discouraging thing to men who have worked hard in trying to open the eyes of the Negroes when they see those who are "educated" content to hang on to customs observed among the slaves a century ago.

THROWS SCORN ON "EDUCATED" NEGROES

These "educated" Negroes remind me of those whom I as a boy observed in Virginia. I used to hear the Negroes during the springtime talk about the First Holiday and the Second Holiday for which they always made extensive preparation. The white people at the same time were busy getting ready for the great festivities of Easter and Whitsuntide.

I could not understood the difference in point of view until I studied the history of slavery. I found out that this custom, carried over into freedom, developed from the fact that the ante-bellum whites had their festivities during the days leading up to and on Easter and Whitsuntide while the slaves who had to work hard waiting on them were permitted to have theirs at the back door or in the barnyard on the Mondays following these important days. Now here in 1933 we find "highly educated" Negroes conforming to these same customs of slavery

NO MAN IS FREE UNTIL HE CAN THINK

It is evident, then, that you cannot free a man by telling him to be free. He has to be free in spirit before you can make him a real freeman. You cannot free a man's mind from the slave psychology merely by sending him to school and cramming it with facts that somebody else would like to have him know. To free him and make him free indeed his mind must be so fed as to stimulate his thinking and enable him to plan and do for himself.

Negroes do not think, and they lose their self-respect when they so stoop as to participate in such degredation of their own status. They thereby demonstrate in a most dramatic fashion what education will NOT do for some of us.

INAUGURATION COMMITTEE ADVISES

Tickets for Parade and Inaugural Ball Should be Reserved

With the establishment of headquarters in Room 711 of the Evans Building, 1420 New York Avenue, Northwest, the Committee on Special Entertainment for the Presidential inauguration is adequately equipped to supervise the work of its subsidiary sub-committees.

During the week, letters have been mailed to all the regional directors of colored Democratic clubs throughout the country, with a message of welcome and an urgent request for important information.

The committee has at its disposal seats in the various grandstands along the route of the parade. Persons making the trip should embrace the opportunity to witness the parade. The tickets range in price from $2.00 to $7.00, the lowest figures that have been known in recent years for such seats.

The chairman has reserved a number of the $3.00 tickets, feeling that such a price might be most acceptable to those patrons who want them reserved by the chairman, but persons wishing higher priced tickets will be accommodated as long as such tickets are available. In fact, all purchases should be made at this date, inasmuch as the supply is by no means adequate to the expected demand.

There will be a limited number of bronze medals, bearing the likeness of the President-elect, selling for $2.50 apiece. As the number of such souvenirs has been strictly limited, the chairman of the Committee on Special Entertainment would like to know in advance if persons wish to purchase such medals.

Mack D. Rowe, who is handling these medals, wishes to know how many he should reserve for visitors. Letters addressed to the headquarters will reach Mr. Rowe.

Most of the plans have been worked out for the grandest inaugural ball in the history of inaugurations. To meet the popular demand, tickets will be priced at $1.00 apiece; $2.00 a couple. Patrons, whose names will appear on the official inaugural ball program, will be charged $1.50 a ticket.

F. D. Wilkinson, who is in charge of all arrangements for the ball, advises that the popular price is just one feature of the hearty welcome that awaits all. The proceeds will be filed with the inaugural committee for charity. The place and the orchestra will be announced later.

Persons wishing reservations for grandstand seats, medals, dance tickets, rooms, and the like, should write immediately, acquainting the committee with their wishes. In seeking information relative to rooms, advise how many rooms will be needed, and C. B. Lee will advise as to price and location.

Payments by mail should be made on certified checks, or Post Office money orders, made payable to "The Inaugural Committee."

Persons planning to attend the ceremonies should make known their intentions now to the committee. Every possible courtesy compatible with true democracy will be extended to all.

Party Affiliation.

A WISE SELECTION

In the opinion of The Informer and Freeman the election of Dr. W. M. Drake as the new chairman of the board of directors of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., is a wise selection. In Dr. Drake, President Julius White will have an able ally and associate, who will carry forward to greater heights of usefulness and service the functions and purposes of the club, in cooperation with the board of directors and other officers.

In season and out of season, Dr. Drake has stood by and been loyal to the club and to the efforts which President White and the club have been making to break down the barriers of color which have been put up by certain Democratic politicians in Texas in order to destroy the voting rights of Negroes. Not only has Dr. Drake worked, but he has also put his money into the proposition, and the way a man will spend his money for a worthy cause like the fight for the ballot is a mighty good measure of his sincerity and his devotion to the cause.

If membership in the Harris County Negro Democratic Club Inc., is actively sought, if the city is districted and organized, if regular meetings are held, and if these and other provisions of the charter of the club are lived up to religiously, the club is bound to take on new life in Houston, and move forward to greater success.

The Informer and Freeman congratulates the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., upon the wisdom of selecting Dr Drake as the new chairman of its board of directors.

Only Four Colored Persons Listed On Dem. Party Payroll

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Only four colored persons were on the payroll of the Democratic National Committee during the Presidential campaign, according to photostatic copies of Democratic payrolls between October 19 and November 19, filed recently with South Trimble, clerk of the House of Representatives as required by the Corrupt Practices Act.

Others were given fat expense accounts, according to reports previously filed. The four on the payroll were Lester A. Walton, 2816 Eighth Avenue, New York City; Thelma V. Lucas, 1256 Atchison Street, Columbus, Ohio; Percy D. Jones, 197 East Fifth Street, Columbus, Ohio, and Hettie Mitchem, 1947 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Walton received a salary of $75 a week, Miss Lucas, $50 a week and Jones $40 a week. Miss Mitchem's name appears only on the payroll for hteke neeidngwfourcooand roll for the week ending October 26. She received $29.17. Walton Miss Lucas and Jones went on the payroll for the first time in the week ending October 19. Walton and Miss Lucas were dropped with the payroll for the week ending November 12. Jones remained on two two weeks longer.

Among the contributors to Democratic funds was listed Mack D. Rowe, 1008 U Street, N. W., this city. The statement of receipts and disbursements for the period September 1 to October 22 last showed that he pledged $250 but paid nothing on his pledge.

The Democrats and the Negro

The incoming Democratic administration has made a very favorable impression upon the Negro and the outlook is propitious for better things.

The word has come down from the President-elect, to give Negroes visiting Washington for the inaugural, every consideration that a visitor on this occasion should have.

It has been a long time since a Negro was placed on the official inaugural committee as has G. David Houston, who is one of the twenty members of Admiral Grayson's committee.

It has been quite a long time since the Negro has been given consideration in the way of an official inaugural ball. Even the Republicans left the Negro out of that consideration.

President Roosevelt realizes that, although he carried the nation by a landslide, the Negro was a factor in that landslide, to the extent that several states would have been in the Hoover column but for the Negro vote.

G. David Houston, a classmate of the new President at Harvard University, will be the Booker Washington of the former Roosevelt's administration. He is in a position to render the Negro an untold service and he is not unaware of his opportunity.

We can readily see the advantage of having a friend at court in a Democratic administration. Mr. Houston has the highest regard for President-elect Roosevelt and reports have it that Mr. Roosevelt respects Mr. Houston.

It is also reported that the incoming administration is planning due recognition to the Negro to the extent that Negroes may hold more jobs under the Democrats than they have held under the last four Republican administrations.

We have always contended that Negroes should divide their votes so that whoever is in power we could be represented all the time.

28 DEMOCRATS FROM 8 STATES MEET IN WEST

Agree on United Front After 2-Day Chicago Session.

BUTCHER READY FOR UNCLE TOMS

Outsiders Are to be Kept Out.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Twenty-eight Democratic leaders from eight different states met at the Regal Building in this city Thursday, Friday and Saturday, in a semi-informal conference for the purpose of creating among themselves a community of common sentiment in regard to their objectives and to add emphasis to the demand that the support which voters gave to the Democratic party be recognized by its chieftains and be repaid in terms of political and economic opportunity.

The leaders in the conference were the members of the committee appointed by James Farley white, to manage the campaign among colored voters during the recent national election. Mr. Farley is chairman of the Democratic national committee. The members of the campaign committee were: Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo., and Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.

Two-Day Conference

Thursday afternoon and Friday were spent by the conferees in the development of a program which would be placed before responsible national leaders of the Democratic party at the united opinion of the parties to the conference of the hopes and aspirations of Negro Democrats for the race. The program finally agreed to and signed but not made public, is reported to have been a revised form of the following set of demands. These demands were:

1. The definite end of discrimination against Negroes in the Civil Service.
2. The definite end of segregation of Negro and white workers in governmental departments.
3. The definite end of the flagrant and long-standing violations of the Jim-Crow laws in the South in inter-state travel.
4. The insistence that Congress enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments and that the President himself do so in his capacity as Chief Executive.
5. The definite recognition of the support given to the President by Negro voters and party workers by an increase of the number of appointments in the diplomatic service and all other government appointive jobs.
6. The immediate adoption of a hands-off friendly-neighbor policy toward Haiti and Liberia.
7. The general disposition to recognize especially the fact that Negroes have serious problems due to color prejudice and that it is necessary and desirable that he take immediate steps to impress upon the nation the fact that he is opposed to its treatment of the Negro, and wishes to improve the status of the Negro people.
8. The definite end of the decomposition of Negro regiments and their exile to Georgia and the Mexican borders, the opening up of technical branches of the Army and Navy to Negroes, and the end of segregation and discrimination practiced in the Citizens' Training Camps.

Members of the conference would not state whether all of the above points had been endorsed or what others may have been added.

United Front

After the adoption of a program and a policy of approach in dealing with the new administration, the conferees agreed unanimously to a 'united front" drive to reach their objectives. Julian D. Rainey, Boston corporation counsel, spoke strongly against outlaw and individual approaches to the powers that are to be at Washington.

"We must stand against the type of Uncle Tom leader who will seek to worm his way in on the grounds that he has the ear of the people," he emphasized. "'None of us must move without the common consent of the others and we must take anybody who tries to do so to the butcher."

Thompkins Talks

At the conclusion of Saturday's conference, Dr. William J. Thompkins, executive committee member expressed his patronage opinions.

"I am a Jacksonian Democrat," he stated. "I believe that 'to the victor belongs the spoils.' The mule that plows the corn should eat some of it."

Saturday night, more than 100 local citizens joined in tendering a banquet to the visiting guests.

Judge Harry Fisher, white, of the superior court, represented Mayor Cermak at the banquet. He advised the Negro to divide his vote intelligently for the good of his country. He declared that no voter should be bound by history or tradition, but should keep his mind open so that he might support political changes whenever they were required by the social or economic order.

Other speakers at the banquet were: Wilson Lovett, who welcomed the guests; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, who interpreted the role of the church in politics as an agency to improve our civic life; Robt. L. Vann, who stressed the important bearing of politics upon our economic welfare; Julian D. Rainey, who counseled white leaders to recognize the right of Negro supporters to fair treatment and an improved status within the party, and Dr. Thompkins, who urged the development of a strong leadership in local communities.

Mr. Mitchell was toastmaster at the banquet.

Names of Delegates

The complete roster of the members in the conference was: Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Wilberforce, Ohio; F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmer V. Mosee, St. Louis, Mo.; Sully James, Springfield, O.; Adam E. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph L. McLeMore, St. Louis, Mo.; P. R. D. Berry, Chicago; Lester A. Walton, New York; Kenneth N. Campbell, Chicago; Henry Richardson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jas. A. Owen, Cleveland, Ohio; Bryant Hammond, Chicago; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; E. Duval Colley, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles C. Diggs, Detroit; Frank R. Owens, Detroit; E. L. Powell, Charleston, W.Va.; Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit; Sheridan A. Bruseaux, Chicago; E. H. Butler, Detroit; Edward M. Sneed, Chicago; R. P. Russell, Waukegan, Ill.; I. J. K. Wells, Buckley, W.Va.; Percy D. Jones, Columbus, Ohio.

To Meet in D. C.

It was informally agreed that most of the members of the conference would meet again in Washington at the time of the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS TO HOLD CONFAB IN CHICAGO

Courier 1-21-33
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Men Who Bore Brunt of Leadership In Heat of Last Campaign Believed Entitled to Lion's Share Of Patronage Spoils.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—(ANP)—Democratic leaders in the recent campaign have scheduled a conference for Chicago to take place January 20 and 21. Among those who will gather at this neutral point will be Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Julian Rainey of Boston, Dr. Johnson of Columbus O., Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, and Lester A. Walton of New York. Their friends are insisting that the above named group, who bore the brunt of leadership during the heat of the national political battle which ended with victory for the Democrats in November, are entitled to the lion's share of whatever patronage spoils the Jeffersonians dispense to their colored adherents. There would seem to be every reason to expect that because of the undoubted large Negro vote which helped in the election of Roosevelt and Garner that an effort will be made to retain some of the Negro support newly acquired for subsequent elections when the depression may not be a helping factor

Chicago is said to have been chosen for the gathering because it is something of a neutral point. While there are numerous worthy Democrats in the Windy city who would not look askance at fat federal appointment, there were no outstanding workers in the national campaign this year, due partly to the fact that there were no headquarters of any scope in Chicago.

It would seem comparatively easy to take care of the leading Democrats because there are so many offices from which Republicans can be fired and deserving sons of democracy hired, in proportion to the number of Negro Democrats, still the ambitions of the dark Democrats are running to offices not held in recent years by colored people.

Candidates are aspiring to the office of Register of the Treasury, both Robert L. Vann and Wilson Lovett being mentioned for this post. The ministership to Haiti is another place which the pie seekers seem certain of, and one ambitious Tennessee Democrat, Geo. R. Bridgeforth of the Tennessee State College has announced his candidacy for assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Lester A. Walton is being groomed, it is said, for Collector of Port in New York, a $10,000 a year post now held by Charles Anderson, who for many months has been indisposed. Republicans had despaired of having a Negro succeed Mr, Anderson, it is said because the job was regarded as being a "white man's job." For the Democrats to place an astute chap like Walton in such a post, would be smart politics, it is being argued here. Dr. William J. Thompkins has been mentioned in various connections, Freedman's and Tuskegee Veteran's Hospitals being the most prominent. It is said that Dr. Johnson would not be averse to trying Liberia again now that the salary has been raised to $10,000 and it might be that he would be able to get the O. K. of the Firestone Rubber Company, which had a stranglehold on the Liberian situation during the Hoover administration and which bids fair to be equally strong with Roosevelt.

While in Chicago, the political generals will be fittingly entertained. A monster banquet is being planned with Arthur W. Mitchell, former Washington attorney as chairman of the committee on arrangements. Mr. Mitchell, a recent convert to democracy, was a speaker of prominence during the last campaign. When Melvin J. Chisum sent Chairman Farley a hurry-up call for Bishop Reverdy Ransom to join him on the Pacific coast with his persuasive oratory, the Bishop was unable to go. As an economy measure, the Chicago branch was directed to dispatch an orator and Attorney Mitchell drew the plum. He made spectacular entry into Los Angeles and made a number of effective speeches in California, undoubtedly aiding the election of Senator McAdoo. Consular W. J. Yerby continues to figure in Democratic gossip also. It is reported that his resignation from the American Foreign Service and his announcement for Roosevelt and Garner just when the campaign was at its hottest was made because his availability for one of the larger posts had been recognized by certain career men of Democratic persuasion.

Negro Democrats Hold Conference In Chicago, Ill.

New York
1-28-33
New York

Chicago, Ill.—Prominent Negro Democrats met here January 20-21 and discussed a program of policy and patronage which is to be submitted to the consideration of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee. Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom presided.

Among those to take part in the deliberations were F. B. Ransom, state leader of Indiana and Henry J. Richardson, member of the Indiana Legislature; H. E. Bledsoe and Charles C. Diggs, state organizer of Michigan; Joseph L. McLemore, state leader of Missouri; Dr. Owens of Cleveland, Lester A. Walton of New York; the four regional directors Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Julian D. Rainey, Robert L. Vann and William H. Thompkins, and local members of the party, including Bryant Hammond, Earl Dickerson, Maj. A. E. Patterson and Miss Edith Sampson. The sessions were held in the offices of Sheridan A. Bruseaux, 47th and South Parkway.

Saturday evening a banquet was tendered the visitors by a committee of non-partisan Chicago citizens of which Arthur W. Mitchell was chairman and Wilson Lovett, secretary.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

JAN 16 1933

Colored Democrats Plan Alliance

A movement to consolidate the colored Democratic clubs of Queens into a general association will be discussed at a meeting of delegates in the residence of Mrs. Carrie Ledeatt 168-16 104th avenue, Jamaica, Wednesday evening.

RICHMOND DEMOCRATS REELECT R. C. JACKSON

Courier
1-28-33

Other Officers Of 1933 Are Named

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND—The Richmond Democratic League, of which Roscoe C. Jackson is president, met in regular session Thursday night of last week in Price's Hall, and after discussion of the organization's plans for 1933 and the transaction of routine business, nominated and elected its officers for the ensuing year.

In his remarks on opening the meeting Mr. Jackson paid high tribute to the officers who had served with him during 1932 and expressed his willingness to serve through the ensuing year regardless to the outcome of the election. Mr. and Mrs. Hiliary Elam, new members, also spoke briefly. Mr. Jackson was re-elected president.

Other officers elected were: one vice-president in each ward: George Winston, Clay Ward; Oliver W. Epps, Jefferson Ward; Louis Harris, Lee Ward; Charles B. Case, Madison Ward. Josephus Simpson is secretary; Robert E. Lee, treasurer; Rueben Lee, chaplain. The election of a sergeant-at-arms was defered until later.

After his re-election as president Mr. Jackson appointed the following persons to membership on the Executive Committee of the league: George Winston, Robert E. Lee, Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Wiley A. Hall, Josephus Simpson, Lewis Harris, Walter Carter, Charles B. Case, R. C. Jackson, Mrs. Clara Griggs Pervall and Oliver W. Epps, chairman.

The president, vice presidents and secretary are members of the executive committee by virtue of their offices, according to the by-laws of the organization.

"SELF RESPECTING NEGRO"

By Ransom & Company

Christian Recorder

"We stated during the campaign, as we spoke in several states, that 'No self-respecting Negro will vote the Democratic Ticket.' We still hold that no Negro who voted the National Democratic Ticket, understands what 'Self-respect' means, and that he or she is void of the same."

1-28-33

The above paragraph is from the leading editorial in the A. M. E. Review for October, 1932, edited by J. G. Robinson D.D. Reading on pages 45 and 46 of the same number, Editor Robinson informs the harmonious opinion of the world, four different times, that in the realm of sound opinion and enlightened intelligence, he has been repeatedly denominated an "IGNORAMUS." Disregarding the fact that Editor Robinson often boasts that he never went to school a day in his life, readers of the A. M. E. Review during the past eight years of his incumbency have had opportunity to sit as an unbiased jury on the question, both of his literary gentility and poise, as well as upon the subject of the heighth and depth of his ignorance.

As one who voted the Democratic ticket in the last National Campaign, despite the fact that Editor Robinson says he has been daubed an "IGNORAMUS," I am mildly amazed at the slurring slant of his literary blade. President-elect Roosevelt, in a recent magazine article says: "I have forgotten the personalities of the heat of the campaign. I do not forget that many fine men were forced out of office by the election. They were so fettered by old factions, political commitments and straight-jacketed by outworn policies that they were literally bound hand and foot." In the same article Mr. Roosevelt says, "I have little personal patience with those men — Democrat and Republican alike—who have been so long in the outworn partisan grooves that they cannot see the merit of accomplishment unless it bears the label of their party."

If Editor Robinson cannot restrain himself from writing and believing such cheap nonsense, he should at least respect the sense of propriety on the part of that portion of his readers who subscribed for the Review under the impression that it was still a journal devoted to the higher ranges of literary and Christian thought. Why Editor Robinson takes to heart four times within a few paragraphs, in his last number, that he is regarded as an "IGNORAMUS," his sensitive soul may some day explain to an indifferent but acquiescent world. Despite the gratuitous and dogmatic charges of one who styles himself "This Old Ignoramus," I have the honor to remain "A Self-Respecting Negro," and subscribe myself as one who is always greatly bored by the rantings of a blathers kite.

REVERDY C. RANSOM.

Democratic

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation.

CAPT. LONG THE MAN.

(Nashville Independent.)

During the Democratic primary of last summer quite a hubbub was created over the possible participation of Negroes in the primary. The party was put to considerable expense and the general public was afforded considerable amusement at the sight of mere politicians solemnly vowing that they were deeply concerned over the color of the skin of the voters who would vote in the primary. Tennessee got in th eyes of the nation almost as much unfavorable publicity as she did over the passage of the "monkey bill" in the legislature, when by a majority vote in the Democratic State Committee it was stipulated that if after canvass of votes in any county, and especially Memphis, it was discovered that black voters participated in "our primary" the rulers of the party would hold that those black voters had been "herded" to the polls and whatever candidate got those herded votes would forfeit them.

The whole thing, clear even to the mind of a moron, was designed to put the then candidate for governor, the Hon. Hill McAlister, "in a hole" because of the likelihood that he stood to receive more colored votes in the Memphis primary than any of the other candidates.

While this agitation against the participation of colored voters in the Democratic primary was at its highest and the more timid souls of that party either joined in the agitation or took to the woods, there were a few who dared to call their souls their own and were game enough to contend that you could not prescribe a color qualification for voters even in a Democratic primary, in the face of the constitution of the United States and the interpretations of the law on this matter as delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States.

We recall four men, among others, who were game enough either by voice or vote to take sides with the constitution of their country. These four were Capt. Mitchell Long of Knoxville, the Hon. Dancy Fort of Clarksville, Assistant Attorney-General Nat Tipton, and Assistant Attorney-General J. Carlton Loser of Davidson County.

These men were among the best friends Mr. McAlister had in his candidacy for governor. They helped to preserve the soul of the Democratic party. If there are rewards to be given out by Mr. McAlister to his real friends they should have first consideration. The governor already has selected Mr. Fort for a position in his cabinet, and deserves the highest commendation for this selection.

Mr. McAlister, through his friends on the State Committee, will shortly be called upon to choose a Democratic National Committeeman for Tennessee. Among others who will be candidates for the position as successor of the late Gov. Benton McMillan, will be Capt. Mitchell Long. If the governor and his friends will give any thought in making their selection to the matter of picking a man who will please the colored friends of the governor and the present administration we advise him that Capt. Long is the very best man for the place. We are confident that Capt. Long possesses all of the qualifications necessary to make him a suitable selection. Our interest in him is because he represents the "Advancing South" sentiment, that does not believe in compromising the name and historic ideals of a great party by saying that white people only shall belong to it.

Capt. Long, a World War veteran, able lawyer and a progressive citizen, if made National Committeeman of the Democratic party, will in some measure reassure the Negro supporters of that party that their support is appreciated. They can not be sure of this attitude toward them if the party leaders pick a man like Senator Kenneth McKellar, who, as we recollect, never raised his voice in protest against the injection of the "race issue" in the Democratic primary when he must have known it was injected by politicians who had no other motive in view except to embarrass and defeat Mr. McAlister, for whose selection the able Senator professed to have so much desire and anxiety.

We sincerely hope Capt. Long gets the position.

DePriest Denounces Jim Crow Inaugural Ball

Commends Carter Woodson for Stand; Tells Things not Generally Known

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Carter G. Woodson,
1538 9th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
My dear Sir:—

I read your article in the Tribune this week which I greatly appreciate.

You hit the nail on the head. If we do not respect ourselves and refrain from joining in Jim Crow parties, how can we expect respect from the other fellow?

If you will dig into the subject of this proposed inaugural ball a little deeper, I think you will find the Inaugural Committee controlled by the Caucasians are paying the hall rent, the printing bill, and orchestra hire for this Jim Crow Ball.

I think you will find further that about ten of your so-called leading Negroes in Washington have contributed $100.00 each toward sponsoring the general inaugural program, a part of which they will not be able to attend, themselves. If I wished to go to a ball at all I would accept an invitation and go the Washington Auditorium.

I admire you for your manhood in calling a spade a spade. Until we learn to stand up and insist upon our rights as American citizens, they will never be granted us. When we join in and segregate ourselves it creates disrespect in the minds of the rest of the American people against us.

I have not heard of any other cases where the general Inaugural Committee is financing segregated events for Jews, Italians, Irish, Lithuanians, Scandinavians, Norwegians, Danes, or any other class of American citizens. No self-respecting group of people would accept such segregation.

If these men are so willing to cater for political favor that they feel justified in contributing money to the Inaugural Committee, I would not make any complaint. They should have the public understand that they are looking for political favor and let it go at that.

I certainly would not give my money to the General Committee and then participate in a Jim Crow affair. If other racial groups in America were having separate events I would not say anything, but this is the only case I have heard of where the General Committee is paving the bills and providing a separate affair of this kind.

Again congratulating you, I am,
Sincerely yours,
OSCAR DePRIEST, M.C.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
POST TRIBUNE

FEB 10 1933

NEGROES DEMANDING SHARE OF THE JOBS

Negroes who helped the Democrats pile up an overwhelming majority in Missouri last November are demanding a share of the jobs.

So insistant have become the requests for jobs that Governor Guy B. Park has appointed a committee to study the whole question of negro patronage and report to him.

Appointment of the committee became known last tnight when it held its first meeting in the House lounge. Negroes from many parts of the state came to present their demands.

A member of the committee asked David M. Grant, negro attorney of St. Louis, whether the negroes wanted the jobs which had been held by negro Republicans during recent years.

"We want them and more, too," Grant said.

Race Citizens To Participate In Mountaineer Inauguration

Courier 3-4-33

Monster Turnout to Witness Inaugural of H. G. Kump As Governor—Democratic Organization Invites G. O. P. Leaders to Join In Celebration.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Mar. 2—Following a conference between A. B. Koontz, chairman of Democratic inaugural ceremonies, and I. J. K. Wells, chairman of the Negro State Democratic Executive Committee of West Virginia, it was officially announced yesterday that prominent colored citizens would be accorded places of honor in the inaugural ceremonies of Governor H. G. Kump, here, March 4th.

As is the custom, leading Democrats, both white and colored, will occupy honorary positions in the inaugural ceremonies. While not participants in partisan politics Hon. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College and Mrs. Davis will occupy the inaugural platform with other dignitaries in West Virginia political, social, economic and educational life. Although formal invitations have not been issued, it is understood in official circles that Hon T. G. Nutter, Republican state leader, has been asked and has accepted a request to participate in the inauguration.

R. L. Vann Invited

The only distinguished out-of-town guest invited to attend the Mountaineer inauguration is the Hon. R. L Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, and a dominant figure in the higher inner circles of National Democratic politics.

Interested In All

"It will be gratifying news to all citizens, of our state," says State Chairman Wells, "to know that regardless of race or conditions, our newly elected Board of Public Works, from the Governor down, is mindful of the welfare and progress of all the citizens of our state. Chairman Koontz brought it to my attention that distinguished members of our group, regardless of their politics, should be invited and honored at Governor Kump's inauguration. Governor Kump will not merely be the Democrats' Governor but the Governor of all the West Virginians."

Among the citizens of color who will be honored with reserved places on the inaugural platform will be national director, Hon. R. L. Vann of Pittsburgh; state chairman and Mrs. I. J. K. Wells; president and Mrs. John W. Davis of West Virginia State College; Hon. T. G Nutter, State Republican chairman; Mrs. B. R. Forney of Fairmont; E. L. Powell, C. E. Kimbrough and I. M. Carper of Charleston; Dave S. Ware of Fayetteville W. H. Huston of Logan; S. Brady Briggs of Hinton; R. D. Chapman of Beckley; L. G. Smith of Huntington and George W. Williams of Elkins.

Democratic League Very Active Here

Planet 3-4-33

Richmond, Va.

The Richmond Democratic League of which Rosabe C. Jackson is president and Josephus Simpson is secretary, is conducting an intensive campaign among the churches and organizations of the city in an effort to increase the number of Negro voters to at least 10,000. The appeals are ringing challenges to the Negroes of this city and set forth the important nature of impending election in which the subject of prohibition will be settled and important State and city officers elected. The league is emphasizing that poll taxes for 1930, 1931 and 1932 must be paid before May 6 in order to qualify one to vote in these important elections.

Reminiscenses From an Old-Timer's Scrap Book

Defender 3-4-33

Chicago, Ill.

By HENRY TEENAN JONES

When I handed in my contribution to the chief last week, after reading it over, he got his lead pencil and a slip of paper and after putting down some figures, made several wise cracks as to my age. I said to him: "I have stood some punishment as to years, but don't fault me for that; Methuselah hung up the record for punishment."

This week from the old scrap book I am relating two incidents concerning politics.



Teenan Jones

I was a part of the first organized effort to have some of our group vote Democratic in 1883, when Carter Harrison Sr., was making his try for the third term as mayor of Chicago. That was the time this effort took place.

Mike McDonald, who owned and operated the store at 176 S. Clark St. and was a power politically, sent for some of us with whom he was acquainted. He explained that he was interested and that he wanted us to go along with him.

I recall now the names of those who were at the first meeting—the Scott brothers, Andrew and Dan; John Johnson, John C. Whiting, Alonzo Bryant, Charles Mortimer—and the Old Timer.

Sentiment among our group at that time as to Colored men voting the Democratic ticket was rather bitter. We were unable locally to secure a mouthpiece, but through John Whiting, who had a brother in Virginia, we succeeded in getting a fellow by the name of Armstead to migrate here for the purpose of doing the spellbinding.

The first meeting took place at State and Polk Sts. A German by the name of Pottgeiser had what was known at that time as a music hall, and to avoid a roughhouse it was a mixed meeting, but at that there were quite a few of our group present.

On the day of election that year one polling place was on Van Buren St. between Clark St. and which was known at that time as Fourth Ave.

John C. Whiting and I had engaged an express wagon for that day. We had streamers tacked to each side of the wagon on which were the words, "Honesty and Economy—Harrison and Victory."

If all the missies that were thrown at us that day had hit the mark, this story would have been told by some one else. The first trip we made to the polling place was the last I saw of "Honesty and Economy—Harrison and Victory."

The usual rule is that pioneers don't get much benefit from their pioneering. The rest of the group who were with me in that hectic period, including Mike McDonald, have all found a soft spot, while I am still battling.

There is just a possible chance that Governor Horner and Mayor Cermak, on reading this article, may say to each other: "Let's give the Old Timer a testimonial!" Well, here's hoping.

The next effort was also Democratic and it demonstrated that you can help a fellow by being against him. This effort came about through a coroner's jury verdict in a case where a young Colored fellow by the name of Zeph Davis had killed a white girl.

Henry L. Hertz was coroner at the time and he had seen fit to issue a public statement and making it a part of the verdict. At the time of the killing the boy and girl were employed in a factory which hired both Colored and white help, so the coroner said in his statement that the hiring of Colored and white together was pernicious to public morals and should be stopped.

On that issue there was a united effort made by our group to defeat him. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was Knute Nelson and I am quite sure we delivered 99 per cent of our vote in Cook county to Nelson.

The results of that campaign showed the entire Democratic ticket elected with the exception of Knute Nelson.

In after years Henry L. Hertz, in some instances, gave us a break, but I rather think it was due to gratitude for our opposition.

I don't think that Knute Nelson ever ran for office after that. I rather opine that he was afraid of our support.

"The New Deal"

3-4-33

Philadelphia, Pa.

The inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the thirty-first President of the United States of America, ushers in the muchly vaunted "New Deal" in the government of 120,000,000 Americans. Whether a new deal with the same old deck means anything to the "Forgotten Man" who has been catching the deuces since the birth of the Republic, the events of the next few years will determine.

Th most that can be said of the new Cabiness, which will help the dealer manipulate this new deal, is that it represents an honest effort on the part of Mr. Roosevelt to give recognition to each element in that heterogeneous admixture which contributed to his nomination and election.

Nevertheless, "hope springs immortal in the human breast," and though there are no signs at present on the horizon which presage a better day, all of America devoutly wishes the new President much success. It is the breaks rather than the deals which count, therefore, before growing too enthusiastic over the new deal, it would be well to remember that "it is all in the draw."

Political-1933

Party Affiliation.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JAN 26 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC DRIFT IS DENIED

City Republican Committee Says Loss Is Negligible.

With the declaration that any drift of the Negro vote in St. Louis to the Democratic party was negligible, the City Republican Committee yesterday stated letters it has received from influential Negro organizations gave proof of their loyalty to the Republican party.

The statement was made in answer to reports that had come to the committee stating because many Negroes with other Republicans voted the Democratic ticket last fall, there was a drift of the Negro vote to the Democratic party.

City Chairman Richard E. Gruner said yesterday he had received a letter from the St. Louis Negro Republican Association stating the organization is active toward securing victory for the party at the election in April. The organization, styling their group a "reclamation division," intended to make a drive to bring back Negro voters who cast Democratic ballots last fall. The organization is arranging a Lincoln-Douglas celebration to be given at Garrison and Lucas avenues.

The Negro Republican Citizens' Committee has been formed following a meeting of fifty Negro business, professional and fraternal men. The officers of the organization are: Ernest Patillo, member of the Republican State Committee, president; Josiah C. Thomas, vice president; Horace Hutt, secretary; Walter Lowe, assistant secretary; Dr. R. C. Haskell, treasurer, and Hynie Burks, sergeant at arms.

Patillo said an announcement his committee has indorsed Rudolph Brock for re-election as Alderman from the Twenty-third Ward was erroneous. The committee has indorsed no candidates, Patillo said.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

JAN 21 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR A DANCE

The Colored Ladies' Democratic Club of the Fourth Ward held its regular meeting Wednesday night at the clubrooms, 350 Newark street, Hoboken. Three new members were welcomed into the club.

February 11 was the date selected by the club for its first annual dance and selected Mrs. Ida Brown as chairman of the entertainment committee. Mrs. Emily Howard, president of the club, presided at the meeting.

PORTLAND, ORE.
JOURNAL

JAN 23 1933

NEGRO LEAGUE FORMED

Negro Democrats of the city formed the Colored Democrat league at a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, 1060 East 14th street north. Officers chosen were: President, Charles Adams; vice president, William H. La Belle; secretary, Jerome Franklin, and treasurer, Charles Morgan.

NEWS
PORTLAND, ORE.

JAN 24 1933

BOURBON LEAGUE ELECTS

Charles Adams, 1060 14th st. N., headed the Colored Democratic league Tuesday. Adams was elected at an organization meeting in his home. William H. LaBelle was chosen vice-president, Jerome Franklin secretary and Charles Morgan treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

JAN 31 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ELECT OFFICIALS

The Pennsylvania Negro Democratic organization at its annual meeting yesterday elected officers for four-year terms.

The officers elected are: Samuel H. Reading, president; Robert O. Gavin, vice president; James B. Bannaker, executive secretary; Oscar W. Bullock, treasurer; J. Gorminston, chairman Philadelphia county committee, and Mrs. Sommerville Fauntleroy, chairman women's division.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

FEB 5 1933

DR. CHARLES W. PARKER IN RACE FOR MAYOR

He Seeks Democratic Nomination—For City-Owned Mass Transportation System.

Dr. Charles W. Parker of 1432 Blackstone avenue last night announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. He said he would file this week and issue his platform in a few days.

One of his principal planks, he said, will be for a city-owned mass transportation system with busses playing an important part. Other issues, including definite suggestions for reducing the cost of city government, will be covered in the platform, he said.

Dr. Parker, a practicing physician, was a Democratic candidate for Coroner in 1908 and has been active in politics ever since. He is active in the work of several fraternal organizations. His brother, Jones H. Parker, a Republican, formerly was Speaker of the State House of Representatives.

Other Democratic mayoralty candidates are Bernard F. Dickmann, president of the Real Estate Exchange; Jerome F. Duggan, lawyer; O. H. Brooks Jr., real estate appraiser, and Oscar Stein, grocer. The Republican candidates are Walter J. G. Neun, president of the Board of Aldermen, and Phil H. Brockman, automobile dealer and former president of the Police Board.

Lange to Run Neun Campaign.

Theodore F. Lange, president of the Louis Lange Publishing Co., and a retiring member of the Police Board, has been made chairman of the Advisory Committee of Neun's campaign. Lange will have active charge of the campaign. Divisions of the campaign for women, war veterans and Negroes are being organized. A speakers' bureau will be formed.

Neun's headquarters, at the southwest corner of Seventh and Locust streets, were opened yesterday. They occupy the former banking room of the Franklin-American Trust Co. More than 2000 visitors signed the register during the forenoon, attaches said. The place was filled with several hundred persons when Neun visited it at noon. The crowds were entertained by singers and with piano and accordion music.

The Fifth Ward Democratic organization, meeting at 620 Chestnut street Friday night, indorsed the candidacy of Dickmann. Ward organizations in at least 21 of the 28 wards have indorsed Dickmann so far, and his backers expect the entire party machine will support him.

An Indorsement for Neun.

The Business Men's League of the Twenty-fourth Ward, formed to consider qualifications of mayoralty candidates as an independent organization, has indorsed Neun's candidacy. The league has barred city employes from membership. Its president is Charles W. Spiess, 5843 Itaska street.

Herman Blase, 923 Baden avenue, filed yesterday for the Democratic nomination for First Ward Alderman.

The South St. Louis Democratic Women's Club will have a luncheon and bridge party tomorrow at the Elks' Club. Dickmann is expected to address the gathering after luncheon.

OSSINING, N. Y.
REGISTER

FEB 1 - 1933

Negroes Seek Enlargement of Political Club

Colored Democrats Charge Discrimination By G. O. P. Leaders

The Colored Democratic Club of Ossining, of which Florenz Hough is the president, plans to enlarge its program in order to encourage membership. Card parties, dances and dinners will be held.

In a statement issued from the club's headquarters in Croton Street Mr. Hough said today: "There are nearly 600 Negroes in Ossining who are eligible to vote.

"In looking over past election results one will find that many Republicans hold their respective offices in Ossining by winning the election with a small majority of the votes cast. We are now planning a drive for 400 members in order that our club will hold the balance of power.

"The Negro in Ossining is just beginning to wake up to the fact that the greatest weapon he has in his possession to fight for justice and recognition is the ballot, and the Democratic Club shall see to it that he uses that ballot most effectively. The Republican Party in Ossining has failed the Negro, and no longer should it expect Negro support in the forthcoming election upon the assumption that the Negro should not forget 'Abe Lincoln.' Lincoln's Party died with him and the New Negro is not interested in a dead party or a dead man.

"Negroes of merit have not been fairly treated by the Republican leaders of Ossining, and Negro laborers have been and still are discriminated against by the Department of Public Welfare.

"The Democratic Club shall take its grievances to the people. It shall oppose any candidate for office whose unwritten policy is to keep the Negro down. The Negro does not ask any favors simply because he is a Negro—but he does ask for justice because he is a man."

NEW HAVEN, CONN
JOURNAL COURIER

JAN 26 1933

Claim Bribe Was Offered For Rep. Goss

Ansonia Democrats Say Milford Man Offered Money For Votes.

Naugatuck, Jan. 25. (AP)—Efforts were made to bribe officers of the Democratic clubs in Beacon Falls and Ansonia to vote for Congressman Goss, according to charges made at today's hearing in the fifth congressional district investigation. The bribes were offered by persons supposed to be represetnatives of Congressman Goss, according to the statements of witnesses.

This testimony was the first in which anyone testified regarding the offering of bribes. Ansonia Democrats claimed they were offered money to swing votes for Goss, and members of the Italian-American

Democratic club of Beacon Falls asserted they were offered jobs to get votes for him.

Edward Claybourne and Charles Timmey, who said they were officers of the Negro Democratic club of Ansonia, said a man they knew as Gordon Richie, of Milford, offered them $300 to obtain votes for Goss. In their depositions they stated the man claimed to represent Goss, but they refused to deal with him. The name of Congressman Goss was on a check offered them, Claybourne and Timmey testified. Attorney W. J. Larkin, for Goss, questioned Timmey to see if he could read. Timmey read what was put before him and added "I ought to be able to read after spending three and a half years in high school."

Both negroes said that Charles McCarthy, of the Ansonia police force, a brother of a representative in the General Assembly, quizzed them on the testimony they would give, but they refused to give him any information.

Other negroes who testified along a similar line were Leslie Wayans, George Goldsoh and Joseph Jackson, all of Ansonia.

Albert Zollo, Beacon Falls barber and president of the Italian-American Democratic club, said he was offered the job of deputy barber commissioner if he would swing the Italian vote to Goss. He claimed the overtures were made to him by Louis Lerz, of Waterbury, on Oct. 10 and that Lerz was accompanied by a Mr. Summa of Waterbury. The proposition was made a second time by a brother of Lerz, after his refusal to make a deal, he added.

Anthony Del Vicchio and Patsy Manillo, officers of the same club, said they were offered state jobs to aid in getting votes for Goss.

Patsy Giglio of Waterbury, was brought from New Haven county jail to testify that he did not vote. Town Clerk Dora Egan of Waterbury showed a red ink mark after his name, which she said indicated that the person is no longer living in the city. Gormley contends that a man in jail is not deprived of his zoning right.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

FEB 1 1933

Political Meetings

Walter J. G. Neun, one of the Republican candidates for Mayor acted as installing officer at a meeting of the Twelfth Ward Regular Republican organization at a meeting Monday night at Masonic Temple, Michigan and Loughborough avenue. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Matilda Tibbe, S. D. Flanagan, Judge James G. Blair and Alderman Charles A. Neumann. The officers installed follow:

Francis M. O'Brien, president; Mrs. J. Kuelker, vice president; John Westermann, financial secretary; Miss A. Hartwein, recording secretary; Walter Hacker, treasurer, and Edward Bruckner, Sr., sergeant at arms. The reported attendance at the meeting was 800.

The Twenty-third Ward Democratic Club, which is carrying on an educational campaign among the Negroes, will show motion pictures of civic activities among Negroes in cities controlled by Democratic administrations in comparison with those under Republican control at its regular meeting Friday night, February 3, at the headquarters, 920 North Taylor avenue. Announcement for the meeting is signed by A. W. Craddock, president, and Lawrence C. Owsley, secretary.

The Eleventh Ward Democratic Club, with a membership of approximately 500 men, is now installed in new headquarters at 3477A Montana street. Clubrooms are open from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m. every day. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. At a special meeting of the officers, precinct workers and members, Dickmann was indorsed for Mayor.

Anton Sestric was elected president of the Young People's Democratic Club of the Eighth Ward at a meeting last night in the Croatian Hall, Twelfth and Russell boulevards. About eighty-six were present and the club indorsed Bernard F. Dickmann for Mayor. Other officers elected are: Elmer Schmidt, vice president; William Winkles, secretary, and Patrick Taylor, treasurer. The next meeting will be February 9.

Bernard Dickmann, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, spoke last night at a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Club at 2600 North Jefferson avenue. Leo C. Gearin, candidate for alderman from the Twenty-first Ward, also spoke.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

FEB 10 1933

NEGROES CLAIM RIGHT TO 350 'PATRONAGE' JOBS

By a Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 10.—The house lounge was crowded last night with Negro Democrats, appearing before a special committee appointed by Gov. Park to consider the question of Negro patronage. One spokesman said: "The Negroes cast at least 5 per cent of the vote for Gov. Park, and we should get 5 per cent of the 7,300 available jobs, or 350."

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

FEB 9 1933

Negro Democrats to Hold Dance Tonight

The annual dance of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league will be held tonight at 91 Broadway.

The committee in charge is: Miss Elizabeth Hale, Miss Dorothy Rochelle, Miss Martha Neil, Mrs. Dorothy Booker, Mrs. Clara Jackson, Mrs. Algie Fair, Mrs. Martha Sermond. Finance committee, Jacob Holmes and Oscar Keys. Check room, Harley Cot. Refreshments, Miss Dorothy Rochelle, Mrs. Martha Sermond. Soft drinks, Mrs. Dorothy Booker and Mrs. Clara Jackson. Jess Williams and his royal aces will furnish music. Emanuel Hudson and Oscar Keyes are in charge of the affair.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

FEB 6 - 1933

George Brown Heads Colored Democrats

George Brown was elected president of the Colored Democratic Club at a meeting at his home, 83 Belknap Avenue, Friday night. Henry Gray was elected first vice-president, Mrs. Libby Brooks, second vice-president; Mrs. Bessie Brown, secretary; Samuel Ashby, treasurer; and Tom Nobel, sergeant-at-arms. Emmet Hicks and Paul Robinson were elected delegates to the Colored Democratic League of Westchester County. Dr. A. M. Rivera spoke.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

FEB 21 1933

NEGRO VOTERS PLAN BUILDING OF CLUBHOUSE

Democratic Organization Appoints Committee for Drive

Plans are underway by the Regular Colored Democratic organization of Kings County, of which Wesley L. Young is the executive member, for the establishing of a permanent clubhouse.

At a recent meeting held at its temporary headquarters, No. 516 Classon avenue, Elmer V. Baker, of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau, told the members of the organization the advantages of having a permanent clubhouse of their own, so that the club, the speaker said, "may have a firm foundation to carry on its political and social activities among the colored Democrats of the county." A committee of five was then appointed for the purpose of securing a suitable building where regular meetings and social activities may be held. Oliver D. Williams, vice-president, heads the committee.

Although organized for a number of years, the organization has never had a clubhouse of its own. Meetings were mostly held at the Classon avenue address.

Executive Member Young established the organization more than twenty years ago for the advancement and benefit of the colored voters in the Democratic party. A resident of the borough for more than sixty years, Young recently celebrated his 74th birthday. It was observed in the form of a testimonial dinner at which many borough officials attended.

Mr. Young has lived all his life in the South Brooklyn section of the borough. His home is at No. 207 Butler street.

Besides Executive Member Young other officers of the club are Samuel E. Pease, president; Oliver D. Williams first vice-president; Thomas L. Higgins, second vice-president; William H. Wiltshire, third vice-president; Charles A. Johnson, general secretary; Dr. V. Leonard Williams, treasurer; Mrs. Hattie Johnson, recording secretary; Miss Gladys Cox, assistant recording secretary; Mrs. Ruby Alston, corresponding secretary; Coorona Webster, assistant corresponding secretary; Samuel Carter, sergeant-at-arms, and William Alexander, assistant.

The heads of other departments are Mrs. Mae L. Waters, chairman of women's auxiliary; Oscar W. Fulcher, chairman board of governors; Charles J. Campbell, chairman membership committee; Frederick D. Lofton, chairman speakers' bureau; Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbrough, co-leader; Wesleey MacD. Holder, chairman publicity committee. William E. Lucas is a member of both the board of governors and the speakers' bureau. D. Macon Webster heads the list of counsellors.

"OUR" PRESIDENT

To a degree not found in the recent history of our country Franklin D. Roosevelt is "our" president. All elements of the people, including the Republicans are behind the present chief executive. Rich and poor alike look to him for guidance. Literally the lion and the lamb have laid down together.

Even the prospect of dictatorial powers alluded to in his inaugural address has not organized opposition against President Roosevelt. Every one senses the situation alike,—no time for party politics, no rocking the boat. Foreign relations, and debt adjustments which four and eight years ago found the American people still thinking in terms of their "wonderful isolation," have actually become minor in comparison with the ills here at home. The American people realize at last that they have a stake in world conditions and that if humanity is overwhelmed, they too are lost.

The President's inaugural address was old truths about the rights of man stated anew in the language of a highly commercialized age. There was no bluster about the great, no platitudes about the weak. "Interdependence" was the keynote. A great human partnership is his ideal and to bring it about he was willing to ask extraordinary powers of Congress.

In the early history of this country its leaders spoke of rights inherent in men, and of equality before the law but did not mean for Negroes. To some this address of Roosevelt's is only an effort to restore prosperity, a way to the dollar. But it can mean men. We prefer to believe it does mean men more than money. If it does? Ah, if it does! The President professes his faith in "essential democracy," he trusts in "national unity," he aims at a "rounded and permanent national life."

National unity, with essential democracy as its outstanding characteristic is the very antithesis of present conditions wherein Negroes are not permitted all the rights of Amrican citizenship. What if equality before the law, the letter of the Constitu-

3-10-33

come the depression? Impossible? No, re-tion, took on life and became the spirit of keep the nation united our nation, as one result of steps to overmember a war to
resulted in the freeing of slaves.

Political - 1933

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

G. David Said "No" to These Democratic Visitors to Washington



Photo shows Democrats from several states and the District, who asked G. David Houston, Harvard classmate of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to act as the official spokesman for Negroes in this country during the Democratic administration. Mr. Houston was polite, but firm. He said, "No."

Reading from left to right; front row: Charles F. Pickens, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Effie Pettis, Washington, D.C.; F. D. Ferguson, Sedalia, Mo.; James A. Ross, New York City; Harry Leland, Omaha, Neb.; Mack D. Rowe, Washington;

Second row: Daniel L. H. Vast, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. D. Williams, Washington, D.C.; C. G. Nicolson Chicago, Ill.; Edward F. Taylor Washington, D.C.

Photo by Scurlock in front of the D.C. AFRO Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C
HERALD

MAR 2 1933

LEAGUE WOULD HOLD NEGROES DEMOCRATIC

Progressive Group Leaders Will Discuss Plan to Keep Hoover Bolters in Party

Plans for holding Negroes in the Democratic party will be outlined at a political rally that is to follow Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux's community sing at the Washington Auditorium Sunday night.

The political phase of the program will be under the auspices of the National Progressive League, composed of Negro leaders who supported the Roosevelt-Garner ticket in 1932.

3,000,000 BOLTERS

Mack D. Brown, president of the National Progressive League pointed out yesterday that, before 1932, the Negro's gratitude to Abraham Lincoln had led him to vote the Republican ticket with a regularity displayed by no other group. But last November, he said, no less than 3,000,000 of the 5,000,000 estimated Negro voters went over to the Democratic party.

WOULD HOLD GAIN

How to consolidate this gain will be the topic of discussion at Sunday's meeting in the Auditorium.

Assisting President Brown will be these officers of the National Progressive League: Effie E. Pettis, vice president; Edward J. Taylor, secretary; Dr. J. W. Huguely, treasurer; Armond W. Scott, chairman ways and means committee; Manuel R. Roque chairman press relations committee, and Thomas H. R. Clark legal adviser.

The principal speaker will be Representative Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia.

CHOIR TO BROADCAST

Elder Michaux, with a choir of 100 voices, will broadcast over the Columbia System from the Auditorium between 8:15 and 8:45 p. m. He will lead the choir in singing "Happy Am I" and other spirituals which he has made famous. There will be no admission charge, but a collection will be taken.

—Buy American and Be American—

Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle

MAR 11 1933

Indorse A. J. Tarpy For Postmaster

A resolution favoring the appointment of Andrew J. Tarpy to the office of Postmaster of Brooklyn was adopted last night by members of the Regular Colored Democratic Association at a meeting held in the club's headquarters at 516 Classon Ave.

Tarpy, who is at present superintendent of mails in the Postoffice Department of Brooklyn, was present and made a short address thanking the members for their indorsement.

Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to John H. McCooey Kings County Democratic leader Samuel A. Pease, president of the organization, presided.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEWS

MAR 2 1933

Colored Democrats Plan Rally on Sunday Night

Methods Will Be Considered to Hold Voters in Line; Rep. Jennings Randolph Speaks

A political rally to evolve methods for holding colored voters in the Democratic Party will be held at the Washington Auditorium Sunday night. The meeting is sponsored by the Nacional Progressive League, composed of colored leaders who say they swung some 3,000,000 of the estimated 5,000,000 colored vote in the last election to President-elect Roosevelt.

Mack D. Rowe, president of the league, will be in charge. Rep. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia will give the principal address.

The rally will follow Elder Solomon Lightfoot Michaux's community sing.

TUCSON, ARIZ.
STAR

MAR 1 - 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS ENTER IN CAMPAIGN

Any candidate in the city primary race who deals with anyone else other than Allen C. Jones or Mrs. Alice Holland in regard to activities of the Pima County Colored Democratic club is doing so at his own risk, Jones said yesterday, affirming that persons misrepresenting themselves as agents of the club were campaigning in the city.

Anyone desiring information concerning the organization may call Jones at 722 or Mrs. Holland at 1636-M. Jones added.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

MAR 2 1933

SAM ARKY SEEKING OFFICE AS DEMOCRAT

Discredited as Bondsman, He Changes Politics and Runs for Alderman.

Sam Arky, whose career as a professional bondsman was closed about five years ago, when investigation disclosed he had signed $670,295 of criminal bail bonds although he was qualified for only $25,000, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward.

The former bondsman has changed his politics since the incident, as well as his vocation. In bad favor with Circuit Judges, his signature has not been accepted on bonds for about five years, and he now devotes his time to his poultry and meat market at 2327 Franklin avenue. Until recently a corporal in the Republican guard, he has enlisted on the Democratic side in his effort to attain office.

Bond forfeitures totaling $7800, reduced to judgment, but not collected, are still in the Arky record at the Municipal Courts Building.

Colored
evening
Nassau
dent of

meeting of East Side
Democratic Club, Tuesday evening
at headquarters, No. 37 Nassau
street, Charles Jones, president of
the new club, will preside.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
AMERICAN

MAR 26 1933

EAST SIDE DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE TUESDAY

Members of the Monroe County Democratic Committee will be speakers at a final organization

those, Arky says, are "being gradually taken care of," and after he's elected—

"I'm going to pay everything up," he told a Post-Dispatch reporter. "Some of them already are out of the way, by my bringing back two men. Business is bad, and I'm not making any money, but if I am elected an Alderman where I should represent the people, why, maybe it would be different.

"If I go to the Board of Aldermen, I will tell them how to stop the depression and balance the budget, by cutting taxes and getting rid of half the city employes. Ask me why two men should draw pay to do one man's work.

"That's the reason I am a Democrat now. The Republicans have not treated me right."

Arky is opposed by seven others for the Democratic nomination for Nineteenth Ward Alderman. However, August H. Niederluecke, Republican incumbent since 1921, is unopposed. The district, with large Negro population, is regularly a Republican ward and was one of four at the November election in the Republican column.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

FEB 25 1933

New Members Join Democratic Club

Six new members were enrolled a the meeting of the Queens County Colored Democracy at its clubhouse 164-30 South street, last night. Ceci Riley spoke on Race Unity.

Arrangements were made for an inaugural ball to be held at the clubhouse the night of March 4.

Democrat Calls David Houston "Jelly-Backer"

Theo. Botts Says School Head Capitalized Upon "Roosevelt's Classmate"

WASHINGTON, D. C., March—In a slashing release which has been sent to all leading Negro newspapers in the country, Theodore S. Botts, president of the Progressive Democratic Club here, accuses G. David Houston, principal of the Armstrong High School, of being generalissimo of the "Republican pussyfooters" who are "muscleing in" on Democratic spoils.

The Progressive club head flays Houston for having capitalized upon the fact that he was one of the many classmates of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in an effort to garner enough prestige to make himself spokesman for Negroes in the United States, and perhaps secure the position of president of Howard University.

"JELLY-BACK REPUBLICAN

The Democrat, who seems sufficiently riled over the tactics of the educator who maneuvered the "back yard frolic" of the inauguration, dubs him a "jelly-back Republican", and adds that he is "ignorant in politics and diplomacy, and tyrannical and demagogic" in handling affairs.

It seems, also, from the tenor of the Capital release, that "G. David" is not so well disposed toward the organization of which Mr. Botts finds himself leader—to the point that the high school head has openly said that he intends to use his influence to have it blackmailed. In commenting upon this the club official said:

If the leaders of the Democratic party would be so weak as to blackmail a Democratic organization upon the recommendation of a jelly-back Republican who refused an invitation to speak in behalf of his classmate at our big mass meeting nearly a month prior to election day, the writer would say "More power to Democracy". In the meantime, things political, as far as Negro Democrats are concerned, are marking a slow, slow time.

SEATTLE, WASH.
TIMES

MAR 9 1933

Negro Demos to Meet

The Colored Citizens Democratic Club will hold a special meeting at the Masonic Hall, Twenty-first Avenue and East Jefferson Street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear election candidates.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAR 15 1933

Colored Democratic Offices Are Opened

In order to continue the activities among colored voters throughout the country, the National Colored Democratic League has opened headquarters at 1214 Park Rd. N. W. Armond W. Scott, former grand exalted ruler of the colored Elks of the world has been elected president of the league.

BLACK SAM, BIG ATTRACTION INAUGURAL

Several Units in the Parade

An outstanding feature of the inaugural parade Saturday was that of the Morning Star Lodge of Elks with its band and its colorful drum major, Samuel Smith (Black Sam).

Black Sam has attracted the eyes of thousands of people all over this country. He is the big feature of the Elks' parade every August at their annual parade in the various cities over the country.

The thousands who viewed the inaugural parade cheered Black Sam and his band. The big moment for Sam came when he paid his respects to President Roosevelt and the President saluted him in return. It was so impressive that the radio announcer near the President at the time placed special emphasis upon the incident. He stated that Black Sam was "stepping high, wide, and handsome."

There were several Negro units in the parade. The first to appear was a troop of the Tenth Cavalry. One bystander said, "I did not know that there were colored men in combatant units." Yet he lived here in Washington.

The next unit was that of the R. O.T.C. from Howard University, with the university band. This organization made a big [illegible] with the crowd. It was cheered all along the line of march.

There were Negroes in the Spanish war and the Civil war veteran units. The Washington school cadets with their band received quite a bit of enthusiasm. The Community Center Band, under the direction of T. H. Miller, came in for its share of appreciative applause.

Colored people were mingled in the crowds standing on either side of Pennsylvania avenue, and in the stands from the Capitol to the White House.

There was a fine spirit of comradeship pervading the crowd and apparently a fine feeling was evidenced along the line of march.

Of the two hundred people on the casualty list about twenty were colored. Women fell from exhaustion, some were trampled upon, others suffered from heart attack in the pushing and crowding that occurred at certain places. The day was cloudy, damp, and raw.

WHITE OFFICERS FAIL TO OBEY ORDER OF MARCH

Colored Cadets March in Rear Rather Than Cause Disturbance

Despite the fact that a verbal order was given before the inaugural parade than the Ninth Brigade of high school cadets was to march in front of John Marshall and Washington and Lee high schools of Virginia, the parade marshal refused to carry out the order when the march started.

Ninth Brigade officials stated that they protested to G. David Houston, principal of Armstrong high school and chairman of the special inaugural committee, when they learned that colored cadets were to bring up the rear of the first division. It was also pointed out that the local high schools ranked higher than the white Virginia units.

Brigade officials told Mr. Houston and Captain Arthur Newman, commander and military instructor in the high schools, that the colored cadets were to be placed in front of the Virginia units and claimed that they would issue instructions to the white cadets' commanders and the marshal of the parade to this effect.

Capt. Newman Avoided Disturbance

When Captain Newman brought his cadets into line ahead of the white cadets the officer of the Virginia students protested and claimed he was carrying out the official parade order in placing his group in front of the colored cadets. Rather than create a disturbance Captain Newman marched the Ninth Brigade into line behind the Virginia schools, and in this order traversed the entire length of the march.

The Ninth Brigade was lustily cheered all along the Avenue for its military bearing and soldierly cadence.

Other outfits to receive a large share of the applause were the machine gun troop of the Tenth Cavalry, the Howard University R.O.T.C. and band, a battalion of the First Separate Company, National Guards, Baltimore, and Company A, 372nd Infantry of the District; four members of the G.A.R.; James Walker and James Reese Europe Posts, American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars, Morning Star and Columbia lodges of Elks, and the Spanish-American War veterans.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAR 23 1933

Colored Democrats To Aid Party Fund

The National Democratic League, colored, last night pledged itself to raise its proportionate share of funds to wipe out the $50,000 party debt allotted to the District Democrats.

An announcement to that effect was made by Thomas H. I. Clarke, president, following a meeting at 1925 Thirteenth St. N. W. Other officers of the organization are Manuel R. Roque, executive secretary; Dr. J. W. Huguely, treasurer, and C. E. Nicholson, vice president.

WASHINGTON D C NEW.
MARCH 20, 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS SEEK TO FORM NATIONAL GROUP

Series of Reports Received From Independent Organizations

The formation of a national colored Democratic organization appeared nearer today, following a series of reports from independent units given Dr. E. O. Williston of 1214 Park Road nw, president of the Colored National Democratic League.

The national organization was conceived last week when a delegation from the league conferred with Postmaster General Farley. The league formerly was known as the Democratic Negro Voters League.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL-POST-EXPRESS

MAR 24 1933

Democratic Unit Endorses Rippey

The colored unit of the Iroquois Democratic Club was on record today as unanimously pledging support to the Democratic county leadership of Judge Harlan W. Rippey. A resolution pledging support was adopted last night. A gathering of 150 colored Democrats took place at Democratic headquarters.

Edward L. Fay, secretary of the Monroe County Democratic Committee, and Harry Bloom, president of the Iroquois Club, were among the speakers.

Political-1933

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET SUPPORTED BY MORE THAN 12,000 NEGROES IN ST. LOUIS LAST TUESDAY

Black Dispatch
4-13-33

TWO MAIN FACTORS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR NEGROES TURNING FOR SUCCOR TO DONKEY PARTY

Oklahoma City Okla

Old Charm of Republican Party Completely Broken Down; Fails To Erect Hospital

4-14-33

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Apr. 13.—Last Tuesday more Negroes than ever voted the Democrat ticket and aided materially in electing Bernard F. Dickmann mayor of St. Louis. Dickmann won by 15,600 votes and it is estimated that not under 12,000 Negroes voted for the Democratic ticket.

Scratch McKelvey—Write In Jol W. Hays

Out in the 23rd ward where ther was a heavy Negro vote for Neu the Republican alderman candidat James N. McKelvey ran behind a of the other Republican alderm candidates. He was evident scratched in Negro wards, and son white too, throughout the city. Th name of John W. Hays, Negro, w written in place of McKelvey l several voters. Hays was defeat last summer for Republican cor mitteeman. Wh ile no count of th number of votes Hays received h been revealed, it is estimated th it is 700.

Madden Wins In Negro Wards

Lois Nolte, Republican comptr ler, was re-elected. But due Nolte's long coldness towards e ployment of Negroes in his office and due to the favorable record Thomas Madden, the Democrat

One of this act shall be fined more than $100 or imprisoned nc more than thirty days or both.

Negro Democrats Int Two Factions.

Black Dispatch

WASHINGTON, Apr. 6.—(ANP)—The noise o fdissension has shattered the peaceful waters of the local executive branch of the National Negro Voters Democratic League, founded and formerly headed by F. O. Williston, former North Carolina pharmacist. 4-13-33

The group, of which Atty. Armond W. Scott, local lawyer, was recently elected head by a subcommittee, has split into two distinct factions, and each has adopted a new name. The older group under President Scott is now the Colored Democratic Voters League, and the new group headed by Thomas H. Clarke of Washington, as president, calls itself the National Negro Democratic League. Each has its own distinct set of officers and James H. Howard, ex-Pennsylvania politician is treasurer of the older group which voted Dr. Williston, the organizer, out of office. Mr. Howard is given the credit or blame for this. The move was made so that Atty. Scott could be shoved into the presidency, which would give him more local influence, and aid in securing for him the position of judge of the municipal court, now held by Judge James Cobb, a Republican.

Because of the fact that the older group has the ear of District National Committeeman John F. Costello (D) who will dish out the patronage plums, it is feared that the split will serve to weaken the prospects of Negro politicians who hope for soft jobs under the new deal. No statements have been issued about such jobs by Mr. Costello, as yet, due to the heavy strain of work now pressing upon the Capitol.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 4 1933

Negro Democrats to Hold Meeting Tonight

The regular meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league will be held tonight at headquarters, 140 Governor street, where a large attendance is expected. Among the matters discussed will be the change of leadership in the Democratic circles in the Fourth ward.

TUCSON, ARIZ.
STAR

APR 1 - 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS ASK TICKET SUPPORT

In a statement issued last night Allen C. Jones, chairman of the Pima County Colored Democratic club asked the support of the members of his race for the city Democratic ticket, assuring his people of the integrity of the men composing it.

The statement to the colored voters said:

"I wish to say that you have no need to fear that the colored citizens will not be given fair treatment by the Democratic candidates who compose the ticket in the city election. They are all experienced and successful business men in their particular lines. They are men of the highest integrity, well qualified to fill the positions they seek. They have given their pledges that the rights of colored citizens will be protected in every way.

"I therefore earnestly urge you to give them your whole hearted support."

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO VOTERS

A WHITE Ambassador has been sent to Haiti. A white Ambassador has been sent to Liberia. Tribune

With the promptness which has characterized his official attitude since his inauguration, President Roosevelt has rid himself of the pressure to which he would have been subjected had he delayed making the appointments.

4-26-33

All those Negro Democrats who had visions of representing their country in either of these two black Republics must now cast their longing eyes in some other direction.

Philadelphia Pa.

Consistency may be a jewel but the Negro can not be consistent. He would like to be. He would like to be regarded and treated as an American citizen. But until the dominant group develops to the point where it accords to the Negro all those rights and privileges inherent in American citizenship, the Negro has a two-fold battle on his hands. Immediately, he must capitalize his racial identity to secure for himself a modicum of his rights and privileges. Meanwhile, he must engage in a constant and ceaseless battle for complete ultimate recognition as a citizen.

Whether President Roosevelt acted with malice aforethought and with the expressed intention of avoiding the importunities of those who would have urged the appointment of Negroes to these posts, can not be definitely ascertained.

Whether his attitude in making these appointments may be taken as indicative of his attitude towards Negro voters, especially towards those who supported him, is uncertain. Let us hope not.

We prefer to believe, at present, that the banking situation, unemployment, reforestation, farm problems and the like have taken all of his time and attention; and we are strengthened in this idea by the fact that even white would-be officeholders have had to cool their heels until these more important matters were taken care of.

After Congress has adjourned and the distribution of jobs begins we shall have a better opportunity to see how President Roosevelt intends to reward the Negro voters who flocked to his banner in such overwhelming numbers in November.

Oklahoma Town Is Stirred by Fight on Lily-White Rule

Race Trustees Gain Control of Offices

4-8-33.
Chicago Defender
Chicago Ill

MERIDIAN, Okla., April 7.—An upset much more surprising and history-making than the hectic Democratic landslide of last November was the election this week of three Race members as trustees of this village. In taking over control of the local government, the new board brought tumbling to the ground a "lily-white" oligarchy which has reigned without being ruffled for 34 years.

The election of the new trustees, a thing which hardly could have happened under ordinary circumstances, came about through a stroke of strategy on the part of the new members.

For more than a third of a century the town's governing board and subordinate officers, elected to have continued on without any vote of the people under a provision of the Oklahoma election laws. These laws allow an officer to hold office until his successor has been elected and qualified. The governing board also is allowed to fill vacancies in their own membership and to appoint new executive officers to succeed any retiring ones.

In view of the old custom none of the officers filed for election, presuming that the appointments would be made and the "dynasty" would continue in power. They had not considered a possible awakening among members of the Race. It was therefore considerably disturbing when it became known that three members of the Race had filed for trusteeships in the three wards. The strategy was maneuvered so suddenly that the time limit for filing for the election on April had expired before the whites realized what had occurred.

Nothing Can Be Done

The new trustees are John Spann, John Holden and Tossie Flowers, all prominent citizens.

"We constitute only 10 per cent of Meridian's population, but we have been deprived of our share in the government for a third of a century," Holden pointed out, "it is our turn now."

While there is much agitation, much resentment and much talk, yet it appears nothing can be done about it, not even if the new board appoints, and the members indicate they will, members of the Race to all the village offices.

Of course none of the officers in the election in 1899 are still serving in person, but their regime has continued down the years through a self-perpetuating succession.

Violence Was Feared

In commenting on why this town had avoided election, it was said, "There wasn't much public business and little money collected in taxes. Elections were a lot of bother and made expenses, so everybody seems satisfied to let things ride along, the village trustees filling the successive vacancies in a manner generally satisfactory.

"For instance, when John Heath, the town banker, mayor and member of the town board, died something over a year ago, the other members of the board appointed Mrs. Heath to the vacancy on the board and made her mayor.

Son e whispers of violence were heard here, but no trouble has occurred. More than 100 whites gathered at the town hall the night before and the day of the election, but were generally peaceful.

MORALE OF THE DEMOCRAT LEADERS IS BADLY SHAKEN

Forceful Press Editorials Mould Strong Sentiment Favorably For His Candidacy

St. Louis Mo.
3-31-33

By JACK HENDRICKS

The mayoralty campaign entered upon its closing stages this past week, and with only a few days more to go the candidates for mayor have been busily engaged in attending meetings and rallying their forces. The editorials published in the Post-Dispatch and Star and Times last Saturday, definitely placing those newspapers behind the candidacy of Judge Walter J. G. Neun for Mayor, or have strengthened the morale of Judge Neun's followers tremendously. The result is that they are now predicting his election by a substantial majority, greater than that received by any candidate during the past quarter of a century. The thing that turned the tide and influenced the editorial attitude of the two great afternoon dailies appears to have been the unsavory tax record of the Democratic candidates for Mayor and Comptroller and the fact that they are allied with the Kansas City political machine which today dominates our state administration and which it is charged is reaching out and trying to fasten its hold upon our city government.

Probably nothing that has happened in recent years has attracted so much notice in a political campaign as the exposure of the records of Mr. Dickmann and Mr. Madden as tax-dodgers. Mr. Dickmann has talked a great deal about high taxes and at public meetings has stated that personal property was not bearing its due share of the burden of taxation. The newspapers published Mr. Dickmann's tax returns last week and it then developed that although he is a man of considerable means and possessed of a large amount of personal property his returns had only indicated that he owned $100.00 worth of household goods on which the city received taxes of only $1.27 per year. The St. Louis papers pointed out that the public could not expect much from the promises of a candidate whose sworn tax returns could not be relied upon any more than it was shown that Mr. Dickmann's return could be relied upon.

The colored citizens of St Louis are interested in this matter, because they want men in office whose promises are made to be kept and who can be relied upon to stand by campaign promises. Contrary to Mr. Dickmann's recals published in the Post-Dispatchord in this regard, Judge Neun's and Star and Times last Saturrecord has been proven to be beday, definitely placing those newsyond question. This record is papers behind the candidacy ofbased upon long and honorable Judge Walter J. G. Neun for Mayservice for his city and his most or have strengthened the moralebitter opponents have not been of Judge Neun's followers treable to point to a single broken mendously. The result is thatpromise during his entire career. they are now predicting his elecJudge Neun has given his word ion by a substantial majority, to the representatives of the colgreater than that received by anyored people that if he is elected candidate during the past quarter Mayor the colored people will reof a century. The thing that ceive their due proportion of the turned the tide and influenced patronage as represented by the the editorial attitude of the twonumber of votes cast by them in great afternoon dailies appears to this city. That is something that have been the unsavory tax rec- has never been done in the hisord of the Democratic candidates tory of the colored people in St. for Mayor and Comptroller and Louis. We believe in Judge the fact that they are allied with Neun's honesty and integrity and he Kansas City political machine we believe that if he is elected which today dominates our state Mayor this promise will be faithadministration and which it is fully carried out. His past recharged is reaching out and try- ord proves him to be a friend of ng to fasten its hold upon our the colored people and he is the city government. kind of citizen who will protect our interests. Therefore, we commend him to the colored people of this city and we recommend that he be supported for the office of Mayor.

There is a striking contrast between the attitude of Mr. Neun as shown by his past record and that of his opponent, Mr. Bernard F. Dickmann. The colored voters of St. Louis have not forgotten Mr. Dickmann's bitter opposition to every movement that was calculated to improve the educational facilities for the Negro children of this city, nor the fact that he supported the segregation ordinance which placed a stigma upon the citizen in this city. These facts have been vigorously brought to the attention of the colored voters during the past ten days and as a result it is not likely that Mr. Dickmann will receive any substantial support from the Negro voters on election day.

SCRANTON PA REPUBLICAN
APRIL 13, 1933

Negro Democrats Forward Protest

Petition Is Sent to President Roosevelt

Protesting what they termed as "unfair and unjust" treatment to nine members of their race during the recent Scottsboro trial in Alabama, the Lackawanna County Colored Democratic club last night drew up a petition and forwarded it to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The petition carried names of 100 members of the colored race and was forwrded to Washington by air mail.

Petition follows:

"We, the officers and members of the undersigned club, do hereby petition our honorable president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in behalf of the recent Scottsboro case involving nine members of our race who were placed on trial for an attempted assault upon two young women and convicted for the same by the courts of Alabama.

"After careful study of this case by the legal advisers of our organization, we find this to be one of the most unfair and unjust cases that ever graced the courts of the United States.

"We, therefore, appeal to you, feeling that you are capable and fair and will use your influence wherever you can to help satisfy the minds and judgment of twelve million Negroes that help make up this great and noble country of ours, where all men are born equal, regardless of race color or creed.

"We are bearing in mind that there are only two executives that can bring justice, you and God. We leave this case in your hands. This leaves us praying that you will do all in your power to help spare the lives of these boys and bring joy into the hearts of nine broken hearted mothers.

"Praying for your successful administration and your health, we beg to remain your humble servants."

The list of signatures was headed by: Sarah W. Sweeney, president; Miss Mabel Nelson, secretary.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

APR 13 1933

Iroquois Unit to Meet

The colored unit of the Iroquois Democratic Club will conduct a mass meeting in Council Hall, Thursday evening, Apr. 29, at 8 o'clock. Speakers will be Councilman Charles Stanton and B. Leo Fay, secretary of the Monroe County Democratic organization. A committee composed of Walter B. Burke, Charles Ornsby, Archie H. Bristol and Theodore Johnson has arranged for music and entertainment.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

OSSINING, N. Y.
REGISTER

APR 24 1933

Negroes Quiz Candidates For School Board

Ask Willingness To Vote For Negro Teachers And Janitors

With the Ossining school election only nine days away, the Colored Democratic Club of Ossining, while not putting up a candidate for the Board of Education, is taking an active interest in the campaign and has sent questionnaires to every person whose candidacy has been announced.

"Would you vote for a highly qualified colored applicant to teach in Ossining public schools?" and "would you vote for an efficient colored man to serve on the janitorial force of the Ossining public schools?" are the two questions each candidate is asked.

A statement issued today by Florenz Hough, president of the Colored Democratic Club of 12 Croton Street, said:

"The Colored Democratic Club is evaluating the qualities of all candidates who are seeking election next month for membership on the Board of Education. While this election is generally looked upon as nonpartisan, the club looks upon it as very significant from a Negro's point of view. I have sent letters to all the candidates asking them to state their views on two questions that are of vital interest to the colored people and I shall inform the colored voter how each candidate replied to those questions."

The full text of the letter sent by Mr. Hough follows:

"It is with genuine interest that the Colored Democratic Club has been informed that you are a candidate for the position as member of the Board of Education, Town of Ossining. Of course, the club is anxious for the best qualified candidates to win at the forthcoming election. While the moral and mental qualities of the candidates will not be overlooked, the club will evaluate each candidate from a Negro's point of view.

"The colored people of Ossining have a reputation for being loyal and law-abiding citizens. They ask no favors because they are Negroes, but they do ask for an opportunity to work and earn a living. They ask for the right to be represented in all worthy walks of life. Qualified Negroes who have spent all or the best years of their lives in Ossining feel that whenever and wherever there are vacancies in any of the departments of our Town administration they should receive allocation of the positions to be filled commensurate with their qualifications and racial ratio.

"Colored children are continually being graduated from the public and high schools of Ossining. They are attending the best institutions in the country in order to prepare themselves for the higher callings of life. Therefore, in justice to the colored population of Ossining, the Colored Democratic Club feels that you should state, and does hereby respectfully request you to state, your stand in reference to the following questions:

"(1) Would you vote for a highly qualified colored applicant to teach in the public schools of Ossining?

"(2). Would you vote for an efficient colored man to serve on the janitorial force of the Ossining public schools?

"An early reply will be appreciated."

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

APR 25 1933

Randolph to Talk At Club Tomorrow

Representative Randolph, of West Virginia, will address the National Democratic League at their headquarters, 1825 Thirteenth St. N. W., tomorrow, at 8:30 p. m.

This, the only colored Democratic club in the District, has been allocated $1,000 of the $50,000 which D. C. Democrats have been asked to raise to wipe out the campaign deficit of $746,000.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 27 1933

Negro Democrats Hear Scheideman

Assemblyman and Rev. George B. Riley Speak at Meeting.

A splendid attendance of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league was on hand to greet Assemblyman Ernest Scheidemann, of Clifton, last evening, at their regular meeting held at 140 Governor street. Jacob Holmes, president of the league presided. Henry Moore reported for the house committee Hurley Cox reported five new members. Mrs. Mabel A. Cason reported for the sick committee. Mrs. Mabel Holmes reported for the entertainment committee, and Oscar Keys for the finance committee.

"Who's Who" on the Democratic proposed ticket was explained by Rev. George B. Riley. He said the regular organization ticket selected by those authorized to do so consisted of persons who are supporters of a principle, and are interested in good government. Some, he said have already rendered unselfish service that should not be discredited. The ticket, he said, is endorsed by some of Paterson's most distinguished citizens namely Dr. Andrew F. McBride, Commissioner William L. Dill, our present mayor, John V. Hinchliffe, and thousands of others. Equally outstanding is the organization's leader, County Chairman Charles V. Duffy, who has demonstrated, Mr. Riley said, unsurpassed leadership in this county. Any attempt even to think of deserting the leadership of Charles V. Duffy who so splendidly recognized our league and it efforts, would, Mr. Riley said, be suicidal on our part. The ticket, namely "New Deal," is sponsored by men who have a perfect right to seek public office. However "we were informed that the most outstanding man on the ticket was offered the candidacy of sheriff on the regular organization ticket, a job which pays nearly $8,000 yearly but has refused it to oppose the organization for a state senator's place which pays $500 and who in our past campaign stated he has lost his wealth in politics." Other leaders of the "New Deal" have also forgotten the plums they now enjoy were given them by leaders of the organization they now oppose. Are the "New Dealers" sincere? Are they interested in good government?

The speaker of the evening was Assemblyman Scheidemann who gave a concise account of his activities while in Trenton, of bills introduced and the result. He stated how important it is to send Democratic assemblymen to Trenton. He said every member on the regular ticket must be be successful in the coming primary as on their success hangs the future of our party in this county. The importance to regular organization county committeemen and women is greater than ever because on them hang th future leadership. At the close of his very educational and inspiring address a resolution was passed adopting unanimously the regular organization ticket. The standard bearer announced that the guest speaker of next Tuesday will be Lawyer Harry L. Schoen, assembly candidate, who will officially declare the campaign opened.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

APR 21 1933

Democratic Voters Gather

Councilman Charles Stanton, Assemblyman George B. Kelly and Leo Fay, secretary of the Democratic County Committee, were speakers last night at a meeting of Negro voters in Council Hall, 198 Main Street West. Dr. Alfred E. Pearlman and Harry Bloom of the Iroquois Democratic Club, Louis Battaglia of the 18th Ward Democratic Club and James Jones were speakers. Walter Burke was chairman.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 25 1933

Negro Democrats Will Meet This Evening

The members of the Passaic Negro Democratic club are specially urged to attend the regular meeting this evening to be held in headquarters, 140 Governor street. "Who's Who" on the Democratic ticket will be explained by the standard bearer of the league, Rev. George B. Riley, who will be the principal speaker. President Jacob Holmes has extended a very cordial invitation to all members to attend.

District workers will be named to canvas every district where colored voters are registered.

Refreshments will be served by a committee consisting of women of the league with Mrs. Mabel Holmes as chairman.

NEW YORK

PATERSON N. J. CALL
APRIL 20, 1933

Negro Democrats Hear Discussion of Ticket

Rev. George B. Riley at Next Meeting Will Explain "Who Is Who."

Passaic County Negro Democratic league held its regular weekly meeting at its headquarters, 140 Governor street. The president, Jacob Holmes, presided. Committees reported as follows: Hurley Cox on membership, eight new members; Oscar Keys on registration; Henry Moore for the house; Mrs. Mabel Cason for the sick, and Mrs. Mabel Holmes for the entertainment.

The speakers were: Hurley Cox, William Ward, Henry Wright, Garland Hogans and Mrs. Mabel Cason. The principal speaker was the standard bearer, Rev. George B. Riley, who spoke on "Who Is Who" in the coming primary. He said that there was two Democratic tickets, one by the Regular Democratic organization directed by the county chairman, Charles V. Duffy, Sr., and supported by regular prominent Democrats, such as Dr. Andrew F. McBride, Mayor John V. Hinchliffe, Commissioner William L. Dill and thousands of others well known to the Negro league. The other ticket, he said, is directed by a faction, namely "New Deal" Democrats directed by a Dr. Van Noort, Lawyer James J. Murner, Judge Joelson and Bresslin, with other Democrats. The names of the candidates on both tickets were announced and next Tuesday "Who Is Who" on the tickets will be explained.

The general public is invited to a progressive whist party tonight. A large collection of souvenirs will be awarded and at midnight lunch will be served with music. Every Tuesday evening is the league's regular meeting.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

APR 26 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS ENDORSE CANDIDATES

The candidacies of Stephen Bielicki and Mrs. Viola Urban, "Regular Democrat" candidates for members of the Democratic committee from the Seventh Ward, were endorsed last night at a meeting of Democratic workers and members of the Colored Democratic Club of the Seventh Ward.

Ulysses S. Travis, president of the club, said that more than 150 colored Democratic workers attended the meeting, which was held at Knights of Pythias Hall, Eighth and Chestnut streets.

Mrs. Viola Urban, Frank Suttill, incumbent committeeman; William Williams, Democratic worker from Lawnside; and Charles Wood, a worker in the Seventh Ward, addressed the meeting.

APR 28 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO OPEN NEW HOME

County Headquarters Is at 535 Classon Ave.

The Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, of which Wesley L. Young is leader and Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease president, will open formally the new county headquarters at 535 Classon ave. tomorrow night. The principal speakers will be County Judge Algernon J. Nova and Chief Clerk Arthur G. Dore of the District Attorney's office.

Frederick D. Lofton, chairman of the house committee, is in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbough, county co-leader; Mrs. Mae Waters, head of the women's auxiliary, and others are assisting Mr. Lofton. Among them are Oliver D. Williams, D. Macon Webster, Clarence Wilson, Franklin W. Morton, Dr. V. Leonard Williams, Charles A. Johnson, general secretary; Oscar W. Fulcher, chairman of the board of governors; William E. Lucas, Nelson Harris, and Aubrey Harris.

Other officers of the county organization are: Oliver D. Williams, first vice president; Thomas L. Higgins, second vice president; William H. Wiltshire, third vice president; Miss Corona Webster, assistant general secretary; Miss Hattie Johnson, recording secretary; Miss Gladys Cox, assistant recording secretary; Miss Ruby Alston, corresponding secretary; Samuel R. Carter, sergeant-at-arms, and Charles J. Campbell, chairman membership committee.

NEW YORK

PATERSON N. J. CALI
APRIL 27, 1933

Negro Democrats Hear Scheideman

Assemblyman and Rev. George B. Riley Speak at Meeting.

A splendid attendance of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league was on hand to greet Assemblyman Ernest Scheidemann, of Clifton, last evening, at their regular meeting held at 140 Governor street. Jacob Holmes, president of the league presided. Henry Moore reported for the house committee. Hurley Cox reported five new members. Mrs. Mabel A. Cason reported for the sick committee. Mrs. Mabel Holmes reported for the entertainment committee, and Oscar Keys for the finance committee.

"Who's Who" on the Democratic proposed ticket was explained by Rev. George B. Riley. He said the regular organization ticket selected by those authorized to do so consisted of persons who are supporters of a principle, and are interested in good government. Some, he said have already rendered unselfish service that should not be discredited. The ticket, he said, is endorsed by some of Paterson's most distinguished citizens namely Dr. Andrew F. McBride, Commissioner William L. Dill, our present mayor, John V. Hinchliffe, and thousands of others. Equally outstanding is the organization's leader, County Chairman Charles V. Duffy, who has demonstrated, Mr. Riley said, unsurpassed leadership in this county. Any attempt even to think of deserting the leadership of Charles V. Duffy who so splendidly recognized our league and it efforts, would, Mr. Riley said, be suicidal on our part. The ticket, namely "New Deal," is sponsored by men who have a perfect right to seek public office. However "we were informed that the most outstanding man on the ticket was offered the candidacy of sheriff on the regular organization ticket, a job which pays nearly $8.000 yearly but has refused it to oppose the organization for a state senator's place which pays $500 and who in our past campaign stated he has lost his wealth in politics." Other leaders of the "New Deal" have also forgotten the plums they now enjoy were given them by leaders of the organization they now oppose. Are the "New Dealers" sincere? Are they interested in good government?

The speaker of the evening was Assemblyman Scheidemann who gave a concise account of his activities while in Trenton, of bills introduced and the result. He stated how important it is to send Democratic assemblymen to Trenton. He said every member on the regular ticket must be be successful in the coming primary as on their success hangs the future of our party in this county. The importance to regular organization county committeemen and women is greater than ever because on them hang th future leadership. At the close of his very educational and inspiring address a resolution was passed adopting unanimously the regular organization ticket. The standard bearer announced that the guest speaker of next Tuesday will be Lawyer Harry L. Schoen, assembly candidate, who will officially declare the campaign opened.

MAY 21 1933

Bronx Colored Democracy Conducts a Racial Survey

In an effort to ascertain the economic, political and social status of the colored residents of the Bronx, a survey is being conducted by the Bronx County Colored Democracy, 1121 Union Ave., under the direction of Claude De Mond Lewis, who is co-operating with the district leader of the organization. The survey, which was started recently, has covered about 30 per cent of the 15.000 colored residents of the Bronx.

Lewis stated yesterday that the survey will be concluded in July. The Bronx County Colored Democracy is the only colored Democratic organization in the Bronx, and this survey is the first of its kind to be undertaken in the uptown borough.

MAY 18 1933

Colored Democrats Form East Side Club

The Iroquois Colored Democratic Club last night organized an East Side Division with headquarters at 37 Nassau Street.

Speakers were Walter Burks, Archibald Britol and Richard Ross. The colored unit now has 500 members and the East Side Branch will have charge of its activities on the east side of the Genesee River.

The new unit will meet again Tuesday at 8:30 p. m at the Nassau Street headquarters.

Officers are: President, Theodore Johnson; vicepresident, John F. Campbell; secretary, Joseph Patterson; treasurer, Earl Reid; sergeant-at-arms, Ellis Fields; chairman of the board of directors, Harold Simmons; chairman of the executive Committee, Roy Craig.

MAY 20 1933

Negro Democrats to Hold Victory Fete

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league will hold a victory celebration at 140 Governor street on Tuesday evening, the Rev. George V. Riley, standard-bearer, announced. The guest speaker will be School Commissioner Vincent C. Duffy.

The committee in charge of the celebration over the victory of the organization Democratic candidates, is composed of: Mrs. Clarence Jackson, Mrs. Dorothy Booker, and Miss Elizabeth Hale.

MAY 17 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS OPEN NEW CLUBHOUSE

Samuel A. Peace President of Growing Organization in Twenty-third A. D.

With the recent opening of the Twenty-third Assembly District Regular Colored Democratic Club at No. 1738 Prospect place and the largely attended meeting of the Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, the colored Democratic constituency of the borough has been on an increase. Wesley L. Young is the executive member of the colored organization.

More than 400 members and friends of the newly organized colored Democratic organization of the Twenty-third Assembly District attended the opening of the clubhouse. Commissioner Hyman Schorenstein is the leader of the district in which the clubhouse is located. Assistant District Attorney Michael Kern represented Commissioner Schorenstein at the opening ceremonies.

Fred D. Lofton, chairman of the house committee, in the opening address, lauded the work accomplished by District Leader Schorenstein throughout the section. He spoke of Schorenstein's broadmindedness and tolerance toward the colored population in the district.

Albert Averanga is the organizer of the club, and O. D. Williams, vicepresident.

At the regular meeting of the Colored Democratic Association, at the clubhouse, No. 533 Classon avenue, approximately $100 was raised for the maintenence of the organization. Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease is the president of the club. O. D. Williams, vice-president, presided.

Magistrates and Warrants

The appeal of a candidate for justice of the peace for support in the forthcoming Democratic primary reads as follows:

Planet
5-27-33
Richmond Va.

"Let's make Roosevelt's long forgotten man, the first we deal a helping hand."

The appeal closes with these words:

"Many warrants are served that should have never been issued."

There is much merit and more truth in this appeal. The fee system takes a frightful toll from poverty and its victims are mostly persons who are ignorant and defenseless. The system has made the process racket profitable and is responsible for the ceaseless activities of fee officers. Arrests for various trivialities, warrants of every nature and description, interrogatory hearing and capiases have increased under the system to mountainous proportions. The fees assessed by these process issuers and servers are exacted mainly of people who are already being grinded to misery and death by the wheels of an unbalanced and privileged geared social order.

Pronouncements like that made by the candidate quoted above serve to awaken the public conscience to the injustices of the extortion practiced under the fee system. Will other candidates whose earnings are determined by the fees which can be exacted of the poor and ignorant make a similar pronouncement, or will they defend and protect the system which furnishes the chief attraction for the position they seek and is the responsible incentive for the surplus of warrants and arrests complained of?

Party Affiliation.

SCRANTON PA TIMES
APRIL 13, 1933

PETITION TO PRESIDENT BY COLORED DEMOCRATS

PROTEST TREATMENT OF NINE MEMBERS OF RACE IN RECENT SCOTTSBORO, ALABAMA, TRIAL.

Members of the Lackawanna County Colored Democratic Club last night drew up a petition and forwarded it to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, protesting what they termed as "unfair and unjust" treatment to nine members of their race during the recent Scottsboro trial in Alabama. There were 100 signatures on the petition, which was forwarded to Washington by air mail.

The petition follows:

"We, the officers and members of the undersigned club, do hereby petition our honorable president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in behalf of the recent Scottsboro case involving nine members of our race who were placed on trial for an attempted assault upon two young women and convicted for the same by the courts of Alabama.

"'After careful study of this case by the legal advisers of our organization, we find this to be one of the most unfair and unjust cases that ever graced the courts of the United States.

"We, therefore, appeal to you, feeling that you are capable and fair and will use your influence wherever you can to help satisfy the minds and judgment of twelve million negroes that help make up this great and noble country of ours, where all men are born equal, regardless of race, color or creed.

"We are bearing in mind that there are only two executives that can bring justice, you and God. We leave this case in your hands. This leaves us praying that you will do all in your power to help spare the lives of these boys and bring joy into the hearts of nine broken-hearted mothers.

"Praying for your successful administration and your health, we beg to remain your humble servants."

The list of signatures was headed by: Sarah W. Sweeney, president Miss Mabel Nelson, secretary.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

APR 13 1933

Negro Democrats Meet Tomorrow

The Negro Democratic Club will meet at 3 Monroe Street tomorrow night to select an executive committee and to formulate plans for Summer activities. George Brown will preside.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 21 1933

Negro Democrats Hear Talk on Candidates

"Who is Who" among Democratic candidates, was the topi of address at the last meeting o the Passaic County Negro Democratic league held at headquarters, 140 Governor street, b standard bearer Rev. George P Riley. Others who addressed th meeting included Hurley Cox William Ward, Henry Wright, Garland Hogans and Mrs. Mabel Jason.

Committee reports were submitted by Hurley Cox, membership; Oscar Keys, registration; Henry Moore, house; Mrs. Mabel Jason, sick; Mrs. Mabel Holmes, entertainment. President Jacob Holmes presided.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

APR 30 1933

Negro Democrats To Hold Mass Meeting

The Harris County Negro Democratic Club will observe President's Day with a mass meeting at Emancipation Park at 6 p.m. today, according to Dr. W. M. Drake, chairman of the program committee.

John W. Rice, endowment secretary of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, will be the principal speaker.

The club has also named a committee composed of C. F. Richardson, Sr., J. Alston Atkins and C. W. Rice to co-operate with the relief committee in securing negro recruits for President Roosevelt's reforestation army.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN
APR 28 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS OPEN NEW QUARTERS

Jdge A. I. Nova and Arthuur Dore to Speak at Ceremonies To-morrow

County Judge Algeron I. Nova and Arthur Dore, chief clerk of the district attorney's office, will be guest speakers at a ceremonial meeting that will mark the opening of the Regular Colored Democratic Association's new clubhouse at No. 553 Classon avenue to-morrow night.

Wesley L. Young, 70-year-old executive member of the organization, will preside at the meeting and it is expected he will announce plans for an extensive membership campaign among the Negroes of the district. This is Young's twenty-fourth year as head of the club.

The new clubhouse is bigger than the old quarters at No. 516 Classon avenue and was made necessary by recent increases in club membership. There are two floors. The lower floor will be used as the auditorium and meeting room. The second floor will contain the executive offices. According to plans announced by the officers, members of the Eleventh A. D. Democratic Club will share the rooms with the Colored Democratic Association. Frederic kD. Lofton is executive member of the former group.

Members of a committee in charge of the program to-morrow night are as follows: Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease, club president; Frederick D. Lofton, committee chairman; Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbough, Mrs. Addie Reed, Mrs. Mae L. Waters, Nelson Harris, William Lucas, Wesley Meach Holder, Mrs. Lucy Richardson and Aubrey Harris.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

APR 27 1933

Claim 9 Negro Clubs For Mort O'Connell

A statement in which nine of Bergen county's eleven Negro Democratic clubs are claimed for ex-Sheriff Nort L. O'Connell, was released today by O'Connell's sheriff campaign headquarters. It quoted Isaac B. Bright, of Hackensack, organizer and temporary chairman of the Northern New Jersey Democratic Alliance, in part as follows:

"The article published over the name of William M. Butler, Englewood Negro leader, casts a reflection on the integrity of my worthy constituent. Knowing as I do his knowledge of political science causes me to believe that he, like myself, through his loyalty permitted one of his friends to use his name to further that friend's own ambition.

"Once I made the same mistake in allowing Robert Burrell the privilege of using my name in behalf of Ralph Chandless. I did so because of the interest I had in Burrell, not because I agree that what he did was right, and I feel confident that my friend Butler has made the same drastic error. However, to err is but human.

"To claim leadership of Bergen county's Negro voters is broad and erroneous in the saying. Such an honor goes to no individual. We have a group leadership and the majority rules. Let Butler speak for Englewood as we are speaking each for our own town."

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

APR 26 1933

NEGRO CLUBS ARE BACKING O'CONNELL

A statement in which nine of Bergen County's eleven negro Democratic clubs are claimed for ex-Sheriff Mort L. O'Connell was released today by O'Connell's sheriff campaign headquarters. It quoted Isaac B. Wright, of Hackensack, organizer and temporary chairman of the Northern New Jersey Democratic Alliance, as follows:

"The article published over the name of William M. Butler, Englewood negro leader, casts a reflection on the integrity of my worthy constituent. Knowing, as I do, his knowledge of political science, causes me to believe that he, like myself, through his loyalty, permitted one of his friends to use his name to further that friend's own ambition.

"Once I made the same mistake in allowing Robert Burrell the privilege of using my name in behalf of Ralph Chandless. I did so because of the interest I had in Burrell, not because I agree that what he did was right, and I feel confident that my friend Butler has made the same drastic error. However, to err is but human.

"To claim leadership of Bergen county's Negro voters is broad and erroneous in the saying. Such an honor goes to no individual. We have a group leadership and the majority rules. Let Butler speak for Englewood as we are speaking each for our own town."

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

MAY 1 - 1933

NEED MEN FOR CIVILIAN ARMY

Colored Democrats Told By Bastian Not Enough To Fill Quota.

There is an opportunity for a number of young single men between the ages of 18 and 25 to secure enlistment in the civilian conservation corps the members of the local Democratic Colored Club were told by John Bastian, Commissioner of Welfare, at the meeting held in the Minerva Hall.

Mr. Bastian stated that the quota allotted to this city was 65 and that at the present time there were not nearly that many listed with the welfare department. On inquiry it was stated by Councilman Edgar B. Goldstein, chairman of the local Work Relief Bureau that 30 men had already enlisted, leaving room for 35 more enlistments.

It was stated that any eligible men who desired to take advantage of this opportunity offered by the Federal government should enlist with the Work Relief Bureau at City Hall.

Mr. Bastian in his talk to the colored Democrats of the city brought out the workings of the organization and stated that of the number of families securing aid from the city one-third were colored families.

At the meeting the members were addressed by Henry Lyons, from the Greenburgh Colored Democratic Club. Mr. Lyons in an animated address stated that the educated Negro of today did not expect social equality but they were seeking equal opportunities. He stated that many members of his race after having secured an education were unable to secure positions whereby they could use this knowledge to advantage.

PASSAIC, N. J.
NEWS

APR 26 1933

Bright Says Nine Negro Clubs Favor O'Connell

Nine Negro Democratic Clubs in Bergen County have pledged their support to Mort L. O'Connell in the present fight for the shrievalty nomination, according to Isaac B. Bright, of Hackensack, organizer and temporary chairman of the Northern New Jersey Democratic Alliance.

Bright issued a statement in reply to William M. Butler, Englewood Negro leader, who is supporting Elmer I. Zabriskie, of that city, O'Connell's rival for the nomination.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

APR 30 1933

CONSOLIDATION OF NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The Young Men's Democratic Colored Club has negotiated an agreement of temporary consolidation during the coming primary and general election with the East End "Miller-for-Mayor" Colored Club and the Eighth Ward Democratic Colored Club.

Neville Miller, candidate for the nomination for Mayor of the city of Louisville has been indorsed by the clubs as their choice. A resolution resolved by the body and adopted was, "That the paramount object would be to bring about a sweeping Democratic victory in the general election, regardless of whatever candidates are victorious in the primary."

ROBERT McGRUDER,
MRS. ELLA HARRIS,
HENRY GREEN
RUSSELL P. LEE,
WILLIAM LOGWOOD.

Louisville.

Colored Democrats Open Club Rooms

Adopt Platform Upon Which It Will Endorse and Support Candidates In Coming Primaries.

Roanoke, Va.—Attorney Henry D. Dolphin, chairman of the organization, states at the formal opening of the club rooms that the votes of the members and friends of the organization are actually for sale, the price, however, is not filthy lucre in the form of dollars and cents cash in hand paid by the highest bidder, but in exchange for the following improvement in local affairs:

(1) The appointment with salary of two truant officers, one male and one female, and the retirement of the present truant officer with or without pension.

(2) Equalization of playground equipment and an increase of at least one supervisor and an officer of peace every afternoon during the summer months.

(3) The equalization of the salary of colored school teachers commensurate with that of other teachers of like grade schools.

(4) Amendment of the general election laws of Virginia to the extent that the payment of the poll tax shall be made 60 days before election and not six months as it now stands and a reduction of the same.

(5) The enactment of a statute prohibiting cities and towns from collecting or levying additional poll taxes.

(6) The appointment of a colored physician to assist the city coroner in treating the colored inmates of the city jail and a permanent allotment for the taking care of the colored sick and disabled at the Burrell Memorial Hospital or a like institution and not at the city farm.

It was pointed out by Attorney Dolphin and well substantiated by records that colored urchins are on the increase. This fact is borne out by the records of the juvenile court and a survey made by members of the organization. As to hospitalization of the poor colored sick and disabled, it is well known that there is more red tape in this regard than in the U. S. civil service department. Cases have been reported where the sick actually died because of this delay and red tape. A State convention plan is now being worked out and will be forwarded to the various State organizations.

The club rooms are located at 402 Gainsboro Avenue, Roanoke, Va.

OSSINING, N. Y.
REGISTER

MAY 15 1933

Negroes Here To Act As Hosts To Democrats

Representatives Of 14 Clubs In County To Meet In Ossining

The Colored Democratic Club of Ossining will be host to the Colored Democratic Clubs of Westchester County at the Wallace Building Sunday afternoon.

There are 14 colored Democratic clubs in the county. Acting upon the request of Harry T. Foley of Yonkers, county Democratic leader, these clubs have formed a central committee which includes six members from each club who meet twice a month in different sections of the county.

The purposes of the meetings are to stimulate interest in behalf of the party, to keep informed about political activities in the county, state and nation, and to keep united on a political procedure in forthcoming campaigns.

After each club has made its semi-monthly report, there will be a short program consisting of music by the Wondering Four Quartet, directed by Harold DeLong. Addresses will be made by Florenz Hough, president of the Ossining unit; Louis Stuecke, chairman of the town committee; Ralph Wilts, president of the Democratic Club of Ossining, and Hugh Lavery, former candidate for Assembly from this district. Randal Tolive of New Rochelle, president of the central committee, will preside. An invitation has been extended all members of the Ossining Democratic Club, and all colored voters to attend. Refreshments will be served. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock.

TO PLACE THEIR O.K. ON OFFICE SEEKERS

Rainey, Thompkins, Johnson And Vann Confer With Hon. James A. Farley—Meeting Believed to Be of Utmost Significance.

By Staff Correspondence

WASHINGTON, May 11—The much-heralded coming of the "Big Four" to Washington terminated last Wednesday when Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Julian D. Rainey, Dr. William J. Thompkins and Robert L. Vann, in response to an invitation by the Hon. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came to the Capital for a conference and suggestions which are to govern both policy and patronage at the hands of the Democratic Party.

While the details of the conference between the chairman and the Big Four were not disclosed, those close to the Administration admitted that it was the most significant conference ever held on matters political concerning the Negro group.

In keeping with the program pursued during the campaign, it is known that Mr. Farley gave the Big Four a sort of blanket commission which will carry with it authority to investigate the status of deserving Negro Democrats, and make recommendations for both Federal and state positions.

The Big Four, as they are nationally known, and especially in high political circles here, spent three days conferring and laying plans which are said to mean immediate action throughout the country.

On the question of patronage, the committee is said to be clothed with wide discretion as to what actually constitutes the deserving hours before returning a verdict of not guilty. The spectators in the courtroom applauded the unfair verdict.

Judge Stack, unlike Judge Horton, in the infamous Scottsboro case, then denounced the jury in the following terms:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you have made a very great mistake. Your verdict is an absolute miscarriage of justice. This defendant was clearly guilty of murder in the first degree, and your verdict is totally a miscarriage of justice. The defense set up was absolutely ridiculous, and his contentions about the matter are totally absurd. He got his pistol armed himself, and went there to kill that man deliberately, and did kill him. He was, therefore, guilty of murder in the first degree. I never have been so surprised in all my experience at the bar or on the bench at a verdict of a jury as I am in this case. It looks like the law against capital punishment is enforced, as some one said not long ago, unfairly against the weak and poor and helpless.

"Mr. Sheriff, take this defendant in custody and hold him in a bond of $1,000 justifiable, to be approved by the clerk, to answer a bill for carrying a concealed weapon. Mr. Solicitor, send a bill to the grand jury this afternoon. I will order him in jail until it is further looked into.

"That poor darkey was shot down in his own home, inside of his own door, by a man that was mad with him and armed with a pistol, and yet the jury brings in a verdict of not guilty. He goes down there and kills him. He claims that he went and got his pistol to kill a cow. That is absolutely absurd. Claiming that he was going to catch a cow in a Ford automobile, it is absurd and ridiculous.

"Mr. Clerk, notify the board of county commissioners that the court suggests that the names of these jurors be taken out of the jury box.

"The enforcement of the criminal law in some instances is a disgrace to the state — a disgrace in that juries render verdicts wholly and entirely contrary to all the evidence in the case."

After he had rebuked the jury the judge told his bailiffs that he would fine any of the spectators who had applauded the miscarriage of justice. So many had taken part in the demonstration that it was impossible to single any out.

Mr. Ware's wife swooned when the not guilty verdict was brought in.

Harris jumped up and clapped his hands.

YOUNG DEMOCRAT CLUB MEETS DR. E. T. HEDLUND SPEAKS

Speaking before the Young Colored Democratic Club of Oregon at the Williams Avenue branch Y. W. C. A. last Wednesday night, Dr. E. T. Hedlund, chairman of the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee, stressed the importance of registration.

It was the regular meeting of the club and Mr. Charles Adams, its president, introduced teh speaker at the close of the business session.

Dr. Hedlund had a sort of heart to heart talk with the club, praised them for the splendid showing they are making and urged them on to greater accomplishments. He explained a number aof interesting activities of the party since the election and also discussed and explained the special election to be held.

The popular dentist and high Democratic official was given a warm response by the members who have been won over to the cause.

The club is very active and at nearly every meeting new members are nrolled.

The meetings, held every Wednesday night at Wiliams avenue YWCA, are open to the public and the officers and members invite the public.

At each meting some interesting speaker appears or some interesting political discussion ensues.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

OSSINING, N. Y.
REGISTER

MAY 5 - 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS MAINTAIN OPEN HOUSE

The Colored Democratic Club will hold open house tomorrow night at its headquarters at 12 Croton Street.

The executive committees will meet at 8:30 for a short session and the club rooms will be opened to the public at 9 o'clock.

The program will include cards and dancing. Refreshments will be served by the Women's Division of the club.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 8 1933

Negro Democrats Will Meet Tonight

A special meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league will be held tomorrow evening at 140 Governor street. All workers of Ward four, Districts one, two, and five are requested to meet without fail to receive the names of the registered voters in their district for immediate canvass. Plans for two mass meetings will also be completed for Wednesday, May 10 and Monday, May 15 are the dates fixed for the extra meetings. Colored voters from every ward in Paterson are invited. There will be refreshments in abundance for all.

SOUTH BEND, IND. .
NEWS TIMES

JAN 13 1933

Colored Democrats Name Wallace Head

Pascoag Wallace was named president of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club at a meeting held this week at the Harris cafe. Phillip Hicks was elected first vice president; Oliver Scott, second vice president; Dewey Ford, treasurer; Lane Jackson, secretary; James Tilly, assistant secretary, and Richard Caldwell, critic.

J. Chester Allen, president of the senior organization, spoke.

DR. T. HEDLUND SPEAKS

Advocate 5-27-33

YOUNG DEMOCRAT CLUB MEETS

DR. E. T. HEDLUND SPEAKS

Portland, Ore.

Speaking before the Young Colored Democratic Club of Oregon at the Williams Avenue branch Y. W. C. A. last Wednesday night, Dr. E. T. Hedlund chairman of the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee, stressed the importance of registration.

It was the regular meeting of the club and Mr. Charles Adams, its president, introduced teh speaker at the close of the business session.

Dr. Hedlund had a sort of heart to heart talk with the club, praised them for the splendid showing they are making and urged them on to greater accomplishments. He explained a number aof interesting activities of the party since the election and also discussed and explained the special election to be held.

The popular dentist and high Democratic official was given a warm response by the members who have been won over to the cause.

The club is very active and at nearly every meeting new members are nrolled.

The meetings, held every Wednesday night at Wiliams avenue YWCA are open to the public and the officers and members invite the public.

At each meting some interesting speaker appears or some interesting political discussion ensues.

TIMES

Fairview N. J.

MAY 19 1933

NEGRO LEADER RECALLS WARNING RUCH FACTION THAT DEFEAT WAS SURE

William Butler Quotes from Article 8 Months Ago on Holran-Maloney Fight

William Butler, colored Anti-Ruch Democratic leader, who eight months ago attacked the Ruch group and predicted "they would bury themselves beneath the ruins of the structure they themselves tore down," issues the following statement:

"The law of retribution never fails. The Ruch-Bried defeat recalls to my mind the following article I published eight months ago that I would like to call to their attention:

" 'As a constant reader of The Englewood Press and as executive chairman of the Englewood Colored Democratic Club, may I inform you that Mr. Maloney is not the captain of the Fourth Ward. The Englewood Colored Democratic Clubs appointed a committee to meet with the County Committee men and women of the four districts of the ward together with the president of the Englewood Democracy and the chairman of the city county committee. At this meeting John Holran was elected unanimously as leader of the Fourth Ward.

" 'His election was acceptable to all present. The Englewood Colored Democrats will recognize Mr. Holran as such. If his election is not acceptable to Mr. Bried and his associates it is too bad and we are sorry for them.

" 'May I at this time state that this is the first chapter of the passing of the inner circle of the Englewood Democracy, for they will eventually lead themselves to destruction.

" 'There are human beings in this world who are so unscientific that they will even defy the laws of gravitation. The president of the Englewood Democracy and his inner circle through some selfish motive are wilfully sacrificing whatever chance the Democrats had to carry Englewood. Because of some personal feelings against certain individuals in the movement they are trying to tear down a structure that will eventually bury them beneath the ruins. They have tried to discourage the colored Democrats by denying them the right to choose their own leader.

" 'May I inform them that we are not easily discouraged for after all their success depends upon the Fourth Ward. It will be impossible for them to hold us down unless they themselves stay down with us.'

"Do you remember me making those statements? Did they lead themselves to destruction? Did they bury themselves beneath the ruins of the structure they themselves tore down? This is only the second chapter of the passing of that circle."

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 25 1933

Negro Democrats of Passaic County Meet

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league held a large and enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening, in headquarters, 140 Governor street President Jacob Holmes presided over the meeting.

Speakers at the meeting included Thomas Milsop, Dr. Alvin E. Cortese, Assemblyman Ernest T. Scheidemann, candidate for freeholder; Lawyer Vincent C. Duffy, school commissioner and son of Democratic County Chairman Charles V. Duffy was the guest speaker of the evening. He congratulated the league on its accomplishments and assured it as long as the co-operation is loyal they would be recognized by the county chairman.

Following the meeting a midnight supper was served. Music and entertainment were provided. The organization meets each Tuesday evening and the Democrats are invited to attend.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

MAY 23 1933

Negro Democrats To Have "Victory" Affair

"Victory Celebration" will be observed by members of the Passaic County Negro Democratic club when they hold their regular weekly meeting at headquarters, 140 Governor street, tonight.

The club has adopted as its new slogan, "On With the Regular Roosevelt Organization, Democrats and Duffy."

School Commissioner Vincent C. Duffy, lawyer and former assistant prosecutor, will address the club during the evening. A midnight supper will be served and music will be supplied by Jess Williams and his Sharps and Flats. Earl Chase, leading Negro entertainer of this city, will provide the entertainment.

Prior to the celebration a business session will be held.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAY 22 1933

Victory Celebration of Negro Democratic Club

Passaic County Negro Democratic club will hold its regular weekly meeting on Tuesday evening at headquarters, 140 Governor street. Immediately after the business session a "Victory Celebration" will occupy the remainder of the evening. Midnight supper will be served. Jess Williams and his Sharps and Flats will furnish music and entertainment will be furnished by Earl Chase, Paterson's leading colored entertainer.

The organization will hear Lawyer Vincent C. Duffy, school commissioner and former assistant prosecutor, who will be the speaker.

The presence of every member of the league is urged by the president and standard bearer. The new slogan of the organization is "On With the Regular Roosevelt Organization, Democrats and Duffy to Greater Victory."

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR

MAY 23 1933

POLITIX

By CHARLES GRUTZNER, Jr.

Revolt against Democratic Zone Leader James C. Sheridan has broken out in the upper Astoria area which comprises the fourth executive zone of the First Assembly District.

A delegation of disgruntled county committee members, who have not received the patronage they expected as a result of the Democratic national victory last November, has laid its grievances before County Leader John Theofel.

Mr. Sheridan, chairman of the Democratic County Speakers Bureau and leader of the Arleigh Regular Democratic Club, is understood to have incurred the ire of the jobseeking captains with a remark that the Arleigh Club was not an employment agency.

* * *

Public Markets Commissioner Jere Ryan, Democratic leader of Bayside, who plays host tonight to the newspapermen of Queens at a beefsteak dinner in Flushing, visited City Hall in the company of Democratic County Leader John Theofel a few days ago.

Spying the two Democratic chiefs outside the Mayor's office, this writer remarked to Mr. Theofel: "The last time I saw you over here with Jere Ryan was a day or two before he was appointed Markets Commissioner. What is it this time?"

"They wanted Jere Ryan to run for Mayor," laughed the County Leader, "so I brought him over to see how he likes the place. But he doesn't want to take it."

Perhaps Mr. Oedipus, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, could tell from that what Mr. Theofel was doing at City Hall with Mr. Ryan.

* * *

A clarification of the fusion plans and of the part the Socialist Party in Queens will play in the anti-Tammany fight this year is expected to-

morrow when Paul Blanshard of Sunnyside addresses the Queens League of Women Voters in annual convention at the Jamaica Y. M. C. A. Building.

Mr. Blanshard, the executive secretary of the City Affairs Committee and a co-worker with Norman Thomas, national Socialist leader, will speak on "New York City Faces the Future." The convention session starts at 2 p. m.

Not passing up a chance to strengthen its position for the eventual fight for control of the Flushing-Hillcrest election districts, the Paumonok Democratic Club is granting the use of its club house to the recently formed Colored Democratic Club of Flushing-Hillcrest.

Edward J. McAuliffe, president, and Jack Murray, executive member of the Paumonok Club, are playing the role of godfathers to the new group which has as its announced purpose the organization of other colored clubs to line up the Negro vote in Queens County behind Leader John Theofel's organization.

J. V. Braithwaite, president of the colored group, has sent to the Paumonok leaders a letter of thanks for their aid and encouragement to the Negro Democratic movement.

The Paumonok Club and the Iroquois Democratic Club (formerly the Central Democratic Club) are fighting each other for control of that part of the Fourth Assembly District within the confines of Flushing-Hillcrest.

• • •

The Iroquois Democratic Club will install officers Thursday night at the club house, 76-40 Parsons boulevard, Flushing-Hillcrest.

Joseph P. Farley, who will be seated as president, is being boomed by the group for the Democratic Borough Presidential nomination. A house-to-house canvass will be made of the election districts which the Iroquois Club and the Paumonok Club both regard as their territory to estimate the pro-Farley sentiment.

More Or Less

By JOHN M. MOORE

Elizabeth County Democrats—Light Traveling Forty Years—An Upholstered Street Car

When Judge Lowell refused to be a party to the extradition of George Crawford to Virginia on the ground that Negroes were denied the right to serve on juries, there broke a storm of protest in Virginia. The press immediately countered that Negroes had for years served on juries, although the practice was not to call them.

the Democrats of Elizabeth County step into the picture with the decision that Negroes cannot vote in the Democratic primary! What next? Is this not contempt of court? The Supreme Court has ruled that Negroes have the privilege of voting in the primaries.

The case serves to show to just what limits the Southern white man will go in order to force his will upon us. And how indignant and righteous he speedily becomes once his methods are questioned. Nothing is sacred or inviolable when a Negro is concerned. The Southern white man throws to the gutter his Bible and his religion when Negroes are involved, he has no law or statute any of his great law books which will not break repeatedly when a Negro is in question. It is downright mockery to see or hear him lie in the attempt to justify his treachery.

Just think, there were Negroes great and small, advising us to become Democrats! The best thing I know to be is to be men, and be awake. The Democrats don't want us, nor do the Republicans; a Negro party is not feasable, and the Communists can use us; it may be wise to try them.

Yes, Virginia treats her Negroes very fairly when the truthfulness of the assertion is left to her to prove. Fortunately for us, things are changing in this country and our status will not remain stationary when all else is changing. What that change will be is still a question—it may be better or it may be worse. But there will be change, old shibboleths, and alignments are passing fast. Virginia might as well learn now that Negroes are no longer content with being called "BEST." We want proof of the friendship, or more cases of Judge Lowell will occur to embarrass her.

The great fair at Chicago which opened last week, used a beam of light from the star Arcturus to set off a master electric switch which turned on the massive lighting system of the fair. This beam of light has been traveling 40 years to reach Chicago. Think of it, it required light 40 years to get to Chicago. No wonder it was a paradise for gangs and racketeers! No wonder they have not seen how to pay the school teachers out there! But the fact remains: 40 years or not, light did finally get there. We know of some other places on this old earth that are still in dire need of LIGHT. But we earnestly hope that 40 years will not pass before we see switches turned, progress made as the result of a little LIGHT shed on darkness in the South.

The astronomers might well render the South a great service, and thereby render mankind a service, by coming south with their telescopes and attempt to concentrate the rays of light from some star or distant sun on this benighted land. The light of old "Sol" has not been sufficient to work the wonder, perhaps an unknown sun must be discovered whose light will have power to cause Alabama, for example, to seek it rather than the spotlight of racial hatred and prejudice. I remind you that I said perhaps—to change Alabama will require indeed an unknown light. There is hope for us here in Virginia. Out in Charlottesville, the university town, there is an observatory; maybe some one will sell them the idea of using the telescope to concentrate a little light on some of their so-called problems. Further south I suspect the average native would think one referred to a suit case if one mentioned telescope.

Say, Bill! Remember the other day when you and I were talking about upholstered seats on street cars on Clay Street? Two or three days after that conversation, much to my surprise, I noticed on Clay Street a car with upholstered seats. A day or so later I noticed one again. But since that time I have not seen it. Sleuth like, I took its number so I shall know it if I run across it any where.

Maybe it is playing hide and seek with us, or again, other motives are possible for its appearance and disappearance. At any rate, we know how long it was out here.

THE EAGLE IS THE NATIONAL BIRD, NOT THE CROW.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

JUN 1 1933

Cronin To Address Negro Democrats

Democratic City Chairman William Cronin will address the Negro Democratic Club tonight at Democratic headquarters, 44 Warburton Avenue. George Brown will preside.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

MAY 26 1933

Colored Democrats Meet

More than 100 new members for the East Side Colored branch of the Iroquois Democratic Club were reported at its meeting Tuesday night at 57 Nassau Street by Theodore Johnson, president. Speakers included Archibald Bristol, president of the Colored Unit, and Alfonso Smith, Harold Simons and Richard Ross. These were named to the executive committee: John Cox, Louis Simmon, Claude Brown and Joseph Baker. Plans were made for a meeting next Tuesday. The members voted condolence to the Catholic Diocese of Rochester on the death of the Most Rev. John Francis O'Hern, bishop.

N. Y. SUN

JUN 1 1933

NEGRO SEEKS ROLE IN TAMMANY HALL

Enters Harlem Primary in Murray's District.

The seating for the first time of a Negro district leader as a member of the executive committee of Tammany Hall through a biracial leadership arrangement is developing in the predominently Negro inhabited Twenty-first Assembly district. There has been one fight started already against the Tammany leadership of seventy-year-old Thomas Murray by Henry Shields, a lawyer. This is being staged as a regular primary battle. Shields is a Negro, and recently stirred up Police Commissioner Bolan by charging the Bronx gangsters ruled by brute force in the Harlem section where the "number game" is supervised by them.

Ferdinand J. Herman, a former city marshal and a Democrat, expects to be the white candidate in the primary battle that is to be fought for a biracial leadership. He is the executive member of the Hamilton Democrat Club at 15 Hamilton Place. He has invited E. V. Dench, a Negro lawyer, of 11 Park Place, to be the other candidate with him for the leadership. Mr. Dench has accepted. If they are successful they will split the district and Herman will take care of the interest of the white population and Dench the Negroes.

There are forty-two election districts in the entire Assembly district. Twenty-seven are Negro the balance representing the white voters.

The Negro vote in the district is 9,600 while the white vote is 4,500. The county committee has the same large ratio favoring the Negroes.

"A Negro has never been a member of the executive committee of Tammany Hall and we expect to be able to overcome this through the primary for a biracial leadership," said Mr. Herman today.

Similar expression came from Mr. Dench.

The first meeting favoring this combination of leadership will be held tonight in the Mother Zion Church, 153 West 136th street. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. Herman and Dench, who are convinced that it is the best and most sensible solution for the difficulties that beset the Democratic voters in the Twenty-first Assembly district.

Democratic

Political – 1933

Party Affiliation.

Party Heads Convened but Democrats Had the Whip Hand

Defender 1-28-33

Chicago, Ill.

By A. N. FIELDS

The nonpartisan banquet given in honor of the nationa Democratic leaders at the Roseland, 4711 South Pkwy., Satur day evening, Jan. 21, was everything but nonpartisan. While those in charge of the affair were not of their particular political favor, yet none of them were permitted to participate in the program.

Arthur W. Mitchell, one of the sponsors of the meeting and toastmaster at the banquet, received a telegram from Vice President-elect John N. Garner acknowledging the invitation to be present, but expressing his regrets that his congressional duties made it imperative for him to remain at his post.

Judge Harry M. Fisher was present, representing Mayor A. J. Cermak. Judge Fisher delivered an interesting talk on the future of Democracy.

The conference was called at the instance of Arthur W. Mitchel, prominent lawyer; Wilson Lovett, C. Francis Stratford, Rev. C. J. Austin, Nathan K. McGill, former assistant attorney general; Major A. E. Patterson, Attorney William H. Harrison, Truman H. Gibson, Edgar G. Brown, Attorney Edith Sampson, Horace Lomax, Sheridan A. Bruseaux, Dr. A. D. Beasley, A. M. Burroughs, Earl B. Dickerson, Bryant Hammond, George C. Adams and Bentley C. Cyrus.

Many Leaders Attend

Numerous conferences have been held by those in attendance, among whom are Julian D. Rainey, assistant corporation counsel of Boston; Sully Jaymes of Springfield, Ohio; E. H Butler of Detroit, Mich.; Robert L Van of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson and Percy D. Jones of Ohio, Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Mo.; Lester J. Walton and Bishop R. C. Ramson of New York city, Elmer E. Mosee of St Louis, Mo.; I. J. K. Wells and E. L. Powell of West Virginia and Charles C. Diggs, Detroit, Mich.

Frank R. Owens and Harold E. Bledsoe of Michigan have been active in Democratic politics in their home state for a number of years. Their intelligent handling of the Roosevelt interest in their section of the state is said to be largely responsible for the tremendous success obtained by the Democratic party in Detroit.

The success obtained in building a substantial Democratic party among our group in New York was advocated by the spokesmen of the conference as the only practical method by which members of our group could be successfully weaned from the Republican party.

It was said that the Democratic white leaders of New York had brought the members of the Race into the party through their liberal attitude in giving them important political recognition in various offices in the city government. The facts were cited that in New York city the Democratic white leaders did not hesitate to place two Race men on the judicial ticket for judges of the municipal court, as well as members of the legislature, and saw to it that they were elected. In addition there to they gave them several outstanding positions, among which is a civil service commissioner and an assistant district attorney, with numerous positions of less importance.

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS AGREE ON UNITED FRONT AT MEETING

Courier 1-28-33

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Picture First Page, Second Section)

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—(ANP)—Twenty-eight Democratic leaders from eight different States met at the Regal Building in this city Thursday, Friday and Saturday in a semi-informal conference for the purpose of creating among themselves a community of common sentiment in regard to their objectives and to add emphasis to the demand that the support which Negro voters have given to the Democratic party be recognized by its chieftains and be repaid in terms of political and economic opportunity for the race.

The leaders in the conference were the members of the executive committee appointed by James Farley to manage the campaign among colored voters during the recent national election. Mr. Farley is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The members of the executive committee are: Attorney Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Columbus, O.; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo., and Attorney Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.

Thursday afternoon and Friday were spent by the confreres in the development of a program which would be placed before responsible national leaders of the Democratic party as the united opinion of the parties to the conference of the hopes and aspirations of Negro Democrats for the race. The program finally agreed to and signed, but not made public, is reported to have been a revised form of a set of demands which appeared shortly after the election in the columns of the newspaper which supported the Democratic party.

After the adoption of a program and a policy of approach in dealing with the new administration, the confreres agreed unanimously to a "united front" drive to reach their objectives. Julian D. Rainey, Boston corporation counselor, spoke strongly against outlaw and individual approaches to the powers that are to be at Washington.

"We must stand against the type of Uncle Tom leader who will see to worm his way in on the grounds that he has the ear of the people," he emphasized. "None of us must move without the common consent of the others and we must take anybody who tries to do so to the butcher."

At the conclusion of Saturday's conference, Dr. William J. Thompkins, executive committee member, expressed his patronage opinions.

"I am a Jacksonian Democrat," he stated. "I believe that 'to the victor belongs the spoils.' The mule that plows the corn should eat some of it.

Saturday night more than 100 local citizens joined in tendering a banquet to the visiting guests. The chairman of the local committee was Attorney Arthur Mitchell, who was also one of the principal factors responsible for the conference. The treasurer of the committee was Wilson Lovett.

Judge Harry Fisher of the Superior court, represented Mayor Cermak at the banquet. He advised the Negro to divide his vote intelligently for the good of his country. He declared that no voter should be bound by history orf tradition, but should keep his mind open so that he might support political changes whenever they were required by the social or economic order.

Other speakers at the banquet were: Mr. Lovett, who welcomed the guests; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, who interpreted the role of the church in politics as an agency to improve our civic life; Attorney Robert L. Vann, who stressed the important bearing of politics upon our economic welfare. Attorney Julian D. Rainey, who counseled white leaders to recognize the right of Negro supporters to fair treatment and an improved status within the party, and Dr. Thompkins, who urged the development of a strong Negro leadership in local communities.

The list of names and the picture appear on the first page, second edition.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
STATE JOURNAL

JUN 1 1933

Third District Election.

For the first time in the history of this, the Third Judicial district, the Democratic state organization is making an effort to here gain a Supreme court seat. They have seized upon the retirement of Justice Frank K. Dunn as an excuse for making the effort. They rely for success, of course, upon want of interest among Republicans.

Judge James S. Baldwin of Decatur, a jurist of outstanding ability and high character, is the Republican nominee. He was selected as a worthy successor to Justice Dunn, and no question concerning his qualifications has been raised. The district, however, has been flooded with propaganda intended to excite racial and group prejudices against Judge Baldwin, and the counties have had at least one sample of Chicago ward politics. This is the circulation of a circular accusing Judge Baldwin of prejudice against Negroes because he passed sentence upon a man convicted of murder.

It will be a sorry commentary on the Third Judicial district if its people permit the Chicago Democratic organization to win with such tactics. While the Chicagoans have an unquestioned right to support any man they select, there is no justification for such a campaign. Judicial elections, particularly, should be free of this sort of thing.

Judge Baldwin's campaign has been a dignified presentation of his record as a judge and a recital of his qualifications. He deserves the honor and he will secure it if there is a representative turn-out of fair minded voters in Tuesday's judicial election.

DEM. CHIEFS AGREE ON UNITED FRONT AT 'CHI' MEETING

1-27-33 Kansas City, Kans.

Chicago, Jan. 27—(ANP)—Democratic leaders from eight different states met at the Regal Building in this city Thursday, Friday and Saturday in a semi-informal conference for the purpose of creating among themselves a community of common sentiment in regard to their objectimes and to add emphasis to the demand that the support which Negro voters have given to the Democratic party be recognized by its chieftains and be rapid in terms of political and economic opportunity for the race.

The leaders in the conference were the members of the so-called executive committee appointed by James Farley to manage the campaign among colored voters during the recent national election. Mr. Farley is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The members of the executive committee are: Atty. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Dr. Joseph L Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo and Atty. Julian D. Rainel, Boston Mass.

Thursday afternoon and Friday were spent by the conferences in the development of a program which would be placed before responsibel national leaders of the Democratic party as the united opinion of the parties to the conference of the hopes and aspirations of Negro Democrats. for the race. The program finally agreed to and signed, but not made public, is reported to have been a revised form of a set of demands which appeared shortly after the election in the editorial columns of the newspaper of which one of the members of the executive committee is editor. These demands were:

1. The definite end of discrimination against Negroes in the Civil Service.

2. The definite end of segregation of Negro and white workers in governmental departments.

3. The definite end of the flagrant and long standing violations of the Jim-Crow laws in the South in inter state travel.

4. The insistence that Congress enforce the 14th and 15th Amendment and that the President himself do so in his capacity as Chief Executive.

5. The Definite recognition of the support given to the President by Negro voters and party workers by an increase of the number of appointments in the diplomatic service and all other government appointive jobs.

6. The immediate adoption of a hands-off, friendly-neighbor policy toward Haiti and Liberia.

7. The general disposition to recognize especially the fact that Negroes have serious problems due to color prejudice and that it is necessary and destrable that he take immediate steps to impress upon the nation the fact that he is opposed to its treatment of the Negro, and wishes to improve the status of the Negro people.

8. The definite end of the decomposition of Negro degiments and their exile to Georgia and the Mexican borders, the opening up of technical branches of the army and navy to Negroes and the end of segregation and discrimination practiced in the Citizens' Training Camps.

Members of the conference would not state whether all of the above points had been endorsed or what others may have been added.

After the adoption of a program and a policy of approach in dealing with the new administration, the conferences agreed unanimously to a "united front" drive to reach their objectives. Julian D. Rainey, Boston corporation council, spoke strongly against outlaw and individual approaches to the powers that are to be at Washington.

"We must stand against the type of Uncle Tom leader who will seek to warm his way in on the grounds that he has the ear of the people," he emphasized. "None of us must move without the common consent of the others and we must take anybody who tries to do so to the butcher."

At the conclusion of Saturday's conferences, Dr. William J. Tompkins, executive committee member, expressed his patronage opinions.

"I am a Jeffersonian Democrat," he stated. "I believe that (to the victor belongs the spoils." The mule that plows the corn should eat some of it

Saturday night, more than 100 local citizens joined in tendering a banquet to the visiting guests. The chairman of the local committee was Atty. Arthur Mitchell, who was also one of the principal factors responsible for the conference. The treasurer of the committee was Wilson Lovett.

Judge Harry Fisher of the Superior court, represented Mayor Cermak at the banquet. He advised the Negro to divide his vote intelligently for the good of his country. He declared that no voter should be bound by history tradition, but should keep his mind open so that he might support political changes whenever they were required by the social or economic order.

Other speakers at the banquet were: Mr. Lovett who welcomed the guests; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, who interpreted the role of the church in politics as an agency to improve our civic life; Atty Robert L. Vann, who stressed the important bearing of politics upon our economic welfare; Atty. Julian D. Rainey, who counseled white leaders to recognize the right of Negro supporters to fair treatment and an improved status within the party, and Dr. Thompkins, who urged the development of a strong Negro leadership in local communities.

Mr. Mitchell was toastmaster at the banquet.

The complete roster of the members in the conference was: Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Columbus, O.; Dr William J. Thompkins, Kansas City Mo.; Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh, Pa. Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.; Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Wilberforce, Ohio: F. B. Ransom, Indianopolis, Ind.; Elmer V. Mosee, St. Louis Mo.; Sully James, Springfield, Ohio; Adam E. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph L. McLeMore, St. Louis, Mo.; P. R. D. Berry, Chicago, Ill.; Lester A. Walton, New York; Kenneth N Campbell, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Richardson, Indianapolis, Ind.; James A. Owen, Celeveland, Ohio; Bravant Hammond, Chicago, Ill.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Ill.; E. Duval Colley, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles C. Diggs, Detroit, Mich.; Frank R. Owens, Detroit, Mich.; E. L. Powell, Charleston ,W. Va.; Harold E. Bledsoe, Detroit, Mich.; Sheridan A. Bruseaux, Chicago, Ill.; E. H. Butler, Detroit, Mich.: Edward M. Sneed, Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Russell, Waukegan, Ill.; I. J. K. Wells, Buckley, W. Va.; Percy D. Jones, Columbus, O.

It was informally agreed that most of the members of the conference would meet again in Washington at the time of the inauguartion of President-elect Roosevelt.

Democratic Leaders Meet And Adopt An Aggressive Program Of United Action

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Twenty-eight Democratic leaders from eight states met in this city Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in a conference for the purpose of creating among themselves a community of common sentiment in regard to their objectives and to add emphasis to the demand that the support which Negro voters have given to the Democratic party be recognized by its chieftains and be repaid in terms of political and economic opportunity for the race.

The leaders in the conference were the members of the sub-committee appointed by James Farley to manage the campaign among colored voters during the recent national election. Mr. Farley is chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The members of the sub-committee are: Atty. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Columbus, O.; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo., and Atty. Julian D. Rainey, Boston, Mass.

Thursday afternoon and Friday were spent by the conferees in the development of a program which would be placed before responsible national leaders of the Democratic party as the united opinion of the parties to the conference of the hopes and aspirations of Negro Democrats for the race.

Program Agreed Upon

The program finally agreed to and signed, but not made public, is reported to have been a revised form of a set of demands which appeared shortly after the election in the editorial columns of the newspaper of which one of the members of the executive committee is editor. These demands were:

The definite end of discrimination against Negroes in the Civil Service, of segregation of Negro and white workers in governmental departments, of the flagrant and long-standing violations of the Jim-Crow laws in the South in inter-state travel, that Congress enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments and that the President himself do so in his capacity as Chief Executive, the definite recognition of the support given to the President by Negro voters and party workers by an increase in the number of appointments in the diplomatic service and all other government appointive jobs.

The immediate adoption of a hands-off, friendly-neighbor policy toward Haiti and Liberia, the general disposition to recognize especially the fact that Negroes have serious problems due to color prejudices and that it is necessary and desirable that he take immediate steps to impress upon the nation the fact that he is opposed to its treatment of the Negro and wishes to improve the status of the Negro people, the definite end of the decomposition of Negro regiments and their exile to Georgia and the Mexican borders, the opening up of technical branches of the Army and Navy to Negroes, and the end of segregation and discrimination practiced in the Citizens' Training Camps.

Seek United Action

Members of the conference would not state whether all of the above points had been endorsed or what others may have been added.

After the adoption of a program and a policy of approach in dealing with the new administration, the coferees agreed to unanimously to a "united front" drive to reach their objectives. Julian D. Rainey, Boston corporation counsel, spoke strongly against outlaw and individual approaches to the powers that are to be at Washington.

"We must stand against the type of Uncle Tom leader who will seek to worm his way in on the grounds that he has the ear of the people," he emphasized. "None of us must move without the common consent of the others and we must take anybody who tries to do so to the butcher."

Political-1933 Democratic

Party Affiliation

The Same Old Bunk

Democratic Negroes, under the direction of Dr. A. P. Bethel, and about 20 in number, met in the Elks Rest Wednesday night in an attempt to step in ahead of the Progressive Voter's League with an endorsement. After an awful squabble a committee was appointed to draw up a slate on candidates.

As was expected, and on account of the fact that several folk in the meeting already had their favorite candidate's "kale" snugly tucked back in their pockets, the meeting broke up in a row when the nomination committee reported.

Following the usual tactics, an announcement was made later that a slate had been picked, but the boys, when they reached the street, let it be known that the fake endorsement published came nearer being a free-for-all fight than anything else.

While this was going on, another group, calling themselves Republicans, met in the Dawson Undertaking Parlors. This group had, however, already named its candidate in an earlier star chamber conference. This is the kind and sort of confusion which occurs in every election to divide Negroes, but puts a few dollars in the hands of venality.

Thursday morning one of the men in the Bethel meeting was heard to call a candidate over the telephone and say that for the sum of $25 he had 700 Negro votes ready to deliver. This man was in company with a man who alleges he is the Negroes' candidate in Oklahoma for Minister to Liberia.

THE MAN AMERICA NEEDED

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is the man of the hour because he is the kind of man America has needed for the past fifteen years. Had he been in the White House during the years following the Versailles Treaty it is unlikely that the country would be in the fix it is today.

The current economic depression is the fruit of the policies pursued by the past three Republican administrations. The investment bankers more than any other group are responsible for the country's predicament. Had they been properly supervised and controlled, there would never have been the wild orgy of speculation resulting in the virtual collapse of our civilization. Neither Harding, Coolidge nor Hoover had the courage to say and do the things President Roosevelt has done in his few days in office.

With calmness, celerity, courage and cheerfulness he has gone to the root of our troubles. A willing, enthusiastic country is giving him the backing that is always the reward of the forthright and courageous. Congress, regardless of party lines, is behind him. His appointments, so far, have been excellent. His attitude toward journalists, photographers, Communists and the public generally is just what would be expected from a chief executive of the greatest country in the world elected by the largest vote ever cast for a human being.

It is perhaps too early and too bold to say that Franklin D. Roosevelt will break the back of depression and usher in good times again, but it must be admitted that he is making an excellent start. Every American is personally interested in his successful accomplishments of that task.

DAY BY DAY

By WILLIAM N. JONES

A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN AS WE STAND BY—WHY NOT A RACE DICTATORSHIP?

ANNOUNCEMENT IN LAST week's AFRO-AMERICAN that G. David Houston, former college mate of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, would not accept a role of unofficial spokesman for the group in the present administration will be somewhat disappointing to many. If there ever was a time when our group needed to concentrate its leadership in the hands of a man who could find ready access to the White House, it is now.

There is but little doubt that the first four years of the Roosevelt regime will be an administration of virtual dictatorship and direct action. It certainly would pay the group, if not Mr. Houston, if they had such a voice at the White House. In fact, this writer believes that civic organizations throughout the country could do no more beneficial thing for the group than get behind a movement to persuade the Washington educator to give up his successful teaching career for the greater good he might accomplish in this vital time of reconstruction. It would pay a thousand times even if we had to raise a hundred thousand dollars to place at his disposal for surveys, study, and expense, for during the next four years the basic status of our group for the next twenty-five or fifty years will be fixed.

Politically, we have no such close-knit organization as will give us a hearing in a Democratic administration. The fact is, we have no very responsive leadership in any political party. The close friendship of Mr. Houston with President Roosevelt is an asset which should overshadow the personal interests of any man, or group of men.

* * *

FOR INSTANCE, as this is written, President Roosevelt is formulating some of the most deep seated policies with which this country has dealt since the Civil War. While our lears are standing idly by, the nation is undergoing a virtual revolution. The government is taking dictatorial control of the banking system with its far flung ramifications into the industrial blood stream of the country. Tax money which white and colored citizens contribute will be used to build up the new system, and the jobs and salaries of the bankers will be controlled, to a degree at least, by the government.

Also as we stand by idly, the President and his advisors are working out a great employment program which will utilize billions of dollars of tax money and through which the government will become the nation's largest employer and pay master.

In what status will our group emerge in this upheaval? Will we come out of it still consigned to an economic corner where we will have only the lowly paid jobs and where we will still be segregated?

In this reconstruction program is there anyone telling the President that the same virtual dictatorship which is forcing down the throats of the bankers the most radical banking rules this country has ever witnessed should also act to force the common citizenship rights of 14,000,000 colored men and women in the American commonwealth and open every kind of job opportunity to them on equal planes with every other citizen?

Is there anyone telling President Roosevelt that these new industrial set-ups should provide for our skilled mechanics, our engineers, our clerks, stenographers and men and women of executive training as well the ordinary laborer?

This writer humbly suggests that some civic-spirited men and women head a movement to bring together the outstanding leaders of the country that they might urge upon Mr. Houston the necessity of his accepting a mandate to handle the affairs of the group during the Roosevelt administration. If this nation finds it imperative to vest such authority in the hands of its President, it might prove a good thing for us to try it out once.

Is Admitted to Press Conference Held in White House

By EDGAR G. BROWN

[Special to The Chicago Defender]

WHITE HOUSE, Washington, D. C., March 17. — President Franklin Delano Roosevelt is putting out that "new deal" right and left, and everyone has been comforted and encouraged amid it all by his big smile and the way he has of getting action. The air is permeated with good wishes and cheerful expectance of fate's dealings.

The taxicab driver told us that he had deposited his profits made during the inaugural

banking - hour "deposite chute" of the bank Sunday night, fearing robbery and total loss of his money, only to wake up Monday morning absolutely broke, following the president's national bank closing edict which ushered in the no-money moratorium.

We are going to let you in on how to see the president and how we did something that has never before been done by any correspondent representing a Race publication.

It's Thursday morning, 9:45 a. m. The first official press conference is scheduled for 10 a. m. with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Reception Room Crowded

The reception room of the White House offices is crowded with newspaper men from all over the world. Secret service men pass quietly in and out. The uniformed Race attendant announces that no one will be admitted but the regular members of the senate press gallery, and official sanction requires an act of congress.

Your writer speaks to Arthur Mullen Jr. of Nebraska, one of the White House secretaries; he talks to Steve Early, White House press manager. Nothing doing. Mr. Mullen is most gracious, having pleasant recollections of his visit to The Chicago Defender plant. He goes to Jimmie Roosevelt, the president's oldest son and boon companion; he also shakes his head. There is Floyd Gibbons noted war correspondent, also on the outside, trying to get in. A few weeks ago he rode with the president around Warm Springs, Ga. Here comes Claude Bowers, author and prospective ambassador, but he has no luck and is also excluded from the press conference. Doorkeeper Kenna finally suggested I write a note he would see to its delivery.

Writes White House Note

Here is the note I wrote in the White House:

Colonel Louis McHenry Howe,
Secretary to the President.

I am waiting to see you personally, representing The Chicago Defender, a national weekly with over 200,000 circulation, in order to learn if it is true no Negro will be permitted as a member of the press to see the president, to as fully as other citizens participate in the "new deal" for which we worked and honestly cast one vote to make a reality.

We are only anxious to help interpret the good intentions and just policies of another Roosevelt to the "forgotten" and I sometimes think God forsaken people.

(Signed) EDGAR G. BROWN.

Bang, another sacred tradition smashed through by this stalwart champion of the "new deal."

Then for the first time in the history of our country, a member of the Race, representing a Race publication, attends a White House press



Edgar G. Brown

conference equal to every other representative of the fourth estate. There were handshaking and introductions. The confidence and off the record personal comments of the president of the United States are to be as scrupulously observed by this writer as those Race soldiers kept their trust and guarded the White House during the occupancy of the late President Woodrow Wilson back in 1918. And let it be here recorded that Race employees are now, March, 1933, everywhere about the White House, doing all kinds of things.

Co-operation Assumed

The White House spokesman did something more even than to make possible this interview. Word was given Mr. Brown to assure Messrs. Abbott and McGill that at any time it was desired during the next four years, private and direct conference with President Roosevelt would be arranged with pleasure and to suit the convenience of the publishers of The Chicago Defender.

In the reception room adjoining the president's we pass Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, Secretary of Trade and Commerce Hon. Daniel C Roper, proven friend of the Race; Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland Secretary of State Hon. Cordell Hull of Tennessee, with former Under Secretary Norman Davis, representative of the United States disarmament conference, and who Secretary Hull says, is a fellow Tennessean.

Big Jim Farley, the postmaster general and patronage boss, strides in with the air of the king maker, and over there sartorically correct is Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, again the Democratic whip for President Roosevelt, as he was under the late President Wilson. With him is Senator William H Dieterich, the new Illinois solon, who succeeded Senator Glenn, and the new speaker of the house, Hon. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois.

Senator Huey "Kingfish" Long of Louisiana paces about not so joyous this morning, and some one says the others are congressmen with friends from back home to introduce.

As we leave, George Mathews and four comrades, who were assaulted by the police on Monday, with bandaged heads are being received by mother of President Roosevelt's secretarys, with whom they leave a petition setting forth the demands of the unemployed council. It has been a wonderful interview with President Roosevelt and makes history not only for The Chicago Defender, but for the Race.

JOURNAL
Atlantic Highlands N. J.
MAR 16 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO GIVE HARRIS DINNER

The Monmouth County Colored Progressive Democratic Club held its monthly meeting at the home of Mr and Mrs. Ray Scott, on Asbury avenue, Atlantic Highlands, on Wednesday, March 8. The president, Emanuel Silva, presided.

It was decided to give a testimonial dinner to Jack Harris on Wednesday, March 29, in Quinn Chapel, Hillside, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Democratic Club Is Observing Second Anniversary
Recorder
Indianapolis
3-25-33

Amid laughter and music and an array of evening gowns, the [illegible] Precinct of the Fifth Ward club gave its second anniversary party on last Friday evening at the home of Charles Neighbors, 513 West Ninth street.

A color scheme of green, carrying out the St. Patrick motif was attractive in the decorations.

Music was furnished by the Marion County Democratic orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Neighbors. Cards were also played.

Between dances, remarks were made by Carter F. Temple, Fifth Ward city chairman; John Rutledge, president of the First Precinct Fifth Ward Young Men's club; Andrew Wilson, president of the Second Precinct Fifth Ward club and president of the First Precinct and Fifth Ward club, Mrs. Ida Kinney.

A lovely luncheon and refreshments were served.

Those on the Entertainment committee were: Mrs. Jessie Settles, chairman; Mesdames Bessie Smith, Byrd, Ethel Ealy, Mallory, Messrs. Leo Smith, Jesse Dukes, John Rutledge and Eli B. Coleman.

The next regular meeting of the club will be with Mr. Coleman, 948 Camp street on Tuesday evening, March 28.

ENGLEWOOD N. J. PRESS
MARCH 31, 1933

NEGRO ORGANIZATIONS IN ATTEMPT TO UNITE; CITE LACK OF LEADERS

Republicans and Democrats in Group, Want to Form a Solid Vote

The first move by colored leaders themselves to unite the Negro vote in the Fourth Ward was made Monday night when nearly 100, representing leaders in all fields in the ward gathered at Ebenezer Baptist Church on Third street for a "pow-wow" sponsored by the Progressive Political Club.

Both Republicans and Democrats assembled for the colored vote in the Fourth Ward is determined to become one big unit.

J. B. Calloway, president of the Progressive Club, declared that "for 19 years we in the Fourth Ward have held the balance of power as far as the vote is concerned and simply because we have not had the proper leaders among us we have been unable to accomplish anything with that power. The leaders such as we have had were out for themselves and not for the masses."

Charles B. Hinton reiterated all that Calloway had to say, adding that from now on the Negro voters should mass behind the men and women whom they know will remain loyal to their constituents and who will cease to forget about the Negro after election.

Committees to Meet

Committees from each political organization in the Fourth Ward will join in a general group to discuss ways and means of organizing into one great consolidated organization. The leading clubs are the Progressive, Young Republican Club, Fourth Ward Republican Club, which is general in its membership, and several Democratic clubs.

Dr. W. F. Willoughby, Franklin Smallwood, Mr. Hinton, and the various ministers were at the meeting Monday night, and all expressed great approval of the plan for unification of interest among the colored. It was generally admitted that solid support under recognized leadership would be a great aid to the uplift of the colored community.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

APR 4 1933

Negro Democratic League Will Meet Tonight

The Passaic County Negro Democratic League will hold its regular meeting this evening at its headquarters, 140 Governor street. Two hundred cards have been set out to assure a large attendance. The coming primary work, the change of leadership in the Fourth ward will be important matters for discussion and therefore the president, Jacob Holmes, and standard bearer, Rev George B. Riley, are doing every thing possible to get the membership out.

A Democratic assemblyman is invited to be the principal speaker and to give first hand information relative to bill No 209 before the senate in Trenton. The meeting is scheduled for 8:30, all members are asked to be on time.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
CAPITAL NEWS

APR 1 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS HOLD A MEETING

Negro Democrats held a meeting last night at the home of Mrs. Rose Hicks in Washington Park. Nearly a hundred were present. Brief addresses were made by Col. Means Ray and other city candiates.

Capt. Ike Joran, veteran Democrat, and Polie Cuie and Mrs. Sadie Tarlton also made brief speeches.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

MAY 30 1933

"ONWARD MARCH."

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

The Young Men's Democratic Colored Club is composed of the type of young Negroes who have the courage to think for themselves and act accordingly. We fully understand that we are going to be subject to undue criticism, since we have ventured to break from the old-time adherence that has been a characterization of our race. We have made up our minds that this is a new era and since we are looking forward toward the future, we must be undaunted in this enterprise. This is a message to every clear-thinking young Negro, who has the strength and stamina to carry on, although it might seem like a tremendous task, but our war cry is "Onward March."

JAMES HANSFORD,
Publicity Agent, Young Men's Democratic Colored Club.

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN ~~SENTINEL~~

JUN 6 1933

Colored Democrats Plan Entertainments

The Colored Democratic Club will hold the first of a series of social entertainments at its headquarters, 12 Croton Street, Thursday evening.

These benefits will be given to carry out the plan of the club to give an outing this Summer to all colored children living in Ossining.

There will be a door prize and refreshments will be served by the Women's Division.

Those in charge of Thursday's program are Florenz Hough, Harold DeLong, John Armstrong, Edmund Pinn, Sam White, B. Scott and Alexander Jones.

Political-1933

Party Affiliation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

MAR 3 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS' REGULARITY IS TOPIC

Rally Sunday to Discuss Means of Keeping 3,000,000 Former Republicans in Fold.

Methods for keeping within the Democratic fold an estimated total of 3,000,000 colored voters who in 1932 switched from the Republican standard to vote for Roosevelt and Garner will be discussed at a political rally to be held at the Washington Auditorium Sunday night.

The political rally will be under auspices of the National Progressive League, an organization of colored voters who supported the Democratic ticket in the last presidential election.

The estimate that 3,000,000 of 5,000,000 colored voters in the United States went over to the Democratic party during the past election was made by Mack D. Rowe, president and organizer of the league.

Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia will speak, and among the guests will be Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the National Colored Democratic Association.

Elder Michaux will assemble a choir of 100 voices for the services, which will be broadcast by the Columbia System from 8:15 to 8:45 p.m.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

MAR 5 - 1933

MANY INAUGURAL FESTIVITIES ARE HELD IN QUEENS

Civic Clubs Arrange Dances, Parades and Victory Parties

Democrats of Queens who did not go to Washington to take part in the inauguaral parade held celebrations in their clubhouses last night and one of the clubs staged an inaugural parade of its own, on the South Side. This was the Navajo Democratic Club which had an automobile parade through its district in the Howard Beach section, and afterwards held a dance at its clubhouse.

Perhaps the largest affair of a Queens Democratic Club was the Victory Ball held by the Onondaga Regular Democratic Club of Laurelton at the Pavillon Royal, Valley Stream and which drew close to 1,000 persons.

Two large affairs in the Richmond Hill section brought forth Democrats in great numbers. The Branch Association, held forth at the Knights of Columbus Community Center, Atlantic avenue and 111th street, with 750 present. Municipal Court Judge Edward J. Smith was invited as the guest of honor. William J. Beyer was in charge of the arrangements, and Frank J. Knox headed the ball committee. Delegations were present from the Woodhaven Democrats, the Yarmouth Democrats, Oscawana Democratic Club and the Richmond Hill Democrats.

At the Sunrise Palace, Rockaway boulevard, the William M. Doran Democratic Association held a ball drawing more than 500, in celebration of the inauguration of Roosevelt.

At the Montauk Democratic Club, Springfield Gardens, the club of that name attended a beefsteak dinner tendered by Ernst [illegible] executive member in celebration of the day's doings in Washington. Close to 200 members and friends were on hand. A dance followed the dinner. Mrs. Marion Pollak arranged the entertainment.

The St. Albans Democratic Club held forth in the clubhouse at 191st street and Central avenue, where an inaugural dance was given.

At the Oscawana Democratic Club, Woodhaven, while it was not intended as a victory party, a spaghetti dinner was held and a dance given afterwards with 200 in attendance. Bernard J. Tumulty made the arrangements.

The Queens Colored Democracy had a large crowd at its inaugural dance held at its clubhouse, 164-30 South street, Jamaica.

The Bellerose Democratic Club held an open house for members and friends, at 244th street and 90th avenue.



JULIAN D. RAINEY, ESQ.
Nat'l. Democratic Administration Leader in state and nation, who opposed official separate inauguration ball on principle. Always manly before white leaders, uses influence to get Colored appointed, has list for jobs now before Gov. Ely.—Strong for equality.

Rainey Opposed J.-C.

COLORED DEM. LEADERS CONDEMNED IDEA OF OFFICIAL SEPARATE INAUGURAL BALL

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1933—Colored citizens began an ambitious inaugural program last night when they staged an official reception and ball, in honor of many Colored Democratic delegations to the Roosevelt ceremonies, in the beautiful Harding Hall at the Government Printing Office.

The ball was arranged by a special entertainment committee headed by G. David Houston, principal of the Armstrong High School, and a former classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard University.

Fred D. Wilkinson, Howard University registrar, served as chairman of the ball committee and Thomas H. Clarke as chairman of the committee in charge of reception of Democratic organization heads and their staffs. Citizens to the number of approximately 1,500, together with members of the Colored Democratic League, a national organization, augmented the gala crowd.

An understanding, had been reached and preparations completed so that the separate official colored ball might be held in face of the vigorous disapproval of such men as Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois; Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner and Tammany Hall leader; Julian Rainey, of Boston, head of the Colored Democratic organization in the Smith campaign; Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, and William H. Thompkins, of Kansas City.

WHERE DO NEGRO DEMOCRATS COME IN?

Up to this hour we have not heard of th new President appointing any Negroes. H has appointed women Democrats, and Ger man and Jewish and Irish and Italian Demo crats—young Democrats and the Old Guard but no Negro Democrats.

Chicago Defender

We had hoped that before the first week was over some member of the Negro group would have been recognized by Presiden Roosevelt.

3-9-33

It is very necessary that Negroes hold office, if this is to be a Democratic Govern ment—necessary not only for the Negroes but for the Nation as well.

Philadelphia Pa.

We hope that the Negro leaders will not make the mistake of asking only for those offices which Negro Republicans are now holding. Negro Democrats ought to open up new offices. The Registrar of the Treasury, Minister to Haiti, and to San Domingo Auditor in the U. S. Treasury Department and others which in the past have been held by Negroes, ought to be restored to them Negroes ought to be put into the Diplomatic Service. We do not think many foreign countries would object to Negroes in minor diplomatic offices in their midst. (The main objection will come from American snobbery.) Major diplomatic offices should be given Negroes in Abyssinia, Egypt, South Africa, and South American and Asiatic countries. Larger representation of the race should be had in Departments of Labor, Interior, Commerce, Agriculture, Treasury and Attorney General.

Those responsible for contacting the Negro with the Administration have a great opportunity. As President Roosevelt has the difficlut task of restoring the confidence o

party four years he
gain by unselfishne
age than anything
We confess that w
of hope to the pr
leadership. It is th
ever had.

rs hence. They have more tcthe Nation, these gentlemen have the difficul
ishness and far-sighted cour-task of restoring the confidence of the race
in the so-called political leaders. At pres-
hat we look with a great deakent that confidence is almost nil. The aver-
e present Negro Democraticage Negro believes the average Negro poli-
is the best the country hastician is thoroughly selfish and largely with-
out character or principle. If the Demo-
cratic Negroes can prove to the race that
they are different, we guarantee that they
can lead the majority of Negroes into their

Party Affiliation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
STAR

MAR 3 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS' REGULARITY IS TOPIC

Rally Sunday to Discuss Means of Keeping 3,000,000 Former Republicans in Fold.

Methods for keeping within the Democratic fold an estimated total of 3,000,000 colored voters who in 1932 switched from the Republican standard to vote for Roosevelt and Garner will be discussed at a political rally to be held at the Washington Auditorium Sunday night.

The political rally will be under auspices of the National Progressive League, an organization of colored voters who supported the Democratic ticket in the last presidential election.

The estimate that 3,000,000 of 5,000,000 colored voters in the United States went over to the Democratic party during the past election was made by Mack D. Rowe, president and organizer of the league.

Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia will speak, and among the guests will be Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the National Colored Democratic Association.

Elder Michaux will assemble a choir of 100 voices for the services, which will be broadcast by the Columbia System from 8:15 to 8:45 p.m.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

MAR 5 - 1933

MANY INAUGURAL FESTIVITIES ARE HELD IN QUEENS

Civic Clubs Arrange Dances, Parades and Victory Parties

Democrats of Queens who did not go to Washington to take part in the inauguaral parade held celebrations in their clubhouses last night and one of the clubs staged an inaugural parade of its own, on the South Side. This was the Navajo Democratic Club which had an automobile parade through its district in the Howard Beach section, and afterwards held a dance at its clubhouse.

Perhaps the largest affair of a Queens Democratic Club was the Victory Ball held by the Onondaga Regular Democratic Club of Laurelton at the Pavillon Royal, Valley Stream and which drew close to 1,000 persons.

Two large affairs in the Richmond Hill section brought forth Democrats in great numbers. The Branch Association, held forth at the Knights of Columbus Community Center, Atlantic avenue and 111th street, with 750 present. Municipal Court Judge Edward J. Smith was invited as the guest of honor. William J. Beyer was in charge of the arrangements, and Frank J. Knox headed the ball committee. Delegations were present from the Woodhaven Democrats, the Yarmouth Democrats, Oscawana Democratic Club and the Richmond Hill Democrats.

At the Sunrise Palace, Rockaway boulevard, the William M. Doran Democratic Association held a ball drawing more than 500, in celebration of the inauguration of Roosevelt.

At the Montauk Democratic Club, Springfield Gardens, the club of that name attended a be[illegible] dinner tendered by Ernst [illegible] executive member in celebration of the day's doings in Washington. Close to 200 members and friends were on hand. A dance followed the dinner. Mrs. Martin Pollak arranged the entertainment.

The St. Albans Democratic Club held forth in the clubhouse at 191st street and Central avenue, where an inaugural dance was given.

At the Oscawana Democratic Club, Woodhaven, while it was not intended as a victory party, a spaghetti dinner was held and a dance given afterwards with 200 in attendance. Bernard J. Tumulty made the arrangements.

The Queens Colored Democracy had a large crowd at its inaugural dance held at its clubhouse, 164-30 South street, Jamaica.

The Bellerose Democratic Club held an open house for members and friends, at 244th street and 90th avenue.



JULIAN D. RAINEY, ESQ.
Nat'l. Democratic Administration Leader in state and nation, who opposed official separate inauguration ball on principle. Always manly before white leaders, uses influence to get Colored appointed, has list for jobs now before Gov. Ely.—Strong for equality.

Rainey Opposed J.-C.

COLORED DEM. LEADERS CONDEMNED IDEA OF OFFICIAL SEPARATE INAUGURAL BALL

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1933—Colored citizens began an ambitious naugural program last night when they staged an official reception and ball, in honor of many Colored Democratic delegations to the Roosevelt ceremonies, in the beautiful Harding Hall at the Government Printing Office.

The ball was arranged by a special entertainment committee headed by G. David Houston, principal of the Armstrong High School, and a former classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard University.

Fred D. Wilkinson, Howard University registrar, served as chairman of the ball committee and Thomas H. R. Clarke as chairman of the committee in charge of reception of Democratic organization heads and their staffs. Citizens to the number of approximately 1,500, together with members of the Colored Democratic League, a national organization, augmented the gala crowd.

An understanding, had been reached and preparations completed so that the separate official colored ball might be held in face of the vigorous disapproval of such men as Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois; Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner and Tammany Hall leader; Julian Rainey, of Boston, head of the Colored Democratic organization in the Smith campaign; Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, and William H. Thompkins, of Kansas City.

WHERE DO NEGRO DEMOCRATS COME IN?

Up to this hour we have not heard of th new President appointing any Negroes. H has appointed women Democrats, and Ger man and Jewish and Irish and Italian Demo crats—young Democrats and the Old Guard but no Negro Democrats.

We had hoped that before the first week was over some member of the Negro group would have been recognized by President Roosevelt.

It is very necessary that Negroes hold office, if this is to be a Democratic Govern ment—necessary not only for the Negroes but for the Nation as well.

We hope that the Negro leaders will not make the mistake of asking only for those offices which Negro Republicans are now holding. Negro Democrats ought to open up new offices. The Registrar of the Treasury, Minister to Haiti, and to San Domingo Auditor in the U. S. Treasury Department and others which in the past have been held by Negroes, ought to be restored to them. Negroes ought to be put into the Diplomatic Service. We do not think many foreign countries would object to Negroes in minor diplomatic offices in their midst. (The main objection will come from American snobbery.) Major diplomatic offices should be given Negroes in Abyssinia, Egypt, South Africa, and South American and Asiatic countries. Larger representation of the race should be had in Departments of Labor, Interior, Commerce, Agriculture, Treasury and Attorney General.

Those responsible for contacting the Negro with the Administration have a great opportunity. As President Roosevelt has the difficlut task of restoring the confidence o

party four years hence. They have more to the Nation, these gentlemen have the difficult gain by unselfishness and far-sighted cour- task of restoring the confidence of the race age than anything else.

We confess that we look with a great deal of hope to the present Negro Democratic leadership. It is the best the country has ever had.

in the so-called political leaders. At pres- that confidence is almost nil. The aver- e present Negro Democratic Negro believes the average Negro poli- is the best the country has tician is thoroughly selfish and largely with- out character or principle. If the Demo- cratic Negroes can prove to the race that they are different, we guarantee that they can lead the majority of Negroes into their

"Your Move, Mr. Roosevelt"

By Chas

Call
3-3-33
Kansas City, Mo.



Drawn by William C. Chase for Co operative Publishers

REORGANIZATION CUTS OF NEGRO JOB INCREASES

Further Appointment Not Now Considered, Says Pleas Greenlee

High hopes of Indiana Negro Democratic leaders for a substantial increase in a share of patronage under the McNutt Administration were enveloped in a fog of political uncertainty Monday with a statement by an administration spokesman that no "major" appointments of Negroes were now in prospect or even under consideration.

The recent reorganization of the state's executive and administrative departments have resulted in an impressive reduction of the number of job holders. Some departments, it is pointed out, have been so rearranged that many positions formerly available to the "in" party's faithful have been abolished.

Under the administration's drastic reorganization, reduction and retrenchment program that is effecting substantial reduction of taxes, no sinecures are tolerated. No handouts are being made at the pie counter that have only the questionable merit of political strategy to recommend them. Each appointment, it is insisted, must be supported on the two legs of necessity in the administration of governmental functions and personal fitness with a background of party service.

According to Pleas Greenlee, administration spokesman and secretary to Governor McNutt, in a statement issued early this week, the appointment of colored Democrats to jobs under this administration have practically all been made. In every instance, he said, the Democrats have made replecements of positions held by Negroes under the former administration with other Negroes.

Negro leaders, however, express disappointment over the fact that their requests for additional appointments, which they consider invaluable in connection with their efforts to consolidate recent Democratic gains among colored voters, have gone unheard. It was the expectation of many that appointments of several stenographers, file clerks, typists, a colored probation officer in the Municipal Court of Indianapolis, an assistant librarian, and excise department collector, would be made.

The one big major appointment confidently expected by many of the state's colored Democrats seems unlikely to become a reality in the near future, if at all. Expectation that a Democrat would follow the lead of R. L. Baily, able Republican attorney, into the office of the attorney general will be fulfilled at present, at any rate, by the Attorney General, Philip Lutz.

Lack of funds due to the economy program, he explains, has not only reduced the number of appointees in his office, but produced thereby a handicap which can only be overcome when additional appointments are made.

There is in prospect, according to Mr. Lutz that among the two dozen or more Negro applicants for a deputy attorney generalship in his office, an appointment will be made. As to when, he could say only that such appointment is dependent upon conditions not altogether under his control.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT

Franklin D. Roosevelt is and will be the president of all of the people. He was elected by the votes of every group in the nation's diversified population. Negroes deserted the Republican party to vote for Mr. Roosevelt as they have never done for a Democratic candidate before; and Negroes may confidently believe that Mr. Roosevelt will not turn a deaf ear to their problems or to their aspirations for equal opportunity to improve and use their talents for the nation's welfare.

The great statesmanship of his inaugural address supports the belief that these hopes are not ill-founded. It was not necessary that he mention the Negro by name; we desire no special singling out of this kind. But he did say: "We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life." The Informer and Freeman is certain that Mr. Roosevelt recognizes, and will prove the fact by his actions and attitude, that there can be no rounded national life as long as the Negro one-tenth of the population has less than an equal measure of justice, opportunity, and constitutional protection in their pursuit of life, liberty, property, and happiness.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is our new president just as much as he is of any other group in America.

STANDARD UNION

JUN 6 1933

SEEK COLORED VOTERS

Shennicock Democrats Urge Them to Take Rights.

The Shennicock Democratic Club, organized several months ago in the East New York section, has just launched a movement to encourage colored persons living in the section to exercise their rights of franchise. According to the announcement by Theodore Walalce, the club's president, the organization will manifest a specail interest in non-voters.

The club recently gave a reception for its newly-elected members at its headquarters, 293 Ashford st.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

JUN 2 1933

Negro Democrats Hear City Leader

Democratic City Chairman William Cronin addressed members of the Negro Democratic Club at a meeting at party headquarters, 44 Warburton Avenue, last night.

The city leader stressed the necessity for maintaining an active political group. George Brown presided.

Party Affiliation

Colored Democrats Will Meet Tonight

Colored persons interested in the Democratic elections are again notified that a meeting is called tonight at 501½ Virginia street, rooms 1, 2 and 3, at 7:30. If you are not a member of the Colored Democratic Association of Christian County, you may become one by listing your name with the secretary at the above address today.

Who the association will indorse for election to the various offices from State Senator to Magistrates, will be one of the important discussions.

Recognition by the Democratic administration will be given those who are members of ths association, W. M. Warfield, president, and Lewis L. Scott, secretary, announced.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SWITCH URGED ON COLORED VOTERS

PHILADELPHIA.—"Negroes will get from the Democratic party just what they put into it," Thomas E. McDermott, secretary of the registration commission stated last Wednesday night.

In flaying John O'Donnell, Democratic city chairman, before more than 600 colored and white citizens in Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 42nd and Wallace Streets, he said O'Donnell is "no further up the Vare organization now than ever before." He also accused O'Donnell of telling him he didn't want the Negro vote for the Democratic party.

The Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of the church, said 50 per cent of the voters in the 47th ward are colored, yet they receive but $17,000 in salaries from the city while the whites in the ward are paid $119,000.

"They are worse off in other wards," the pastor said, "and not any better off in the 30th ward where there is the one Negro ward leader in the city."

Attacks Vare

The Rev. Mr. Shepard attacked Vare for telling him last week, when he headed a committee which asked the Republican organ-

time plans plus a special effort to see that colored workers get a fair deal, will be the aim of this unit, said Mr. Murphy.

When completed the campaign organization will include every business and worker's interest in the city and will reach every citizen. The direct objective will be to get every business establishment employing more than three people, to sign a pledge to cooperate with the government program in adopting a minimum wage, a maximum number of working hours and to increase in every way possible their payrolls.

The consuming public will be asked to buy only from those concerns co-operating with the recovery campaign.

Organizations wanting information are asked to make their request known and speakers will be furnished through the Speakers' Bureau.

To Raise Standards.

ANDERSON, S. C.
INDEPENDENT TRIBUNE

JUL 23 1933

LOOKING AHEAD

To the influence of Postmaster General Farley, chairman of the national Democratic executive committee, is attributed the appointment of a negro as special assistant attorney general, the highest position a negro has ever held in Washington during a Democratic administration.

Taken in connection with the political gossip to the effect that Farley has his eyes on the Democratic presidential nomination in 1940, that appointment seems a casting of an anchor to the windward. There are states where the negro vote is the balance of power. Even in New York city Tammany courts the heavy negro vote in the Harlem district as a help towards retaining control of the city government. Of course that appointment will not help Farley get the votes of delegates from Southern states to the Democratic national convention of 1940, but he can be nominated without their votes and count on those states voting loyally for him if he become the party's standard-bearer. In that event, his course would not hurt him in the South and might help him land the electoral votes of some debatable states, in which the negroes have the balance of power at the polls. What ever may be said about Farley, it cannot be denied that he is a shrewd politician, who looks far ahead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

AUG 3 1933

200 Colored Democrats Hear Roosevelt Lauded

More than 200 members of the Colored Iroquois Democratic Club were present at a meeting conducted last night at St. Anthony's Hall. Theodore Johnson, president of the Club, introduced Jacob Gitelman, who reviewed President Roosevelt's accomplishments. Dr. Alfred E. Pearlman, Louis Battaglia, Max Burghash, Archibald Bristol and Alanzo Smith spoke.

Mrs. Mildred W. Stanton, secretary of the Negro Women's Democratic Club of Monroe County invited the women members to attend a meeting of the Women's Democratic Club of Monroe County next Monday at 125 East Main Street.

Doctor Pearlman announced that the meeting of captains and lieutenants of the Iroquois Democratic Club, originally scheduled for Monday had been postponed to Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 125 Main Street East.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
PROGRESS

JUL 29 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

LYNCHBURG, July 29 — (AP) — The Negro Democratic club staged a rally last night to inspire interest in the Democratic primary to be held Tuesday. For the first time there is a disposition on the part of Negroes to participate in a Democratic primary here.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
STAR ENTERPRISE

SEP 9 1933

Officers Elected By Negro Democrats

Adopting a platform advocating: 1—Better jobs and more jobs; 2—Better houses to live in; 3—More of the things that are rightfully ours; and 4—Organize in fighting all forms of segregation, the Negro Democratic club of Dutchess county met last night at the club rooms at Mansion and Catharine streets to select its officers for the ensuing year. Wyatt Jones, former city garbage collecting contractor, was elected president, succeeding Clifford West, 100 Catharine street, who was chosen chairman. Tommy Taylor, 90 North Clinton street, was elected secretary, the Rev. Ashley Ward, chaplain, and E. M. Morton, sergeant-at-arms. The post of treasurer was left vacant pending arrangement of a bond.

Colored women of the county and associated clubs will be invited to the next gathering Friday, September 22. Friday evenings have been selected for meetings of the club. Mr. Jones gave a short and enthusiastic talk on "More work and better jobs for negroes." Mr. West spoke on "Unity and cooperation," and Mr. Taylor spoke on "Cooperation, solidarity, unity and the need of organization."

Other speakers included: Mr. Morton, Kech Cotton, William Roberts, James Postell, Thomas Ruppert, Lester Showers, Charles Wallace, Lloyd Bartee, James Bartee, William Carter, Robert Flowney, Clarence Roane, Fred Taylor, Joseph Mayfield, Andrew Morris, and Lucy Porter.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT

Some idea of the difference between the Hoover Republican administration and the Roosevelt Democratic administration, so far as Negroes are concerned, may be had by considering two applicants for important government jobs.

Judge Parker wanted to sit on the United State Supreme Court. When it was called to Mr. Hoover's attention that Judge Parker had made speeches inimical to the franchise rights of Negroes, it only made the erstwhile Republican president fight harder to have the appointment confirmed. 6-5-33

When James A. Farley, Mr. Roosevelt's patronage administrator, discovered than an applicant for an important position in the Indian service had made a speech inimical to the constitutional rights of Indians (according to an article by Mr. Farley in the August issue of The American Magazine), the application was pigeon-holed before it got to the president. The Informer likes the Democratic method better.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL-POST-EXPRESS

AUG 7 1933

Democrats Plan Open Forum Meet

An open forum for discussion of topics which will form the basis of the Democratic campaign this Fall will be conducted by the East Side Colored Democratic Club in regular meeting next Tuesday evening in Anthony Hall, No. 147 Joseph Avenue, according to Charles E. Jones, president.

Councilman Charles Stanton; George B. Kelly, Assemblyman; Edward L. Fay, Phillip Campagna, Thomas F. Vogt and Milton E. Gibbs have been invited to attend.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

SEP 10 1933

Iroquois Democratic Unit Plans Meeting

Candidates Will Discuss Campaign Issues

Six Democratic candidates will be speakers at a preprimary rally of the colored unit of the Iroquois Democratic Club and the Colored Women's Democratic Club of Monroe County in Council Hall, 198 Main Street West, at 8.45 p. m. next Friday.

Issues of the campaign will be discussed by Dr. Anthony Scinta, candidate for councilman-at-large; Jacob Gitleman, for city judge; Mrs. Helen Gilman, for member of Board of Education; Harold H. Clapp, for county welfare commissioner; Roy F. Bush, for county clerk, and Fred Meinhart, for member of assembly.

A reception for candidates will precede the meeting. Refreshments will be served and a musical program will be given by LeRoy Skinner and the Musilonian Glee Club singers directed by Roy Taylor.

The East and West Side Divisions, Wheatland Division and the women's unit will co-operate in conducting the meeting.

Logan, W. Va. Democrat
July 10, 1933

Negro Newspaper Hails New Day For Race Under Democratic State Rule

Delegate John Pelter of Logan Credited With Being Among Leaders for Educational Program

The dawn of a new day for Negroes in West Virginia is seen under a state administration completely controlled by democratson bills affecting the race. In its long claimed to be the politica editorial, the paper had the follow- enemies of that race, according ing to say, in part:

a group of articles appearing in the "For many years the Negroes of Pittsburgh Courier, a national Ne- West Virginia have been more sucgro weekly newspaper.

The occasion of the newspaper's ideal than the Negroes in any other rejoicing was the passage by the state. By political astuteness plus legislature of an act creating persistency and determination they Negro state board of education have been able to get a fairly good which act was signed by Gov. H. duplication for Negroes of all existG. Kump following adjournment of ing white public institutions in the the special session. state from which folk of color are barred.

On one page of the newspaper was a picture of Senator Earl H. Smith of Marion county, under the caption, "He Was In Our Corner". He and Senator C. E. Hodges of Monongalia and Delegate John J. Pelter of Logan county were given credit by the Courier for guiding the bill through the legislature.

Answers G. O. P. Propaganda

Another page carried pictures of I. J. K. Wells, state supervisor of Negro schools; Mrs. E. B. Wells, C. E. Kimbrough, Charleston attorney, and Dave S. Ware, Montgomery attorney, all Negroes, who were named among the democratic leaders who aided in enactment of the bill.

The newspaper quoted Supervisor Wells as saying that "in my opinion the legislature of West Virginia has set a landmark and made a distinctly forward step in giving the Negro citizens of this state a larger voice in the administration of their own schools. It is a sharp retort to those who sought to frighten the Negro from voting the democratic ticket by thrusting before him the nightmare of disfranchisement should the democratic party control the legislature. Instead of disfranchising the Negro, the democratic party has enfranchised him, for it has given to us a vote where before we only had a voice."

The democratic legislature was warmly commended by the Negro newspaper for its favorable action on bills affecting the race. In its editorial, the paper had the following to say, in part:

"For many years the Negroes of West Virginia have been more successful in attaining the bi-racial than the Negroes in any other state. By political astuteness plus persistency and determination they have been able to get a fairly good duplication for Negroes of all existing white public institutions in the state from which folk of color are barred.

"Now they have gone a step further. A law creating a Negro state board of education has been passed by a democratic legislature and signed by a democratic governor. Thus, West Virginia Negroes now have the power to employ instructors to train their own children and to generally dictate what Negro education shall be. It is noteworthy that this signal achievement occurred under a democratic regime, when only last autumn our G. O. P. friends assured us that the Negro would be doomed if Herbert Hoover were defeated.

"This is, indeed, segregation de luxe—but segregation right on. Nevertheless, West Virginia has made a mark for the other jim crow states to shoo at. All it needs now to make the dual system complete is a Negro state prison, and we understand they have been agitating for that for several years. Surely if Negroes have separate schools with Negro teachers, what argument can there be against separate jails with Negro guards and wardens?

"West Virginia Negroes are working in the right direction. They are making Jim Crowism as expensive to the state and as lucrative and valuable to Negroes as possible where segregation is decreed by law. And the more victories they win in that direction, the more willing will white people be to lower the color bar and accept the colored brother on terms of equality."

TEXAS NEGRO EMPLOYERS PLAN TO COOPERATE WITH THE PRESIDENT IN NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Houston Informer and Texas Freeman
7-29-33
Houston, Texas.

Houston.—Negroes have always been patriotic in times of war and danger to the United States. The nation now faces another crisis, in many respects worse than war. An important question will be: What attitude will Negroes take to President Roosevelt's war upon the depression? Will they stand squarely with their country and fight for it as they have in every fray from Boston Commons to Flanders Field? The answer is "yes."

Already Houston business firms are studying the provisions of the president's agreement, and some of them have already indicated their wholehearted support and endorsement of the program. The first to take a stand in support of President Roosevelt and the National Recovery Administration was The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, which made effective the provisions of the president's agreement on Monday, July 24, 1933. A telegram to this effect was sent to General Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, on Sunday night, July 23, 1933; and on Monday night, July 24th, following President Roosevelt's great appeal to the country, The Informer and Freeman's pledge to support the recovery program was renewed in a telegram to the president.

Other Negro business institutions which have indicated their intention to back the president's drive are the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows and Ruthites in Texas,. and the Watchtower Mutual Life Insurance Company. Other Negro businesses are studying the president's program, and it is certain that the great majority of them are patriotic and that they will line up 100% behind President Roosevelt.

It seems that the president's agreement and program apply to ANYBODY WHO EMPLOYS ANYBODY ELSE, except certain specified exemptioins. It therefore behooves every Negro employer to get behind the president, in order to be patriotic and help pull the country out of the hole it is in.

EAGLE

AUG 1 1933

Negro Rally To Be Major Event At Sikeston

Invitations have gone forward to representatives, State Senators Langdon Jones and J. C. McDowell, and to religious and political leaders in six Southeast Missouri Counties to attend the first annual negro rally, slated to be held at Rodes' Grove south of Sikeston, Monday, September 4, stated Fred Campbell, one of the backers of the movement.

The idea for a genuine get-to-gether of Southeast Missouri negro leaders under the Democratic banner is being sponsored by the United Co-operative Democratic Service Club of Sikeston

"We hope this is not to be interpreted as a charity event", stated Campbell. "We are inviting leaders of our own race and the outstanding political and religious leaders of the white race to speak to us. There are many things in our present government which we do not understand, and about which our people are in ignorance. It is through the means of a hugh rally that we hope to bring to Sikeston those best qualified to give us this information. There is to be no free barbecue or free dinner. Each delegate or visitor will be expected to pay his or her own way, and we intend to supervise the facilities in order that meals are up to standard in every respect".

The day previous to the political gathering, Sunday, September 3, will be devoted entirely to religious worship and to talks by eminent men in the profession. The local club has the promise of W. G. Mosley, and of a leading St. Louis religious leader for that day. Those who attend the gathering Sunday, however, will be registered for participation in the program the following day.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 9 1933

Negro Democrats to Attend Duffy Outing

At a recent meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league the standard bearer, Rev. George B. Riley, urged all members to attend the outing of the Duffy's league which will be held tomorrow at Idlewild park.

An invitation to attend was accepted and the members were assured that as in past years no discrimination will be shown but that they will be given all chances to take whatever part they desire in the exercises of the day. A special meeting of the league will be held next Tuesday evening at its headquarters, 140 Governor street, to arrange plans for the coming campaign. The headquarters is opened every Tuesday eveening for regula meeting and on Thursday and Saturday evenings for social activities. Jacob Holmes is the president

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL Del.

JUN 9 1933

DEMOCRATS HAVE STREET PARADE AFTER VICTORY

Party Voters, Workers, Leaders March in Gay Night Celebration

OFFICIALS-ELECT LEAD THE LINE

Shouting, cheering, singing and dancing as they marched through the streets of Wilmington, joyous Democrats last night celebrated their party's triumph at the city election Saturday with a huge "Victory Parade."

Dr. William H. Speer, Democratic Mayor-elect, and the other Democrats who were swept into office at the election, marched proudly along the streets of Wilmington, accepting with smiles and waves of the hand, the cheers coming from the throngs of spectators.

William M. Duffy, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, who was grand marshal, and Dr. Speer, each carrying a beautiful bouquet of flowers, led the parade. John Biggs, Jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee, also was in the line.

The parade was dotted with a number of down State Democrats, who came here yesterday to join their Wilmington colleagues in celebration of the victory.

Colored flares, carried by the marchers brightened the route of march. Music was furnished by four bands, the First Regiment Band, the Polish American Alliance Band, the Italian Band and the colored Elks band.

Persons high in the councils of the Democratic Party, successful and defeated candidates in the last election, party workers and party supporters, marched along the route, despite the intense heat of the evening.

Henry T. Graham, a former chairman of the Democratic State Committee; former State Senator Harry Deputy, of Milford; State Senator Edward I. Glenn, and Representative Leroy F. Hawke, were among those seen in line. In addition, there was a group of Democratic attorneys of this city.

One of the unique features of the parade was the appearance of a large delegation of colored Democrats, marching under the banner of the "Colored Democratic Club." It perhaps established a precedent in this State for a Negro group to march under a Democratic banner.

There were many banners and signs in the line of march.

Police Captain Elwood H. Wilson, a Republican, led the police escort on foot.

Mayor Speer's home, at 917 Washington street, was decorated with colored lights and flowers, the porch forming a reviewing stand. As the head of the parade swung past, Dr. Speer was escorted from the procession to the porch, and 3,000 cheering paraders marched past and saluted.

The parade was reviewed from the porch of the Mayor-elect by Dr. and Mrs. Speer, Mrs. Marguerite Dugar Bodziak, Democratic Nattional Committeewoman, and her husband, Edmund J. Bodziak, in addition to a number of other friends and relatives of Dr. Speer.

Directly behind Mr. Duffy and Mayor-elect Speer, in the line of march, came President-elect of City Council John C. Hazzard, City Treasurer-elect William V. Lynch and all the other candidates, elected and defeated, alike. Councilman Hawke, who is a member of the Department of Elections and did not seek re-election, led the delegation from his home bailiwick—the Eleventh Ward.

The ward delegations appeared in their numerical order.

A large section of Democratic women, riding in motor cars, and led by Mrs. Nellie C. Walsh, president of the Democratic City Committee Women's Auxiliary, were in the parade.

In the car leading this section in addition to Mrs. Walsh were Mrs. Mary Morris, vice-chairman of the Democratic City Committee, were Mrs. Edna Shepherd, assistant secretary of the City Committee; Mrs. Eliza-beth Davidson, vice-president of the Ladies' Auxiliary; and Miss Frances Buckley, secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

James J. Cahill, former chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and Adolph Dangel, tax collector-elect of the Southern District, rode together in a motor car.

It was a real old time political triumphal march—the first one for Wilmington Democrats in 16 years.

Pioneer Johnstown Citizen Has Notable Record In State Politics

John J. Slaughter, Regarded As the Oldest and Most Consistent Democrat In Cambria County, Still Carrying On.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 6—John J. Slaughter of this city is the oldest consistent Negro Democrat in Cambria county. He prides himself as being a Jeffersonian Democrat for 49 years.

He was born a slave 79 years ago, on March 12, 1854, in West Virginia. His mother brought him to Williamsport, Pa., during the second year of the Civil war, where he was bound out to Attorney C. W. Skates. Mr. Skates, an outstanding Democrat, took an interest in John and aided his education. His education was climaxed at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

In 1872, U. S. Grant's second term, he voted on age for the popular Civil war general.

In 1884, Cleveland's first term, he made a most unusual change in his politics (for a Negro of that year). He voted Democratic and worked earnestly and sincerely for the party. A Democratic club was organized in Williamsport, with 63 charter members. In 1888, 20 representatives of Negro State organizations met in Harrisburg and formed the Afro-American Democratic State League. James Howard was elected president, while John J. Slaughter was selected as vice president.

The Democratic State conventions were met yearly. In 1892 the National Democratic convention was held in Chicago and nominated Grover Cleveland. Nine hundred and forty Negroes from various States met at Chicago simultaneously and formed the National Colored Democratic conference. This new organization was given the Cook County Democratic headquarters and each member given a pass to the national convention.

In 1892 Mr. Slaughter moved to Pittsburgh and shortly after settled in Johnstown, working at first as head waiter in the Merchants hotel. Through his political activities he became the first Negro to be granted a hotel license in Cambria county, of which Johnstown is a part. His contacts were with some of the most powerful Democrats in the State. He claims Col. James Guffy, father of Joseeph Guffy, was a personal friend of his. While in Johnstown he was prosperous and was reputed to be wealthy.

A DEMOCRAT



JOHN J. SLAUGHTER

Outstanding Johnstown, Pa. citizen, who is considered the oldest and most consistent Democrat in Cambria County. Mr. Slaughter has been very active in the civic and political circles of the county for many years.

Born 79 Years Ago, Felt Greatest Thrill of Life When Informed of Landslide Which Swept Roosevelt Into Office.

Later he went to Canada, where poor investments were made. Now Mr. Slaughter has returned to the place of his greatest triumphs, Johnstown, where he works as janitor in the City hall.

Charles Brown, formerly of Hollidaysburg, remembers him as often calling on Thomas H. Grevy, a leading Democrat of Blair county. Mr. Brown says Mr. Slaughter is an earnest, sincere Democrat with definite convictions, from which he is immovable.

This veteran Democrat says he left the Republican party early in life because he realized the Negro's best move in politics was to be independent.

John F. Johnson also speaks o the astute, naive Democratic politician in his heyday. He says tha although Col. John J. Slaughter as he was called, was always championing a hopeless minority, he was untiring, and never missed a chance to uphold the Democratic standard-bearers. Racial prejudice at that time in Johnstown was nil and the veteran politician circulated freely in public places and private homes with the politicians.

A baseball team, the Slaughter Giants, also added to his popularity.

The greatest moment in the life of John Slaughter, he says, was at the time of his receipt of the news concerning Rooseevelt's great national landslide. He says Robert L. Vann is a real leader and a vindication of his theories of the past 49 years. Although not so active and slightly bent, he is still militant with dyed-in-the-wool Negro Republicans. He is well read politically, quite keen and observant and still retains a fiery sparkle in his eyes.

New Democratic Club Is Formed In Camden, N. J.

Dissatisfied Republicans Jump G. O. P.; Form New Organization

Camden, N. J.—Dissatisfied with several raw deals given them by the Republican organization over a period of years, particularly that of dropping Negro employees from the municipal payroll, Negro voters are deserting Republican ranks in large numbers.

A group of progressive young men and women, 30 in number, have just organized the Eight Ward Colored Democratic Club with headquarters at Ferry ave. and Charles st. Its immediate program is to increase the list of eligible Negro voters, to make an intensive drive for employmnt of more Negroes by the city and to get more partonage and recognition from political chieftains.

The organization will take up immediately the employment of the white watchmen—one in the day and one at night—at the South Camden Recreation Center for Colored people, plans for the completion of which were held up for lack of funds. The voters feel that since their votes and protest brought the center into existence and it is ear-marked "colored", the employees should either all be colored or representative of the two races. The replacement of Police Officer Trusty, recently dismissed, by another Negro officer will also be demanded.

At its meeting last week the organization appointed a committee to take up these pressing matters with Edward Welch, County Committeeman and Edward Kelleher, Democratic boss.

The officers are: Walter Adams, president; Ted Williams, vice president; Elwood Lawson, recording secretary; Roosevelt Hicks, financial secretary; William Mumford, treasurer; Samuel Byrd, custodian; Oliver Everett, chaplain, and Albert Johnson, Cairol James and Grover James, trustees.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

JUL 12 1933

New Officers Elected By Colored Democrats

The colored unit of the Iroquois Democratic Club of Monroe County has elected Dr. Anthony Jorden, Louis Scott and William Mack to membership in its board of directors. James W. Jones is the new recording secretary.

Committees are planning for the club's field day and picnic in August. The East Side division now has an enrollment of 200. Officers of Wheatland division will be elected at a meeting in Mumford Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CALLS UPON RACE IN PETERSBURG TO VOTE AUG. 1

Victory Seen For Candidates Winning Negro Support

PETERSBURG, Va.—The voting populace of Petersburg, is looking forward to the predicted hotly contested Democratic primary which will be held in this city and state Tuesday, August 1. Churchhill G. Dunn opposes the veteran Sam Rodgers for the position Rodgers has held in the House of delegates for many years.

Charles Pollard, the present commonwealth's attorney of Petersburg, is opposed by E. D. Lucus of this city. There is quite a bit of tension in this fight, and both sides have conceded itself to be the victor.

John A. Mallory high constable for more than a half century, is opposed by Donlop Perkins local grocer. I. Val Parham, city treasurer, has Whitmore also seeking his job.

Only 203 Colored Voters

The colored people here have the very small number of 203 qualified voters, but the contestants are eager to get this small number of voters, for all parties feel that the party which gets the colored votes will be placed in the position to turn the election from defeat to victory.

Attorney T. L. Taylor, in a conversation with this correspondent, says, that, "I truly hope that every colored voter in Petersburg will evidence interest in this election by going to the polls and making known his or her choice for contested offices. I am going to do all within my power in order to stir up interest in my people to go to the voting booths in August, rain or shine."

I will very gladly send or go after any who has no way of getting to the polls conveniently otherwise, and will return them to their home or work place at my expense in my own car. All the voter will have to do is ring me at 392 or 2609-J."

"We have plans on foot to have at least 1,000 qualified Negro voters here in another year. I feel that we should take an active interest in the government under which we live."

The Democratic Primary

There are approximately 1,650 Negroes eligible to vote in the Democratic primary August 1, 1933. Some of these are Republicans, and of course Republicans should not participate in a Democratic primary. A large majority of Negroes has deserted the Republican party since it adopted its Jim Crow Lily White policy and has consistently supported the Democratic ticket since the Lilly Black movement some twelve years ago. To these persons this editorial is addressed.

It has come to the attention of The Richmond Planet that a certain organization in Richmond has tacitly endorsed a group of candidates and are circulating sample ballots attempting to influence the vote of Negro Democrats in behalf of these candidates. This paper has been advised reliably that a prominent member of this organization has advocated that the organization follow the advice of white persons in its selection of candidates to receive its support and that a committee of three persons is attempting to do the voting for possibly 1,500 Negro Democrats.

This is not only unfair to the other aspirants for office, but is also unfair to the Negro voters. Any Negro who is intelligent enough to comply with the Virginia election laws is competent to make his own decision as to whom he will give his vote, without the advice of this nondescript organization which arrogates to itself an importance and influence it does not possess. These back-door slave shingle tactics, though sponsored by a supposedly Negro leader who has ingratiated himself in the favor of the whites by his hat-in-hand compromising methods, will not be tolerated by the present-day Negro. Such Negros and organizations are entitled to the repudiation each will doubtless get from Negroes who are fighting for a man's chance an dfor equal rights and opportunities.

It is perfectly within the rights of any individual to support and work for the candidates of his choice, but his activities should stop there. The proper function for organizations is to inform the voters of the merit and record of persons aspiring for office and to leave it to the judgment of the individual to make his own decision. When it goes beyond this, the organization becomes an imposter and a menace and should be discredited and destroyed.

The Negro vote in the August primary should be a blow for freedom and equal rights. The records of all of the candidates should be studied and considered from only two angles. First, the fitness of the candidate for the office to which he aspires. Second, his past record and his present attitude to the ambitions and aspirations of Negroes to be recognized as full-fledged American citizens. These considerations should not be confused with personal ambitions, personal friendships or personal favors and obligations.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.
ARGUS

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

SEP 6 1933

CITY DEMOCRATS GET NEW SUPPORT

Support of the Democratic ticket in the campaign this fall was pledged by speakers, several of whom described themselves as former Republicans, at a meeting Tuesday night composed largely of Negroes at 713 South Clay Street.

Mack Adams, Negro, president of the Fourth District Political Organization, presided. Among the other speakers were Charles White, formerly connected with the Republican organization headed by Charles W. Ryans, Robert Hubbard, Democrat and C. Eubank Tucker, Negro attorney.

New York American

JUL 11 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS DISCUSS CAMPAIGN

At a recent meeting of the Colored Democratic Club of Westchester County, Inc., held at Democratic headquarters, 10 South Second Avenue, a report on discrimination against colored people at Playland was submitted by the investigating committee.

Plans for the Fall campaign also were discussed. Randall Toliver, president, presided.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL POST

JUL 4 1933

NEGRO CLUB TO CELEBRATE.

The Young Men's Negro Democratic club will sponsor an all-day Fourth of July celebration Tuesday on the farm of Judge Casimir J. Welch at Twenty-second street and Blue Ridge boulevard. A dancing pavilion has been provided and there will be barbecued meats, ice cream and other refreshments provided.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

JUL 6 1933

Negro Voters Plan Rally To Boom Burke

A rally of Negro voters will be held by the Pontier Democratic Club, 107-64 Merrick road, Jamaica, tomorrow night, to support the candidacy of James A. Burke for borough president. The assemblyman will address the meeting. A reception arranged by Ruth Sheppard will follow.

SEP 10 1933

BLACK TO FIGHT RULE OF BOSSES

Representative Loring M. Black, anti-McCooey candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor, said yesterday he and other independent candidates had agreed to co-operate against boss rule.

Black announced establishment of a Harlem Committee headed by James E. Allen, president of the National Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People.

Black was endorsed yesterday by the Richmond County Democratic Organization for Better Government. He will address several Staten Island meetings Tuesday night.

Political – 1933

Party Affiliation

Democratic

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

JUN 9 1933

SEEK TO DEFEAT ANNAPOLIS G. O. P.

Democratic Leaders Plan Rally At State House On June 30

ELECTION ON JULY 3

Committee Of Fifty Hopes To Devise Way Of Erasing Two Successive Victories

[*Annapolis Bureau of the Sun*]

Annapolis, June 8—Annapolis Democrats are going to spare no effort in erasing from the political slate of the city two straight defeats handed them by Republicans in city-wide elections. Tomorrow a committee of fifty will meet to discuss the situation and make plans for a rally in the State House June 30.

The main object of the election July 3 will be to replace the present Mayor, Walter E. Quenstedt, with their banner carrier, Charles E. Chance. It was at the polls in 1929 that these two candidates ran for the mayoralty chair and the former took the office by the narrow margin of one vote after a recount of the ballots.

First G. O. P. Success

It was the first Republican success in many years, and the Republicans repeated its performance two years ago when Mayor Quenstedt defeated former Mayor John DeP. Douw, this time by twenty-three votes.

The Republicans this year are backing Mayor Quenstedt for the third term, and the Democrats are out working as they have not done before in many years. Even in the wards, where the Democrats usually have little trouble, there is being started a fight for votes.

Negro Aldermen Unopposed

The Fourth ward is made up for the most part of Negroes and the Democrats have not put anyone up against the present Negro Aldermen who are running for reelection. In the First ward and Second ward, the Republicans are willing to concede the Democrats the Aldermanic victory, but in the Third ward there is trouble, according to leaders on both sides.

The Democrats are running William French, who was named recently to succeed Thomas G. Basil, when he resigned from the City Council to become a magistrate, and Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., local newspaper editor. Against them the Republicans have Samuel Stokes and John Moody, candidates for the office last election.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR

JUN 9 1933

Negro Democratic Club Enrolls Seven Members

Edward Valley, executive member of the Colored Democratic Club of Queens County, at a meeting Tuesday night at 128 Hunter street, Long Island City, urged the members of the newly formed club to abide by the principles of the Democratic party in the county.

Mr. Valley was introduced by Everrett Clayton, first vice-president, who presided in the absence of Andrew Haines.

Harvey Johnson, organizer of the Jeffersonian Regular Democratic Club of Corona, spoke on organization.

Six new members were admitted to give the club a membership of more than seventy. The new members are Claude Brownson, Le Roy Creamer, Mayjor Green, Arthur Howard, A. Minifield and Duncan Weaton.

Plans were made for a bus ride July 4 to Heckscher Park, L. I. Luther R. Barnes was appointed at the head of the committee of arrangements. A by-laws committee was appointed with Joseph Milton as chairman.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUN 13 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO PLAN OUTING

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league will make plans for its annual outing to Seven Rocks, Connecticut, when it meets tonight at 140 Governor street. The organization will continue its regular Tuesday evening meetings through the summe months.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVE. SUN

MAY 11 1933

Negroes Complain That Democratic Politicians Give Them No Public Jobs

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—*Sir:*

On behalf of the colored Democratic voters, of which there are near 11,000, I wish to register a protest against the unreasonable attitude of the party in power toward this group of voters. We represent more than twelve per cent. of the population, but when it comes to patronage we collect on a basis of about one-fourth of one per cent.

It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than it is for a colored man to get a laborer's job. And as to getting a political position, that just don't happen. Colored voters get recognition in other localities and there is no reason why they get none in Baltimore. It is quite amusing to see how the administration men act when we take the matter up with them. They say, "You have fine schools, you have this, you have that, what more do you want?" We want political patronage, just like any other group of people who pay taxes! We register, vote and obey the laws as respectable citizens, do we not?

The tragedy occurs when we loyally support the grand host of candidates, put them in office and they tell us, "Now comes the big pay-off, we are going to do something worth while for you colored people. You have supported us, supported the ticket in general by carrying even the Seventeenth ward for Democratic candidates." And the big pay-off turns out to be the ousting of our one and only representative from the solicitor's office. Then they give us about forty laborers' jobs. "Look what we have done for you," they cry. Then they dismiss that forty men and about 210 others, leaving about ten or twelve men employed.

There have been dismissed about sixty-five men from the Highway Department, seventy from the Water Department, including four foremen, and sixty-seven men from the Street Cleaning Department. These men are laborers, but in the army of Baltimore city laborers you can hardly find a colored man.

Our "beloved" administration seems to think we do not want to feed and clothe our children, pay our rent, take care of our sick and send our children to our so-called "fine schools," of which there are only three in Baltimore. This sort of segregation is not only pitiful but it is very tragic. It makes the administration seem very small minded and I think this matter should be looked into and stopped if we would not have "dear old Baltimore" laughed at by the rest of the forty-seven States.

Baltimore, May 7. Clarck Edwards

DEMS. IGNORE J.C. GROUP IN FILLING JOBS

By ARTHUR J. JACKSON

JERSEY CITY—Intense interest is being shown in the election on May 9, with Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic candidate campaigning personally through the ranks of the prospective voters.

The colored group has supported the present Democratic regime for some years, although they have received nothing for their votes except a small bounty of some kind on election day. Political workers are spreading meaningless propaganda of imaginary opportunities under the Democratic leaders.

Since the death of the last colored Democratic leader in 1930, the mayor has not appointed another. If the administration should appoint another, it is not believed that it will come from the intelligent class, as the powers that be have shown that they do not wish intelligent colored persons in strategic positions.

City Discrimination

Rank discrimination is shown the group in appointing colored persons as city employees. None are in the fire department, only three are policemen, and practically none are even common laborers in the public buildings. The attitude of the administration has been such as would lead one to believe that trained and capable colored persons will never be considered for city hall jobs, or any public commissions.

The group here lacks organization, and consequently is not recognized by the powers as a potent factor. Colored Democratic associations, unlike the white, exist only for a brief pre-election period. Although having large numbers here, the colored group entirely owns and supports nothing except three churches. Unless they display more interest in their own welfare, they will become paupers. Conditions would be improved if the colored Democrats acted as one body and forced recognition in the city government. Meanwhile, Mayor Hague continues to campaign.

Jim Crow-less Parade

There was no colored division in the inaugural parade Saturday. For three hours and a half civic, naval, military and political units marched down Pennsylvania Avenue without Jim Crow.

High school cadets marched with the high school section. The 10th Cavalry was in the Fort Meyer unit.

Grand Army veterans were there with their comrades and National Guardsmen in their own state unit. Democratic Quakers of Philadelphia sent a unit of colored and white women.

In charge of the arrangements for the parade was a general inaugural committee of which G. David Houston was a member. Clearly, Mr. Houston did some work. He wasn't just a silent member or an ineffectual one.

NEGROES TO BE IN THE INAUGURAL PARADE

Howard R.O.T.C. and High School Cadets in First Division

Official statements, issued from the special inaugural committee's office in the Evans building, indicate that our group will participate in almost every major phase of the affair. In the parade, which moves after the oath taking ceremony, there will be representatives of our race in at least three of the four divisions.

Although it had been originally planned that the affair would be more or less of a local nature, it has been decided to admit out-of-town organizations and quasi-military units, such as the R.O.T.C. from Howard University, Armstrong and Dunbar High Schools will march in the first division. The second division will embrace Baltimore and New York National Guard units. They, together with more military units, such as the R.O.T.C. from Howard Univer C.M.T.C., platoons of Army, Navy, city, and the cadets from Cardoz and Marine Corps reserves, while there will be in the parade our own their staffs.

If plans under way materialize the governors of various states and

Political — 1933

Party Affiliation

Democratic

BALTIMORE, MD.
MORNING SUN

JUN 9 1933

SEEK TO DEFEAT ANNAPOLIS G. O. P.

Democratic Leaders Plan Rally At State House On June 30

ELECTION ON JULY 3

Committee Of Fifty Hopes To Devise Way Of Erasing Two Successive Victories

[*Annapolis Bureau of ...e Sun*]

Annapolis, June 8—Annapolis Democrats are going to spare no effort in erasing from the political slate of the city two straight defeats handed them by Republicans in city-wide elections. Tomorrow a committee of fifty will meet to discuss the situation and make plans for a rally in the State House June 30.

The main object of the election July 3 will be to replace the present Mayor, Walter E. Quenstedt, with their banner carrier, Charles E. Chance. It was at the polls in 1929 that these two candidates ran for the mayoralty chair and the former took the office by the narrow margin of one vote after a recount of the ballots.

First G. O. P. Success

It was the first Republican success in many years, and the Republicans repeated its performance two years ago when Mayor Quenstedt defeated former Mayor John DeP. Douw, this time by twenty-three votes.

The Republicans this year are backing Mayor Quenstedt for the third term, and the Democrats are out working as they have not done before in many years. Even in the wards, where the Democrats usually have little trouble, there is being started a fight for votes.

Negro Aldermen Unopposed

The Fourth ward is made up for the most part of Negroes and the Democrats have not put anyone up against the present Negro Aldermen who are running for reelection. In the First ward and Second ward, the Republicans are willing to concede the Democrats the Aldermanic victory, but in the Third ward there is trouble, according to leaders on both sides.

The Democrats are running William French, who was named recently to succeed Thomas G. Basil, when he resigned from the City Council to become a magistrate, and Elmer M. Jackson, Jr., local newspaper editor. Against them the Republicans have Samuel Stokes and John Moody, candidates for the office last election.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR

JUN 9 1933

Negro Democratic Club Enrolls Seven Members

Edward Valley, executive member of the Colored Democratic Club of Queens County, at a meeting Tuesday night at 128 Hunter street, Long Island City, urged the members of the newly formed club to abide by the principles of the Democratic party in the county.

Mr. Valley was introduced by Everrett Clayton, first vice-president, who presided in the absence of Andrew Haines.

Harvey Johnson, organizer of the Jeffersonian Regular Democratic Club of Corona, spoke on organization.

Six new members were admitted to give the club a membership of more than seventy. The new members are Claude Brownson, Le Roy Creamer, Mayjor Green, Arthur Howard, A. Minifield and Duncan Weaton.

Plans were made for a bus ride July 4 to Heckscher Park, L. I. Luther R. Barnes was appointed at the head of the committee of arrangements. A by-laws committee was appointed with Joseph Milton as chairman.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUN 13 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO PLAN OUTING

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league will make plans for its annual outing to Seven Rocks, Connecticut, when it meets tonight at 140 Governor street. The organization will continue its regular Tuesday evening meetings through the summe months.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EVE. SUN

MAY 11 1933

Negroes Complain That Democratic Politicians Give Them No Public Jobs

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—*Sir:*

On behalf of the colored Democratic voters, of which there are near 11,000, I wish to register a protest against the unreasonable attitude of the party in power toward this group of voters. We represent more than twelve per cent. of the population, but when it comes to patronage we collect on a basis of about one-fourth of one per cent.

It is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than it is for a colored man to get a laborer's job. And as to getting a political position, that just don't happen. Colored voters get recognition in other localities and there is no reason why they get none in Baltimore. It is quite amusing to see how the administration men act when we take the matter up with them. They say, "You have fine schools, you have this, you have that, what more do you want?" We want political patronage, just like any other group of people who pay taxes! We register, vote and obey the laws as respectable citizens, do we not?

The tragedy occurs when we loyally support the grand host of candidates, put them in office and they tell us, "Now comes the big pay-off, we are going to do something worth while for you colored people. You have supported us, supported the ticket in general by carrying even the Seventeenth ward for Democratic candidates." And the big pay-off turns out to be the ousting of our one and only representative from the solicitor's office. Then they give us about forty laborers' jobs. "Look what we have done for you," they cry. Then they dismiss that forty men and about 210 others, leaving about ten or twelve men employed.

There have been dismissed about sixty-five men from the Highway Department, seventy from the Water Department, including four foremen, and sixty-seven men from the Street Cleaning Department. These men are laborers, but in the army of Baltimore city laborers you can hardly find a colored man.

Our "beloved" administration seems to think we do not want to feed and clothe our children, pay our rent, take care of our sick and send our children to our so-called "fine schools," of which there are only three in Baltimore. This sort of segregation is not only pitiful but it is very tragic. It makes the administration seem very small minded and I think this matter should be looked into and stopped if we would not have "dear old Baltimore" laughed at by the rest of the forty-seven States.

Baltimore, May 7. Clarck Edwards

DEMS. IGNORE J.C. GROUP IN FILLING JOBS

By ARTHUR J. JACKSON

JERSEY CITY—Intense interest is being shown in the election on May 9, with Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic candidate campaigning personally through the ranks of the prospective voters.

The colored group has supported the present Democratic regime for some years, although they have received nothing for their votes except a small bounty of some kind on election day. Political workers are spreading meaningless propaganda of imaginary opportunities under the Democratic leaders.

Since the death of the last colored Democratic leader in 1930, the mayor has not appointed another. If the administration should appoint another, it is not believed that it will come from the intelligent class, as the powers that be have shown that they do not wish intelligent colored persons in strategic positions.

City Discrimination

Rank discrimination is shown the group in appointing colored persons as city employees. None are in the fire department, only three are policemen, and practically none are even common laborers in the public buildings. The attitude of the administration has been such as would lead one to believe that trained and capable colored persons will never be considered for city hall jobs, or any public commissions.

The group here lacks organization, and consequently is not recognized by the powers as a potent factor. Colored Democratic associations, unlike the white, exist only for a brief pre-election period. Although having large numbers here, the colored group entirely owns and supports nothing except three churches. Unless they display more interest in their own welfare, they will become paupers.

Conditions would be improved if the colored Democrats acted as one body and forced recognition in the city government. Meanwhile, May-Hague continues to campaign.

Jim Crow-less Parade

There was no colored division in the inaugural parade Saturday. For three hours and a half civic, national, military and political units marched down Pennsylvania Avenue without Jim Crow.

High school cadets marched with the high school section. The 10th Cavalry was in the Fort Meyer unit.

Grand Army veterans were there with their comrades and National Guardsmen in their own state unit. Democratic Quakers of Philadelphia sent a unit of colored and white women.

In charge of the arrangements for the parade was a general inaugural committee of which G. David Houston was a member. Clearly, Mr. Houston did some work. He wasn't just a silent member or an ineffectual one.

NEGROES TO BE IN THE INAUGURAL PARADE

Howard R.O.T.C. and High School Cadets in First Division

Official statements, issued from the special inaugural committee's office in the Evans building, indicate that our group will participate in almost every major phase of the affair. In the parade, which moves after the oath taking ceremony, there will be representatives of our race in at least three of the four divisions.

Although it had been originally planned that the affair would be more or less of a local nature, it has been decided to admit out-of-town organizations and quasi-military groups to march in the first division.

The second division will embrace High Schools will march in the first division. Armstrong and Dunbar

The third division will consist of Howard Univer C.M.T.C., platoons of Army, Navy, Marine Corps reserves, while Guard units. They, together with more military units, such as the R.O.T.C. from Cardozo and the cadets from

If plans under way materialize the governors of various states and city, and the cadets from

there will be in the parade our own their staffs.

Baltimore and New York Nationa

the fourth division will consist of patriotic, fraternal, and civic organizations.

Application to march in the parade must be referred to the inaugural committee representative in the respective cities and states. It is virtually certain that the number of participants will have to be reduced below the desired strength in order to keep the parade within certain space and time limits.

5,000 VOTERS NOW AFFILIATED WITH ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC GROUP

Dr. J. M. Robinson, Head of Democratic Ass'n, Reports Phenomenal Increase In Membership.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 20—Five thousand colored voters have become affiliated with the Arkansas Democratic Association since its organization in 1928, according to Dr. J. M. Robinson, president and organizer.

The present program of the association calls for getting colored men proportionately employed with whites in the Federal conservation work in reforestration.

The association campaigned during the campaign of Alfred E. Smith for the presidency. The members of the organization obtained a temporary injunction against the "white" Democrats during that campaign which permitted them to vote the Democratis ticket along with other voters.

The association has fought the "white primary" case to the U. S. Supreme Court, losing on a technicality. They will continue the fight, according to Dr. Robinson, until they are freely admitted as voters in the "white primary."

Among the members of the executive committee are some of the most representative and prominent men of the state.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE
JUN 30 1933

Democrats to Picnic

Guests at the first annual picnic of the East Side Colored Democratic Club Sunday afternoon at Maplewood Park will include Isaiah Lambiase, Seventh Ward Democratic executive committee man; Thomas F. Vogt, of the state attorney general's office, and Earl Langenbacher, representing the Democratic County Committee. Arian Johnson, speakers' reception committee will include chairman, announced yesterday. The these club officers: President, Charles Jones; vicepresident, William Long; secretary, George Thomas, and assistant treasurer, John Garland.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
JUN 29 1933

Negro Democrats Hear N. Y. Lawyer

The regular weekly meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league was addressed by A. Harry Brown, New York lawyer, who urged the Negroes here to work unceasingly in behalf of their race and the Democratic party. The organization will hold a frolic at Duffy league headquarters tonight.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES
JUN 29 1933

A NEGRO DEMOCRATIC PICNIC—The Young Men's Negro Democratic Club will give a picnic July 4 on the Casimer J. Welch farm at Twenty-second street and Blue Ridge road.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL POST
JUN 30 1933

The Young Men's Negro Democratic club will hold a picnic July 4 on Justice Casimir J. Welch's farm at Twenty-second street and Blue Ridge boulevard. The program will include speaking, dancing, barbecue, beer and watermelon. The entertainment committee has extended an invitation to all to attend.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TIMES UNION
JUN 30 1933

Colored Democrats To Picnic Sunday

The first annual picnic of the East Side Colored Democratic Club will be held Sunday afternoon at Maplewoood Park.

Members of the committee are George Thomas, chairman; Arian Johnson treasurer; Robert Allen George Calhune, William McDuffie, George Woods, Eligia Savage, Alexander Washington, Illet Alexander, Hillard Ivins, Jack Lane and Andrew Finley.

Officers of the club which will form the reception committee are: Charles Jones, president; William Long, vicepresident; George Thomas, secretary, and John Garland, asistant secretary. Arian Johnson is chairman of the speakers committee.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
EAGLE NEWS
SEP 9 1933

Wyatt Jones Elected Head Of Negro Democratic Club

Wyatt Jones was elected president of the Negro Democratic Club of Dutchess County at a meeting last night in the clubrooms at Mansion and Catharine streets. He succeeds Clifford West, who was named chairman.

The organization's press correspondent made the following report of the meeting:

The Negro Democratic Club of Dutchess County assembled last evening at their club-room on the corner of Mansion and Catharine streets at 8 p. m. for the election of officers.

The old war horse Democratic leader Wyatt Jones was elected unanimously the president; Mr. Clifford West, 100 Catharine street, chairman; Tommie Taylor, 90 North Clinton street, secretary; the treasury was left blank until bond could be secured. Rev. Ashley Ward, chaplain. Mr. E. M. Morton was elected sergeant-at-arms. At the next meeting we will elect a chairman of the ladies' auxiliary.

At our next meeting the ladies and all Dutchess county associated clubs will be invited to join us. After the election of officers the meeting was open for opinions and discussions. Mr. E. M. Morton made an interesting talk and the meeting was filled with enthusiasm, interest and vital points. Among the speakers were: Kech Cotton, William Roberts, James Postell, Thomas Ruppert, Lester Showers, Charles Wallace, Loyd Bartee, James Bartee, William Carter, Robert Flowney, Clarence Roane, Fred Taylor, Joe Mayfield, Andrew Morris, Lucy Porter.

Mr. Wyatt Jones, the Democratic leader, gave a short, interesting and enthusiastic talk on this subject: "More Work and Better Jobs for Negroes."

Mr. West spoke on "Unity and Co-operation." His speech had many vital issues and spoke fluently.

Mr. Tommy Taylor made a stirring, interesting, arousing speech and chose as his subject: "Co-operation, Solidarity, Unity and the Need of Organization."

Quite a few Negroes made short speeches and the fighting spirit of the Democratic was shown.

The aims of Negro Democratic party are these: 1. Better jobs and more jobs. 2. Better house to live in. 3. More of the things that are right-night. Sept. 22. fully ours. 4. Organize in fighting all forms of segregation.

A large quorum of Negroes convened and meetings will be held every Friday night at 8 p. m. The secretary, Mr. Taylor, will notify members when special meetings are called. Our next meeting will be Friday

POLITICS AND JOBS

In the City of St. Louis, there is developing a situation among the Negroes over the question of the dispensing of Democratic patronage or the giving of political jobs which is destined, we think, to be hurtful to all concerned. The while Negro Democrats are fighting all of those who joined the Democratic ranks during the past twelve months and in some instances even longer. This, we think, is wrong, and the spirit which actuates such a movement can't help but be harmful to all concerned.

Everybody knows that up until recent years there were only what some might call "a handful" of Negro Democrats in the City of St. Louis. And while it is true that some fifteen or eighteen thousand Negroes voted the Democratic ticket the last election yet it must be remembered that the large majority of these people voted their resentment of the treatment they had received at the hands of the party leaders to whom they had been loyal for lo these many years. This resentment, which came about through a process of education, brought many young people, as well as the intelligent thoughtful and forward looking older people, to the Democratic ranks.

Knowing the situation as we do, we feel safe in expressing our doubt as to whether Mr. Dickmann could have been possibly elected Mayor of the City without this new blood among the Negro voter which joined the Democratic ranks. Now, therefore, if these voters or "newcomers" are not sustained through political recognition, then what will the future of the Democratic party be in this City?

Now, as never before, there are a large number of independent thinking Negro voters in this City. They are waiting to be shown what men and measures mean to them regardless of political labels. Wrangling, fussing, and fighting among the leaders is quite a disturbing factor in their minds. Therefore, we think that it would be a mighty nice thing if these factions could get-together on a new program that the interests of the people might be better served.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation

Barber To Lead Democrat Lines In Vare Attack

Vann, Farley and Guffey Place Power in Hands of Fighting Dentist

Negro Democrats massed their shock-troops here Tuesday night behind the leadership of Dr. J. Max Barber, and moved on to reinforce the Democratic front in its attack on the Vare lines.

The pipe of peace was passed around at the Marion Tea Room over a luncheon given by A. Raymond Raff, outstanding in the Administration party and when the smoke had subsided one object remained: to smash the Organization which in Philadelphia goes pollward in September and November. Much of this was due to the final announcement relayed through Raff from Robert Vann, Jim Farley and Joseph F. Guffey that they would be recognizing Barber, and Barber alone, as the Negro spokesman from now on.

Factions United

The move brought safety into the co-operative fold Mrs. Somerville Fauntleroy, of the Women's Democratic Council; Sam H. Reading, of the Pennsylvania Democratic Association; O. W. Bullock, Thirty-fourth Ward Democratic Association; Samuel Brown Thirtieth Ward Democratic Association and James Hill, with a Thirty-fourth Ward following. All will work in close cooperation with the Allied Roosevelt Clubs.

"We have been promised endorsement for any candidate whom we choose to support for the magistracy," Dr. Barber said. The Democratic leader would not confide, however, whether his organization would support any one of the five running candidates or not. He did say that a strenuous campaign will be conducted, and that Negroes can look forward to obtaining their share of the patronage when the primaries are out of the way and the distribution begins.

KANSAS TO ENTERTAIN DEMOCRATS

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 17.—Elaborate plans for the entertainment of visitors and delegates attending the convention of Colored Young Men's Democratic Clubs, midwestern division, are being made by the local committee, assisted by the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. The convention will last from September 3 to the 5th.

Over two thousand delegates from all over the Southwest are expected to be in attendance. The spacious Peerless Princess Elks' home will be used as headquarters.

Outstanding Democrats of the Race from five states are on the program. Plans that are of vital importance will be laid before the body and an aggressive constructive program launched for the coming campaign.

A sight-seeing tour of the city and oil fields, a monster barbeque picnic and pow-wow are to be features with the Grand Ball climaxing a busy three days.

This is the first convention of this kind ever held in the Southwest and marks the dawn of a new political era for the Young Burbons of the Race.

Charles S. Bettis, peace officer of Wichta, heads this organization and is general chairman of arrangements. Ernest De France of Wichita is in charge of arrangements and the entertainment .

The convention headquarters are at 533 N. Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
TIMES

AUG 17 1933

Colored Democrats Of 19th Organize

A meeting of the 19th Ward Colored Democratic club was held Tuesday at temporary headquarters, 91 Webster street, for the purpose of installing the following officers: W. H. Mosely, president; Mrs. Mary F. Simmons, vice president; Louis Elliott, secretary, and Wiley Person, treasurer.

Among the speakers were Assistant Corporation Counsel Vincent Dooley; President W. H. Mosely; Vice President Mary F. Simmons; Deputy Registrar Thomas Gillern; William Foy Richard Woodbury, Mrs. Ella Smith and Mumford Johnson.

A pleasing feature of the installation was the 25th wedding anniversary of Vice President Mary F. Simmons. On behalf of the members of the club, Mrs. Simmons was presented a silver knife by President Mosely. Mrs. Simmons responded with a fine collation.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS LEADER

AUG 11 1933

Whether the white Democrats like it or not, they cannot prevent a Negro who in other particulars meets the party requirements from voting in their primaries. Because they know they are not wanted, many, of course, will prefer not to raise the issue, and will refrain from participating in party referenda. But the fact remains that they may, if they so desire, and in view of that the party law should be promptly amended by striking out the word "white." It may save election officials from costly litigation and perhaps payment of damages.—Suffolk News-Herald.

SCRANTON, PA.
TIMES

AUG 10 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

At a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club of Lackawanna county, held last night, a joint business and social session was conducted. Refreshments were served during the social hour, which followed the business of the meeting.

MEETING ON NEEDS OF NEGRO WILL BE HELD IN COLUMBIA

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A two-day conference devoted to social, industrial and political needs of the Negro race will be held here Sunday, September 3, and Monday, September 4. The meeting is sponsored by the Young Men's Negro Democratic Club of Boone county.

Afternoon and evening programs will be given Sunday at the Russel Chapel C. M. E. church. In the afternoon W. Robert Ransom, executive secretary of the Kansas City Urban League, and Mrs. Mildred Boone, ex-president of Missouri Association of Colored Women, will speak. Sunday night's speakers will be Mrs. Ethel Bowles, superintendent of the Girls' Industrial Home at Tipton, Dr. O. C. McClelland, superintendent of City Hospital No. 2 here, and W. G. Mosely of Kansas City.

A barbecue feed will be held Labor Day at Emerson Park at which time Mayor R. S. Pollard of Columbia, Felix H. Payne of Kansas City, J. G. McQuitty and County Attorney W. H. Goodsapp, both of Columbia, will speak.

The object will be to conduct a survey of conditions affecting the Negro in both city and rural life. Speakers of both races, prominent in civic, industrial and political life will appear on the program.

A feature of the conference will be 10-minute talks at the morning services at each of the six Negro churches here Sunday morning.

Young Colored Democrats To Meet in Wichita, Kas.

WICHITA, Kas.—The second annual convention of the Associated Colored Young Men's Democratic clubs of the Middle Western division, which includes Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, will meet here, September 3 to 5, in a three-day session.

Among the features of the convention will be a pow-wow, band concert, a big rally at McKinley park, a barbecue, picnic and outing on September 5 and a dance ball on the night of September 5.

Chairman of the general committee is Charles S. Bettis, 533 North Hydraulic avenue, Wichita, Kansas. Clinton Lucas, secretary of the colored clubs, Emporia, will be in charge of the Wichita headquarters.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

SEP 11 1933

Colored Democrats Rally, Plan Intensive Campaign

More than three hundred regular colored Democrats from all over the county crowded into their regular county headquarters, No. 553 Classon avenue, for the first county committee meeting of the fall and made plans for an intensive drive to get out a big vote on primary day and election day. "Chief" Wesley L. Young, the veteran leader, gave the members a heart-to-heart talk and stated that every effort should be made to support the regular party candidates in order to let County Leader John H. McCooey know that they are behind them 100 per cent.

Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease presided. Among the speakers were Charles A. Johnson, county secretary; Oscar W. Fulcher, executive secretary; William E. Lucas of the speakers bureau; Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbough, the county co-leader, and Walter R. Lofton, chairman of the press committee.

DEMOCRATIC VOTE ONLY SALVATION, VOTERS URGED

PHILADELPHIA.—"The Negroes only salvation is the Democratic party."

This was the statement of Mrs John E. Summers, 30th Ward chairman of the Women's Democratic Committee, at a joint meeting last Friday night of the Seventh and 30th Ward women, held at 25th and Christian Streets.

"The backbone of the Vare machine will be broken," said Mrs. Summers. "If Negroes in these wards cast Democratic tickets this fall." More than 2,500 colored voters in the 30th Ward voted Democratic at the last election, she continued.

Other speakers at this meeting were Mrs. Mae T. Fasher, Miss Flossie Williamson and Mrs. Alice Johnson.

On the same night at the Star of Bethlehem Baptist Church, 56th and Vine Street, colored voters were urged to vote Democratic by John B. Albany, city committeeman from the 44th Ward.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

AUG 31 1933

NEGROES ORGANIZE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Young Negroes Democratic Association was organized yesterday at a meeting in the offices of Theodore Spaulding, Ridge ave. and Master st.

Alston Berry was elected president, Walter A. Gay, attorney, vice president, and John Watkins, secretary. An executive committee was appointed which is made up of the three officers named and Joseph Trent, Alfred Jones and Rev. Marshall L. Shepard.

A special committee also was appointed to wait on State Chairman Warren Van Dyke, and Dr. J. Max Barber, Negro Independent Democratic leader. The committee will offer the co-operation of the newly formed organization to the Independent Democratic organization here.

Walter Gay, attorney, 58th Street above Wyalusing, said that Negroes have been for years under a delusion that they are indebted to the Republican party for their freedom. Clarence Clark, secretary of the 44th Ward Negro Democratic Club charged Negroes have no political program or leadership

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JOURNAL-POST-EXPRESS

AUG 21 1933

Claims Monroe Negro Vote for Democrats

"Under the adminstration of President Roosevelt the outlook of the American Negro is more favorable than under any previous administration, including 1861 and 1865."

That was the declaration today of J. Walter Jones, secretary of the Iroquois Colored Unit Democratic Club, on his return from the meeting of the state Democratic Clubs at Elmira. Jones declared three-fourths of the Negro population of Monroe County is now signed up with the Democratic organization.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

AUG 25 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS BACK FULL TICKETS

"Chief" Young Pledges His Organization's Support in Campaigns

The Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, of which "Chief" Wesley L. Young is leader, has endorsed the entire city and county tickets and has pledged full support in the primaries and hte general election. This was done at a meeting held at county headquarters, No. 553 Classon avenue, presided over by Assistant District Attorney Samuel A. Pease, president.

Mr. Young introduced the motion and presented a set of resolutions, a copy of which was voted to be forwarded to County Leader John H. McCooey.

Charles A. Johnson is secretary of the organization and Walter R. Lofton heads the press committee.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
REGISTER

AUG 22 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO OPEN HEADQUARTERS

The Sangamon county colored democratic organization will open headquarters Wednesday at the Imperial temple, 122 South Eleventh street, for the reception of delegates to the Down State Negro Democratic league convention, which opens Wednesday. Meals will be served the delegates next door.

Harry Hawkins is chairman of arrangements.

N. Y. HERALD

AUG 30 1933

Petition Filing Blocked, Negro Democrats Charge

Opponents of Healy, White Tammany Leader, Get Writ

Negro members of Tammany Hall charged yesterday in Supreme Court that employees of the Municipal Building prevented them from filing designating petitions for Negro candidates pledged to overthrow Martin Healy, white Tammany leader of the 19th Assembly District, which takes in Harlem.

William DuBois, of 253 West 123d Street, and Morris Daniels, of 110 West 126th Street, members of the Tawana Democratic Association, an anti-Healy organization, said in their affidavits that they reached the Municipal Building at 11:45 p. m. August 22, giving them fifteen minutes to file their petitions. They said they were informed by an elevator man that he had been instructed not to take them up and when they used the stairs, they said, a night watchman threatened to beat them.

Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter issued an order requiring the Board of Elections to show cause today why the petitions should not be filed as of 11:45 p. m., August 22.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 30 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS FIGHT HEALY SLATE

Charge Leader Ignored Them and Say They Were Barred From Filing Own Ticket.

The Tawawa Democratic Association, a Negro political club in the Nineteenth Assembly district at 110 West 126th Street, asserted in a petition filed in the Supreme Court yesterday that Martin J. Healy, Tammany leader, had ignored the Negro voters of the district by naming only whites on the primary ticket for members of the county committee. The club alleged that employes in the Municipal Building had prevented them from filing a petition in opposition to the regular ticket. The club asked for an order permitting the filing as of Aug. 22, the last date for filing.

The club ,through its president, George W. Reed of 234 West 124th Street, and Louis A. Lavelle, attorney and executive member of the club, will present its petition to Justice Julius Miller this morning. An order to show cause why the club should not be permitted to file its ticket was signed by Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter on affidavits by William Dubois and Morris Daniels, asserting that on the night of Aug. 22 they reached the Municipal Building with forty-six sheets of names at 11:45 P. M., when only one elevator was running. They say the operator told them, "We have instructions not to let you men upstairs at all—not to bring you to the Board of Elections."

The messengers said he prevented them from entering and ran the car on up. They tried to walk to the eighteenth floor, but on their way a watchman jumped from a chair and blocked their way, threatening them with violence if they tried to pass. They returned to the club without filing the petition.

New York American

AUG 30 1933

NEGROES CLAIM DISCRIMINATION BY DEMOCRATS

19th A. D. Group Files Court Action in Behalf of Candidates for County Committee

Race discrimination in the designation of candidates for the Democratic County Committee in the 19th A. D., Manhattan, was charged yesterday in a Supreme Court action filed by the Tawawa Democratic Association. It is composed of Negroes.

Justice Hofstadter ordered the Board of Elections to show cause why the Negroes' designating petitions should not be accepted as of Aug. 22, the last date for filing.

MESSENGERS CLAIM VIOLENCE

An affidavit by two messengers who took the petitions to the Municipal Building Aug. 22 charged that building employes barred them from the Board of Elections, threatening violence and saying they had been instructed to refuse them access.

An affidavit by officers of the Tawawa organization said it seeks to prevent "impossible Martin J. Healy" from perpetuating himself as district leader "by the fraudulent and 'political burglary methods' as often described and referred to of illegally and improperly adding the names and addresses of white persons as members of the Democratic County Committee." They said that such impositions were effected in election districts "wherein hardly a single white person lived or voted." The area referred to is in the Negro section of Harlem.

DISFRANCHISED, THEY SAY.

It was further alleged:

"No extreme Southern State has more effectively disfranchised the colored people within its confines of all voting power and voice in Democratic party management and control than Martin J. Healy and the Cayuga Democratic Association, of which he is supreme head."

NEW YORK WORLD

Telegram

AUG 29 1933

ELECTION BOARD TO FACE COURT IN NEGRO CASE

Tawawa Club Members Not Permitted in Office with Petition, They Charge.

BARRED FROM ELEVATOR

Also Turned Back When They Tried Municipal Building, Stairway, They Assert.

The Board of Elections today was ordered to show cause tomorrow, in the Supreme Court, why the Tawawa Democratic Club, a Negro organization in the Nineteenth Assembly District, was not allowed to file its petition of nominations for the Democratic County Committee on August 22.

George W. Reed, of 234 W. 124th St., president of the club, charged that the mass petition was brought to the Municipal Building by two Negroes before the 12 M. deadline on August 22, but that the men were not allowed near the Board of Elections office on the eighteenth floor.

According to Reed, the operator of the one elevator in the building which was running said he had been ordered not to take them up. When petition-bearers started to climb the stairs, they were stopped by another attendant who, according to Reed, also said he had been ordered not to let them up.

The Nineteenth Assembly District is controlled by Martin J. Healy whom Reed characterized as using "fraudulent and political burglary methods."

The show cause order was issued by Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter.

Party Affiliation.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL POST

SEP 2 1933

Farley Confers With Young Negro Democrats

Postmaster General Farley met with a representative group of young Negro Democrats of Kansas City Friday morning in his suite in the Hotel Muehlebach.

A delegation of eighteen Negroes, headed by Dr. William J. Thompkins, called on Mr. Farley to express the appreciation of Kansas City Negroes of the fairness of the national administration in dealing with their race. Mr. Thompkins acted as spokesman.

With Mr. Farley at the conference were W. T. Kemper, Democratic national committeeman, and Rep. Joseph B. Shannon.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

SEP 2 1933

ROOSEVELT CLUBS INDORSE 2 MEN

At a heated session of the Allied Roosevelt clubs held yesterday at Citizens' League Hall, 54th and Arch sts., Magistrate Edward W. Henry and James B. Bannaker were indorsed for magistrate.

Charles Fred White, former State athletic commissioner, assailed Magistrate Henry, who now is holding office through the backing of the Republican organization. No objection was raised to the indorsement of Bannaker.

Dr. J. Max Barber, Negro Independent Democratic leader, who presided at the meeting, favored Henry's indorsement. The Allied Roosevelt Clubs are Negro Democratic organizations in the city which united to throw their full support behind the Democratic candidates.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

SEP 1 1933

NEGRO GROUP TO FARLEY.

Their Race Is Thanked for Aid in Roosevelt Campaign.

A delegation of about fifteen Negroes prominent in Democratic circles and headed by Dr. William J. Thompkins, director of Negro voters for the western states in the Roosevelt campaign, conferred today with Postmaster General Farley in his suite at the Hotel Muehlebach. W. T. Kemper, Democratic national committeeman, and Representative Joseph B. Shannon also were present at the meeting.

"I am most grateful to the Negroes throughout the country who played such an important part in our campaign last fall for President Roosevelt," Mr. Farley told the group. "I am asking your continued support in keeping the Democratic party in its outstanding position. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Thompkins for splendid co-operation in gaining our victory."

Following the remarks of the postmaster general, Mr. Kemper said:

"The Negroes of the United States are extremely fortunate in having for a friend the type of man that Mr. Farley is and with the heart that he possesses."

BOSTON DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE NEW CLUB

Topo-Amusement

BOSTON, Mass.—Becoming disgruntled because of alleged unethical activities of the officers of the Massachusetts Colored Men's Democratic League, a new organization, the Massachusetts Colored Men's Democratic Club, was formed Tuesday evening.

9-9-33

The former league, characterized by its opponents as a "five-man" organization, headed by Silas E. Shag and Julian D. Rainey, has received many severe criticisms in the editorials of the Boston weeklies, recently. The most recent of these attacks on the officials, came from M. West. Many of the attacks declare that Rainey is the Mussolini of the league and that others are figureheads.

Baltimore Md.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: David D. Kenney, president; Homer T. Jarrett, vice president; John W. Brigham, treasurer, and Dr. William Worthy, secretary. The executive officers are: Dr. Isaac T. Starkey, Joseph G. Holmes, Frank L. Howard, Thomas Lawrence and George Somerville.

SEDALIA, MO.
DEMOCRAT

AUG 31 1933

NEGROES TO GIVE 'NEW DEAL' SUPPORT

A meeting under the auspices of the Boone County Negro Democratic Club is being projected in order to bring before the Negroes of Central Missouri present day economical, industrial and political reforms as applied peculiarly to his own needs and their relations to the body politic. N. R. A., home loan and other remedial measures as proposed in the presidential program will came in for intelligent discussion as well as such basic topics as savings, thrift and "back to the farm," together with social and civic betterment of the race.

It will open at Columbia Sunday. Beginning Sunday morning ten minute speakers will be assigned to the Christian church, Holiness church, C. M. E. church, A. M. E. and M. E. church, Fourth and Pendleton streets, Rev. Edmonson, pastor. W. R. Small, executive secretary of th Urban League, Kansas City, and Mrs. Mildred Boone, Columbia, president of the Negro Women's Federated Clubs, will be the pirncipal speaker. Prof. E. O. Boone will act as master of ceremonies. The theme of the afternoon program will be industrial and social.

At 8 p. m., Mrs. Ethel Bowles, superintendent of the Tipton Industrial Home for Negro girls, long a social worker in the city of St. Louis, will speak on "Conserving the Human Waste," Dr. O. C. McClelland, superintendent of City hospital No. 2 will discuss public health in relation to the race and W. G. Mosely, editorial writer for the Kansas City American, will speak on "The Rural Program." The theme of this session will be civic and social. Paul Turner will be master of ceremonies. Music will be furnished by the Russell Chapel choir and the big four quartette of Columbia.

Monday at a big Labor Day picnic the theme for discussion will be economic and political. The picnic will be given at Emory's Park. Among the speakers will be Mayor R. S. Pallord; County Attorney, W. H. Sapp and J. G. McQuitty all of Columbia; F. H. Page and W. Franklin Clark, grand master of the United Brothers of Friendshp, both of Kansas City, and Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis.

The Girls' Band and Glee Club from the Tipton Industrial Home will furnish music in the afternoon while the Warrensburg Royal Aces, orchestra, will play for the Labor Day ball at night.

As an added attraction, baseball games between the Columbia and Warrensburg teams are scheduled for each day. James Brashears, president and Paul Turner, secretary, are the active spirits behind this movement.

Postmaster General Farley Welcomes Negro Visitors

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

A group of Negro citizens led by Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, prominent in local and national Democratic politics and who was director of the Negro Democrats of the west in the last election were cordially received by the Postmaster General., James A. Farley in his suite at the famous Muehlebach hotel on last Friday. Mr. Farley expressed his gratitude for the support given President Roosevelt in the National campaign last fall. He assured the delegation that Negroes would be recognized for their activity in Democratic politics.

Representative Delegation.

Others who were present at the meeting included Felix H. Payne who headed the national Negro campaign in Missouri for John W. Davis in 1924. He also handled the Al Smith campaign in the state and organized 92 Negro Roosevelt-for-President clubs in Missouri last fall.

Mrs. Wm. J. Thompkins, Mrs. C. H. Adkins, Mrs. D. M. Miller, Miss Etta Butler, Omaha, only Negro woman delegate attending the Young Democratic Clubs of America Convention; W. P. Dancey Harry Leland, Omaha: Robert L. Sweeney, Roy Dorsey, Dr. L. M. Tillman, Dr. T. A. Fletcher, Dr. E. B. Perry, Dorsey Moore, J. B. Gibbs, attorney; and L. Herbert Henegan, city editor of The Kansas City American, were the other members of the group.

Dr. Thompkins Speaks.

Following the introduction of each member of the delegation to Mr. Farley, Dr. Thompkins said:

"Mr. Farley, we have assembled here for the purpose of bringing fraternal greetings from the Negro Democrats in this section and we felt that it would have been a delelicition on our part to permit a person of your office and import to come into our midst without showing appreciation for what you and the administration are doing in these history making times.

"Democracy is not a new thing here in Kansas City. We started more than 30 years ago with less than a handful. In the last campaign more than 60 per cent of our group cast their lot with the Democratic party. While our organization has been one of long duration, we have been able to enlist thousands of fresh recruits from our race because of your matchless candidate and your own individual efforts as national chairman. This could not have been done without your cooperation and fine inspiration.

Presents Mr. Farley.

Turning to the group, Dr. Thompkins said:

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in presenting to you a man who has, made a patient, great maelstrom of suffering and anguish has perfected more legislation in 90 days than any of his predecessors. And when you, Mr. Farley, shall have passed into the great beyond your name will godown in history as the greatest national chairman this nation has ever produced and one of America's statesmen — the erudite James A. Farley, postmaster general of these United States."

Expresses Gratitude To Group

Mr. Farley who has been standing intently in the center of the group smiled and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I feel very grateful to Dr. Thompkins. He is always very nice to me. Everything he said is all right except, of course the part he said about me.

"I am most grateful to the Negroes throughgout the country, to Dr. Thompkins and his able associates, **Franklin D. Roosevelt, who in this** who played such an important part in our campaign last fall. We could not have enjoyed the splendid victory had it not been for the great effort put forth byyour folks. I am glad to know you have had a stanch organization here and I appreciate the fact that you were successful in rallying such large support. I am hoping that we may perpetuate this great work. I might say that we have already recognized an dhonored members of your race in the short time we have been in office and we plan to do more. I think that Dr. Thompkins is one of the most outstanding Negro Democrats in the country and we appreciate his work."

Mr. Farley boarded a plane shortly after the conference for Washington.

POSTMASTER GENERAL REASSURES RACE



Postmaster General James A. Farley received a delegation of Negroes prominent in local, state and national Democratic circles in his suite at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo., last Friday. He thanked the group for the support given by Negroes in the Roosevelt campaign and assured them that their race would share in the administration's patronage. The delegation was headed by Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, member of the "Big Four" and director of Negro voters in the western states.

Left to right (front row) W. P. Dancey, Miss Etta Butler, Omaha, only Negro delegate attending the Young Democratic Club of America convention; Mrs. Wm. J. Thompkins, Mrs. D. M. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Adkins, Felix H. Payne, Mr. Farley, Dr. Thompkins and W. T. Kemper, national committeeman from the state of Missouri. Back row, left to right: J. B. Gibbs, attorney, Dorsey Moore, L. Herbert Henegan, city editor, The Kansas City American, and Dr. L. M. Tillman.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

SEP 4

DOUGHERTY SCORES REPUBLICAN 'LIES'

Says Negroes Are Too Well Educated to Believe Them.

"Negroes have become too weel educated to believe any longer the lies of the Republican party."

So Harry V. Dougherty, Democratic candidate for Registerof Wills, declared last night in addressing 600 at a mass-meeting at Garrett Hall, sponsored by the 7th Ward Democratic League.

Dougherty assailed the tactics of the Republican party and accused it of attempting to enslave both Negroes and whites. If Abraham Lincoln were alive today he would not be a Republican, Dougherty asserted.

"The Democratic party in this city," said Daugherty, "has been, for some time, the fifth wheel on the Republican party bandwagon. That day has gone, however, and the political end of former Senator William S. Vare and John O'Donnell is just around the corner."

Henry Urges Revolt.

Edward W. Henry, only Negro Magistrate in this city, asked Negroes to bolt the organization unless they want to see more corruption and exploitation of the poor.

As soon as Philadelphians learn to stop selling themselves for 25 cents at the polls this city will have a clean Democratic government, said Thomas J. Minnick, Jr., Democratic candidate for Coroner.

Mrs. Sommerville Fauntleroy, president of the women's division of the Allied Roosevelt Clubs, said that Negro Democrats are for Democrats and if Magistrate Henry will register Democratic tomorrow he can rest assured he will receive the majority of the Negro votes in the city. Henry now holds his position through the backing of the Republican organization.

Other Speakers.

Other speakers included Mrs. Helen Duckett, secretary of the women's division of the Allied Roosevelt Clubs; Dr. J. Max Barber, Dr. R. Putnam Bradley, Dr. Cyril Bennett and James Bannaker, candidates for magistrate; E. Washington Rhodes, candidate for Municipal Court Judge; John L. Beamish, of the Independent Democratic League; Mary Richards and Francis J. Hymann, president of the organization that sponsored the meeting. Hymann presided.

NEWS
White Plains N.Y.
AUG 31 1933

FERRIN TELLS OF NEW DEAL WITH NEGROES

Speaks At Elmsford Meeting of Broken Promises Made To Negroes By Republicans

Declaring that the Republican Party had signally failed to keep their promises to members of the Negro race, Canute Ferrin, president of the Greenburgh ~~Democratic~~ Club, spoke before members of that organization of the Hillside Avenue School in Elmsford, August 13th.

"The Democratic Party may well be pleased with the new colored political leaders who have dedicated themselves to the party.

"Politics is really not a matter of sentiment only, it is a matter of sense. Bitter experience of broken promises make the Negro wary concerning political advancement and their votes in general. These have been the chief causes of the change in the Negroes, who are satisfied that their gratitude to Sumner, Stevens and Lincoln has long been over paid.

"Official recognition has grown less from the time of Hayes up to the Hoover administration. The recent appointment of Robert L. Vann as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States is an indication of the present administration to keep faith with the Negro, as a citizen, not just as a Negro.

"A broken promise at this critical, political juncture would seriously jeopardize the national fortune of the Democratic Party in the years to come, and nothing but the failure of the present administration, national and local, to treat the Negro with justice can ever drive the race like dumb driven cattle back into the fold of the party that has fooled him for forty years."

The Greenburgh Colored Democratic Club opened its new club room recently at 48 Carlton Street, Fairview.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT
SEP 10 1933

~~Negro Democrats~~ Are To Reorganize

A call has been issued for re-organization of the local Negro Democratic organization, which supported Roosevelt, Garner and Darden in the last presidential and congressional elections.

All Negro voters interested have been requested to meet at the Colored Y. M. C. A. Building, Tent's Hall, Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, to discuss plans for again stimulating interest in politics among the Negro Democrats.

BRONX HOME NEWS
SEP 20 1933

Bronx Colored Democrats Elect Woman as Leader

For the first time in the history of Bronx County Colored Democracy, a woman is to be its leader. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the organization, in the headquarters at 1121 Union Ave., Mrs. Nettis Pocher Haley was appointed by unanimous vote to fill the unexpired term of the late leader, James W. Randolph, who died on Aug. 31.

Mrs. Haley was co-leader with Randolph four years ago.

The distinction of being the first regularly appointed colored captain in Bronx County is also held by the new leader. She is captain of the Third E. D. of the Fourth A. D., by appointment of the Jackson Democratic Club.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
ARIZ. REPUBLIC
SEP 18 19[illegible]

Colored League Calls Meetings

A series of meetings has been called by the board of directors of the Colored ~~Democratic~~ Jeffersonian League of Arizona, Inc., in various Maricopa county precincts, to discuss the referendum measures and proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on at the special general election next month.

The schedule of meetings is: Phoenix precinct No. 19, Monday, September 18, at 1003 South Seventh avenue; Phoenix No. 12, Tuesday, September 19, at 1139 East Monroe street; Phoenix No. 11, Wednesday, September 20, at 1122 East Jefferson street; Alkire, Thursday, September 21, at 911 Buckeye road; Mesa, Friday, September 22, at Harrington's place; Mobile, Monday, September 25, at school house; Gila Bend, Tuesday, September 26, at school house. All meetings will open at 8:30 p. m.

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 1 1933

NEGRO VOTE WRIT DENIED.

Judge Rules Trial Should Decide Dispute Over Club's Petition.

The application of the Tawawa Democratic Association, a Negro club in the Nineteenth Assembly District, to compel the Board of Elections to accept its petition naming Negro candidates for County Committee at the primaries was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Julius Miller.

Justice Miller ruled that there was an issue of fact which would require a trial to decide. The club officials asserted that messengers bearing the petition had reached the Municipal Building at 11:45 P. M. on Aug. 22, the last day for filing, and were not permitted to go to the Board of Elections offices, either by elevator or stairway. In behalf of the Board of Elections it was said two Negroes were seen arguing with the elevator runner at 12:15 A. M., after the offices had been closed.

STATESMAN

Dexter, Mo.

SEP 1 1933

SHANNON WILL SPEAK AT NEGRO CONFAB

Joseph B. Shannon, congressman at large of Missouri, this week signified his intention of addressing the all-Southeast Missouri gathering of negroes to be held at Sikeston, September 3 and 4.

The meeting, which promises to be of state-wide significance to negroes, if the aim of those promoting it is carried out, will be held Sunday and Monday, September 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Negro Democratic Cooperative Club of Sikeston.

Although under Democratic leadership, the purpose of the meeting will be to consider all problems of major interest to the race, and speakers of state-wide and some of national reputation in both races, will appear on the program. Religious, social and educational workers will have charge of the program Sunday. Rev. S. D. Wood, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, colored, of Sikeston, will preach in the afternoon. He will be assisted by the local pastors.

Following this talk Mrs. Ethel Bowles, Superintendent of the Tiptox Home for Girls, and for many years prominent in social service work in St. Louis; John Clark, ten years executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, and D. E. Grant, recently appointed attorney in the Legal Aid Department of St. Louis by Mayor Dickman, will appear. Monday night, Dr. B. F. Abbott, for 28 years pastor of Union Memorial M. E. Church, will speak on "Back to the Farm." A representative of the State Educational Department will also appear on the night program.

Activities scheduled for Monday include the Labor Day picnic and barbecue at which items of economic and political importance will hold key positions. In the afternoon Congressman Joseph B. Shannon of Kansas City is scheduled to deliver his famous address on Thomas Jefferson third president of the United States. Dr. Wm. J. Tomkins of Kansas City President of the National Negro Democratic Association and Hon Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis will also have important places on the program.

It is the announced purpose to hold many such meetings during the year in different sections of the state, with the Sikeston meeting scheduled as the first of the series.

A committee consisting of Ben Smith, Rev. Wood, Rev. Isaac Hooker, and two capitol employees, Hogan and Eulenberg, resident of Southeast Missouri, will endeavor to secure a large representation from Central Missouri to attend the Sikeston meeting, it was stated by the local group, which has committee chairmen at work in at least seven counties in this district.

Rev. Isaac Hooker is president of the New Madrid Negro Democratic Club He and Rev. Wood have been engaged this week in sending out letters to leaders in this community urging their attendance here September 3 and 4. Both are employed at the Capitol

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

SEP 12 1933

COLORED VOTERS PROTEST TIGER 'SLAP' AT RACE

Colored Democrats will hold a mass meeting tomorrow night at 150 W. 138th St. to protest disfranchisement of colored voters in the 21st Assembly District of Manhattan.

By naming 313 white and only 121 colored committeemen on his slate, District Leader Thomas Murray has changed the primary battle from a political to a racial conflict, it is charged by Attorney Henri W. Shields of 208 W. 141st St.

"His action means that Tammany will not tolerate the selection of colored committeemen for white election districts," Shields declared in a letter to Mayor O'Brien, who has been invited to address the meeting.

New York Evening Journal

AUG 31 1933

Trickery Cited In Vote Fight

Members of the Tawawa Democratic Association, Negro political club, charged in Supreme Court that trickery had prevented them from getting signatures to a petition for a primary ticket in opposition to Tammany in the 19th A. D.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 12 1933

Negro Democrats Will Meet This Evening

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league under the leadership of the Rev. George Bert Riley and Jacob Holmes bids farewell to vacation when it assembles this evening to hear plans for the November campaign in headquarters, 140 Governor street, by the standard bearer.

The Fourth ward particularly above Straight street has recently become a mecca of dependable colored voters and the standard bearer has planned a vigorous campaign for new members in that ward. Already two hundred postcards have been mailed to members of the league and everything is ready for a very important meeting. Rev. Riley will be the principal speaker. He will tell the members why Negro mail carriers were brought to Paterson to take part in the parade and dedication of the new postoffice a short time ago. Visitors of any political faith are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

PRESIDENCY OF DEMOCRATIC CLUB IN DOUBT

Journal and Guide

9-23-33

To Be Considered At Meeting of Body Tuesday Night

The presidency of the recently-organized Citizens Democratic club is still in doubt following announcement Tuesday by P. B. Young, who was elected to head the body at its organization last week, that he would be unable to serve in that capacity.

Mr. Young's intentions were expressed in a letter to Dr. S. F. Coppage, chairman of the executive committee. No action was taken on the resignation by the committee which met Tuesday night and it was decided to bring the matter before the whole body in its regular meeting Tuesday night of next week. The group is scheduled to meet in the Metropolitan Bank building at eight o'clock.

Mr. Young, who headed the Smith-for-President club in 1928, and the Roosevelt-Garner club in 1932, stated his reasons for being unable to head the new local organization in the following letter:

"I deeply appreciate the honor conferred upon me by my good friends and associates in choosing me to serve as president of the Citizens Democratic Club.

"At the time their choice was made, I had the feeling that I could be of service in that capacity, if it seemed wise in their judgment to command me. During the past several days, however, I have given the matter of my availability much thought, taking into consideration the present encumberances upon my time and the increasing drafts upon my thoughts and energies that my business requires, and have reached the conclusion that in justice to myself, and to the high cause you espouse, it is best that the duties and responsibilities such as will devolve upon an active head of the club be placed upon someone in better position to discharge them.

"I would much prefer to go along as a plain member in the ranks, doing whatever I can, as opportunity is presented, to advance the cause, in the success of which we are all deeply interested.

"I am sending you this letter, therefore, that you may lay my decision before the executive committee this evening, for their information and action."

Attitude of Executive Heralds New Day for Democratic Party

Defender 9-16-33
Chicago, Ill.

BULLETIN

At the first meeting of Mayor Kelly's CRA early this week, the committee organized itself into subcommittees, each dealing with some special branch of the problem. N. K. McGill, general counsel for The Robert S. Abbott Publishing company, was placed on the legislative committee.

By A. N. FIELDS

The appointment by Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Nathan K. McGill, legal adviser and directing genius of The Chicago Defender, as a member of a body which includes many civic leaders who are to study the recommendations made by his honor for Chicago's betterment is worthy of more than passing notice.

The attitude of the mayor in reaching beyond the usual circumscribed political precepts and examples is indicative that he posseses a vision capable of taking in all racial identities in the rehabilitation of Chicago's economic, political and social requirements.

The fact is evident by the critical selection made by Mayor Kelly in choosing men from varied walks of life and in honoring those with appointments who have themselves shown qualifications for the responsibility imposed, is further attestation of the sincerity of the city's chief executive to regain and to retain the faith and confidence not only of the citizens of Chicago but of the world as well.

Governor Included

Mayor Kelly, in the creation of his civic leadership under the title of CRA, has invited to sit in such distinguished men as President Harry Joseph of the West Park board; President James E. McCahey of the school board; William H. McDonnell, vice president of the South Park board; A. D. Plamondon, president of the Lincoln Park board; Emmett Whealan, president of the county board; Newton C. Farr, E. R. Graham, D. F. Kelley, the Rev. Francis Corcoran, president of DePaul university; the Rev. Samuel K. Wilson, president of Loyola university; R. M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago; Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern university; George W. Rossetter, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce; Gov. Henry Horner, and a number of other prominent citizens.

Mayor Kelly has suggested as a **program for immediate consideration** of the committee five subjects embracing what he believes to be the essential cures for the city's present evils. Among them is the enactment of a reasonable and effective limitation upon general property taxation. **He urged the substantial modification** of the entire revenue system in order to relieve some of the burden now imposed by general property taxes.

To Act in Tax Problem

The mayor also included in his recommendation the working out of a definite plan that would effectively deal with the increasing mass of delinquent taxes. The committee will also be urged to look into the development of conditions necessary to improve short term loans as well as the creation of a plan for more effective co-ordination of local government either by voluntary action or by legal consolidation.

The above questions submitted by his honor are for the consideration of the committee of which Nathan K. McGill has been appointed a member. Upon this committee will rest the responsibility of shaping and fashioning a new social, civic and commercial life for the citizens of Chicago. The appointment of a member of our race to share in the responsibility of the undertaking reflects the unmistakable evidence of the growth of the increasing respectability of those who are directing the paths of the government.

Action Helps Party

Mayor Kelly has demonstrated by his action that he is equal to his responsibility and that he lives beyond the hampering influences of petty prejudices and racial bigotry. Such conduct upon the part of the mayor places a welcome sign above the door of the Democratic party, bidding intelligent members of the Race to enter and share the responsibility of making permanent Chicago's recovery act.

The action of his honor in recognizing character and fitness without regard to racial identity should have effective reaction in other leaders of his party, especially in view of the fact that the forward-looking members of our race are taking a more friendly attitude in the policies of the Democratic party.

NEW YORK WORLD

Telegram

SEP 15 1933

M'COOEY SEES TIGER TRIUMPH, BUT RAKES FOES

Usually Good-Humored Leader Speaks Scathingly of Black, Ambro, Love.

'CAMPAIGN CONTEMPTIBLE'

Predicts Party Will Give O'Brien More Votes Than All Others Together.

By JOSEPH LILLY,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

John H. McCooey's Democratic organization will walk off with the palm of the primary Tuesday, despite the political revolt in a dozen Assembly districts, the Brooklyn leader assured the World-Telegram today.

Mr. McCooey, usually the soul of affability and normally boastful only with good humor, expressed his confidence with words of contempt for his opponents. The revolts of at least three of them—Representative Loring M. Black, Assemblyman Jerome G. Ambro and State Senator William Lathrop Love—evidently have annoyed him.

Sees Big O'Brien Victory.

"I venture to say," he said, "and notwithstanding the contemptible campaign indulged in by our adversaries—more especially the adversaries running for Mayor—(here he caught his breath)—I venture to predict the party will give Mayor John P. O'Brien more votes than all the other candidates put together. He alone will get more votes than all the rest."

Then Mr. McCooey calmed a bit. "The indications," he resumed, "are very satisfactory. Everyone in the regular organization is going about his work. Every club is holding meetings. Every worker is on his toes. Every district leader is working hard to bring out a good vote to support the designees of the party. We are not making any fuss. But the captains and the lieutenants and their assistants will be out working from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. (the voting hours) on primary day, checking up to get the Democratic voters out; but only the regular voters."

The Mayoralty candidates with whom Mr. McCooey is most displeased are two of his former political darlings, Mr. Ambro and Mr. Black. Mr. Black said the other day that if he were nominated his first move would be to try to oust Mr. McCooey and also John F. Curry, of Tammany. "That gentleman you speak of," Mr. McCooey burst forth apoplectically when Mr. Black's name was mentioned "I wouldn't sully my tongue with his name." Of Mr. Ambro he spoke even less kindly.

Attacks "Jim Crowism."

Mr. Ambro had made many of his speeches against what he terms a beer-permit monopoly operated by the Curry-McCooey combination. But last night in Harlem Mr. Ambro, speaking before a Negro audience in St. James Presbyterian Church, 141st St. and St. Nicholas Ave., declared his confidence in his own nomination and belabored what happens Tuesday, he will try Tammany.

"Negroes in Harlem who deal with the Democratic organization are not allowed to approach the white district leaders," said Mr. Ambro. "They are compelled to deal through a Negro who has no party post."

He attacked George McAneny, the Sanitary Commissioner, on the grounds that published economies of $16,000 had been followed by unpublished staff wage additions of $17,000.

Senator Love, the candidate for Borough President of Brooklyn, who is co-operating with Mr. Ambro, announced in a speech following the Assemblyman's that, regardless of what happens Tuesday he will try to oust Mr. McCooey from the leadership of his own district next year when the first opportunity will be available.

PHILADELPHIA, PA
RECORD

OCT 1 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE LEAGUE

An organization for Negro Democratic voters, known as the North Philadelphia Democratic League, was organized last night at a meeting held at the home of Dr. A. E. White, 2123 W. Jefferson st.

The following officers were elected: President, James H. Bayton, 1644 N. 20th st.; first vice president, Charles Fred White, 2309 W. Thompson st.; second vice president, Mrs. Claudia Douglass, 1237 N. 17th st.; secretary, Mercer L. Lewis, 1314 N. 20th st.; assistant secretary, Mrs. Leila Lawrence, 1410 N. 21st st.; financial secretary, Edward H. Smyrl, 1906 W. Norris st.; treasurer, Dr. A. E. White.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
HERALD POST

SEP 25 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE.

Formation of a Negro Democratic organization for Louisville and Jefferson County was under way today, following announcement of plans for the group by C. Ewbank Tucker, Negro attorney, last night. The nucleus of the organization is composed of supporters of Charles W. Ryans, defeated candidate for the Republican mayoralty nomination.

CITIZEN
Lakewood, N. J.
SEP 29 1933

Colored Democrats Meet

The colored Democratic club of Ocean county met in joint session with the colored voters of all Lakewood election districts for the purpose of consolidating as one unit. The meeting was held on Monday evening at 27 Sixth street and was presided over by James Fleet acting as temporary chairman. The following officers were elected to serve one year: president, William E. Powell; vice-president, Raymond Martin; secretary, Frank Jackson; treasurer, Mary Collins; field secretary, James Fleet; assistant field secretary, Marshall Biddle. Samuel Kite was elected to honorary membership.

Political - 1933

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

A NEW POLITICAL FASHION

Coalition government, long familiar in European countries when things are awry, is about to have a start in the United States. Certain selections made by President-elect Roosevelt for his cabinet disregard party affiliations. He has chosen the individuals for their personal acceptance to him, rather than because they have been Democrats. That is coalition government!

In several national elections the independent vote has been the deciding factor. The nation voted Republican overwhelmingly in 1928 yet was even more Democratic in 1932. Millions of voters must have completely reversed themselves to account for the change. Now the new President, head of his party by reason of his being its nominee, disregards the party affiliation of some whom he wants in his councils. The party regular who used to shout "Vote the straight ticket" must have trouble understanding events these days. Mere loyalty seems to have little value.

Once the mass of voters get to shifting about, the two parties that have characterized our country from its formation are likely to dissolve into several. Parties are not sacred, though the campaign spellbinder tries to make his hearers feel his is divinely sent forth.

Roosevelt in choosing his cabinet without strict adherence to party lines is likely to set a fashion which will change the course of American politics.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAR 21 1933

Dr. Becker to Address Negro Democrats Here

Every member of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league has been notified to attend a very imporant meeting of the league to be held at their headquarters, 140 Governor street, this evening.

Freeholder Dr. Leo V. Becker will be the principal speaker. Refreshments will be served.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

MAR 25 1933

100 Negroes Cheer Neun as He Lashes Democratic Ticket

Mayoral Republican Candidate, Comptroller Nolte and Mrs. 'Cyclone' Madison Speak at Negro Y. M. C. A.

Voices of men and women totaling 100 kept to that number by last night's driving rain, rent the Negro Y. M. C. A. gymnasium at Garrison and Lucas avenues with cheers, as Walter J. G. Neun, Republican candidate for Mayor, verbally lashed the Democratic ticket, especially Bernard C. Dickmann, candidate for Mayor, and William Stone Madden, candidate for Comptroller.

What the audience lacked in size it more than made up for in enthusiasm, the setting at times assuming more the spirit of a revival meeting than a political gathering.

Neun, Comptroller Nolte and a dynamic Negro woman whom the candidate described as Mrs. "Cyclone" Madison, furnished the chief bits of oratory of the evening.

Nolte discussed his record as Comptroller and showed how the bonds of other large cities are being sold at a discount, St. Louis bonds, because of the good financial condition of the city, are selling at a premium.

Fiery Talk by Woman.

Mrs. Madison, in a fiery talk, pleaded with members of her race not to desert the party that gave them suffrage. A vocal duet and two quartets made up a musical program.

Neun paid a high tribute to Comptroller Nolte, declaring such an honest public official should not be placed in the position of going out in a campaign pleading for reelection, but that the people should be begging "Louis Nolte to continue on the job, so ably performed since he had been in public office."

The candidate again assailed his Democratic opponent on his tax record.

"Why should be he elected Mayor when he doesn't fulfill his own obligation as a citizen?" the speaker asked.

Recent Primary.

"I am going to fight in this campaign as I have never fought before," he thundered and then called attention to the recent primary in which he charged there were frauds in the Democratic party and that one newspaper said the situation "cried to heaven for an investigation."

"We'll have to spot them 10,000 votes," he declared, "because of the fraud, chicanery and other methods they are going to use."

The candidate charged the Democrats want to ride into office on the Roosevelt wave.

"There is a difference between national and state politics. In the national field it is farm relief, and other problems. In local politics it's the man.

"If elected Mayor I'll see you get patronage in accordance with your vote," he said, declaring the Republican party had always been the friend of the Negro.

Democratic Treasurer.

"The Democratic candidate for Mayor pleads with the people of St. Louis to believe that he is not identified with the Kansas City boss and his cohorts in the Democratic City Central Committee, yet he has been treasurer of Pendergast's own Democratic State Committee since 1930. The manner in which Boss Pendergast dominated and controlled that State Committee last fall is too well known to all of you for me to go into detail at this time. The brains behind the campaign of my Democratic opponent is no less a man than the chief lieutenant in St. Louis of the Kansas City boss.

"The joker in the 'new deal' is the Democratic City Committee and its remote control director in Kansas City. No one elected to public office through the influence of Tom Pendergast and his crowd has ever been able to escape that influence. That has been proven by the disgraceful 'new deal' at Jefferson City. Let my opponent tell us how he proposes to escape that domination.

"St. Louis must be saved from the 'new deal' which is paraded before you in sheep's clothing. St. Louis cannot afford to surrender its future destinies to any interest which does not consider the welfare of the people above everything else."

Stein Speaks Over Radio.

Attorney Hyman G. Stein, speaking in Neun's behalf over the radio, charged the Democratic ticket was dominated by the Pendergast machine in Kansas City. He said:

"We of St. Louis point with pride to our institutions, to our city's financial credit and stability, to our citizenry, which demands the right to vote without fear or interference and to have a government of honesty.

"These things the minions of the Pendergast machine shall not touch. They have reached too far. The fight is no longer between political parties. It is a fight between a tried, experienced and faithful public servant on the one side and a designing and powerful political machine, dangling its local tool as a bait before it, on the other."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

MAR 24 1933

Colored Democrats Pledge Party Unity

Resolutions pledging support to the present leadership of the Monroe County Democratic organization were adopted at a largely attended meeting of the colored unit of the Iroquois Democratic Club at Democratic headquarters, 125 Main Street, East.

Speakers and their subjects were: Edward L. Fay, secretary of the Monroe County Democratic Committee, "Organization"; Jacob Gittelman, secretary of the executive committee of the Monroe County Democratic Club, "Party and County Government"; Louis Battaglia, vicepresident of the 18th Ward Democratic Club, "Importance of Co-operation"; Harry Bloom, president of the Iroquois Club, "Party Principles," and Dr. Alfred E. Pearlman, secretary of the Iroquois Club, "Corruption in Party Ranks and the Importance of Harmony."

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR

MAR 22 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO ASK 350 JOBS FROM GOV. PARK

Steering Committee Decides to Demand Larger Share of State Patronage.

By a Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 22.—Gov. Park's steering committee on Negro patronage will lay before him today a list of 350 state jobs which the committee believes Democratic Negroes are entitled to.

The committee includes James T. Blair, Jr., Charles Dewey and John Nolan of Jefferson City, state representatives Carroll and Lohr, and Thomas Wilson, all of St. Louis, and Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, president of the Missouri Democratic Association. The members met last night.

"The Republicans had eighty-nine jobs in the state house which they gave to Negroes," Wilson told other members of the committee. "The best we have been able to get has been forty. There are 7,000 which the governor has to hand out and if we are to keep the Negro Democrats lined up for the next two years we should have a full portion of these jobs.

"We are interested in dividing the jobs throughout the state. We are not concerned with the individuals. The governor should pick out some individual Negro and consult with him frequently about these matters. So far we have been unable to see the governor about these things, and I think he should change his attitude."

The committee was appointed two

weeks ago by Park to review the demands of many Negro groups throughout the state for political recognition.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

MAR 20 1933

Iroquois Democratic Club Has Colored Unit

Organization of a colored unit of the Iroquois Democratic Club was made at a meeting yesterday afternoon in the temporary headquarters of thec lub at 135 Main Street West.

Archibald H. Bristol was elected president. Other officers chosen are: Vicepresident, Theodore Johnson; secretary, Alhphonso Smith; treasurer, Dempsey Curtis; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Osby; board of directors, Richard Ross, chairman, and Alfred Nash, Sherman Walker, Thomas Scott, George McClain and William Hall; executive committee, Robert Hughes, chairman, and Holley Cash, Foster Moore, Charles Moore and Jerry Perry.

Plans were made for a meeting of the new group at 8 o'clock Thursday evening in Democratic headquarters, to which all colored voters have been invited.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HERALD

MAR 23 1933

Colored Democrats To Aid Party Fund

The National Democratic League, colored, last night pledged itself to raise its proportionate share of funds to wipe out the $50,000 party debt allotted to the District Democrats.

An announcement to that effect was made by Thomas H. I. Clarke, president, following a meeting at 1925 Thirteenth St. N. W. Other officers of the organization are Manuel R. Roque, executive secretary; Dr. J. W. Huguely, treasurer, and C. E. Nicholson, vice president.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
POST DISPATCH

MAR 20 1933

DICKMANN SAYS NEUN CAN'T CARRY OUT HIS PLEDGES

Democratic Candidate Charges Economy Promises, If Fulfilled, Would Wreck G. O. P. Machine.

ADDRESSES FOUR MEETINGS IN NIGHT

Pictures Shown Comparing Negro Hospital With Institution at Kansas City 'Under Boss Pendergast.'

Bernard F. Dickmann, Democratic nominee for Mayor, asserted last night that President Neun of the Board of Aldermen, his Republican opponent for the mayoralty could not carry out promised municipal economies without wrecking the Republican machine.

This charge was made at St. Boniface's Hall, 7629 Michigan avenue, at the first of four crowded enthusiastic meetings addressed by Dickmann. Attendance at the four gatherings exceeded 1900 persons. Dickmann, in a jubilant, aggressive mood, cautioned his followers to work hard to bring out the vote if they hoped to succeed. He said Republican jobholders would leave no stone unturned to save their ticket, and would be aided by "favored contractors."

Dickmann said Neun "and his satellites have prated loudly about economies they intend to institute at City Hall," although "they cannot hope to fulfill these promises unless they wreck the political machine they have built up during the past 24 years." Neun has been an important factor in developing the Republican machine, Dickmann averred.

"Unnecessary Jobs."

This address was read by Dickmann from manuscript and was followed by extemporaneous remarks. He did not use the manuscript for the other talks of the evening and did not follow its theme or language in them. In reading it, Dickmann made a customary apology, saying, "For personal reasons I will read to you." Copies of the manuscript were delivered to the newspapers by one of his five press agents. Reading last night, Dickmann said:

"Every department of our city government today is loaded down with names of persons who are unnecessary in the proper conduct of city business, who are totally useless and unnecessary as employes, but who are indispensible when it comes to the smooth, selfish operation of the Republican machine, designed solely to perpetuate the Republican party in office. Will my opponent tell us which of these useless city employes he intends to eliminate to effect economies? Will he tell us that he will dare eliminate any of them, and thereby weaken the avaricious machine which they have so carefully developed?

"I have said before and I say again that I can and will institute appreciable economies. When I am elected Mayor and take office I will have no such payroll millstone around my neck. I have no political or other obligations or promises to keep. After I have made a careful survey of the situation and see where I can accomplish saving for the taxpayers through the cutting away of deadwood or the merging of overlapping departments, bureaus or commissions, I shall be absolutely free to act in the best interest of the taxpayers."

"Like Mexican Jumping Bean."

Dickmann said he would continue to demand nightly that Neun resign as president of the Board of Aldermen because he is a candidate for Mayor. Neun is finding "the going extremely difficult" in the campaign, Dickmann asserted, adding: "The antics of my opponent accurately reflect the panic which has seized him and his City Hall machine as we swing down the home stretch in this race. Like the Mexican jumping bean, he is here, there and everywhere—except on the real issues of the campaign."

It is "high time for a new deal in City Hall and a checkup on the boys who've been there so long," the Democratic candidate declared. He said there was enthusiasm for his cause all over the city, prophesied he would be elected by the heaviest vote on record, expressed a hope he would carry every precinct in the city—as he said he had done in the primary—and invited his hearers to attend his inaugura-

At St. Boniface's Hall, in the heart of Carondelet, which has been a Republican stronghold, about 450 persons filled seats and standing room. A loud speaker carried the talks to a small overflow in the yard.

In this address Dickmann struck a theme which found an echo at his next gathering. He said the balance of political power here laid with the Negro vote, now registered at 43,000. Republicans, he said, have "kicked Negro voters around like a football, but Negroes are going to cast a vote of resentment and there will be at least 40,000 Negro votes in the Democratic column." Negroes, he went on, are doing their own thinking now. He related that a group of Negro leaders had organized a campaign among their people for him at their own expense.

Pictures Shown to Negroes.

The next speech was at Pythian Hall, 3137 Pine boulevard, which about 400 Negroes and a few white persons filled to capacity. As Dickmann entered, part of the crowd gave a cheer in college style: "Siss! Boom! 'Rah! Dickmann!" Then the audience sang a song about "Barney" Dickmann to the tune of "Barney Google," with a refrain about Negroes being 40,000 strong for the Democrats.

When the nominee arrived, Dr. O. S. McClellan, a Negro leader of Dickmann's campaign, was showing lantern slides contrasting conditions at the overcrowded City Hospital for Negroes here and the modern institution of this kind in Kansas City. He said the St. Louis hospital was operated under "Leader" Koeln, referring to Collector Koeln, a Republican chieftain, while the Kansas City hospital was under "Boss" Tom Pendergast, Democrat.

"As between these," the doctor asked, "which do you prefer, boss or leader?" The audience cried, "Boss! Boss!" Some of them, in derisive shouts, referred to the local hospital as "monkey house."

One picture showed a male surgical ward in the St. Louis hospital, which, Dr. McClellan asserted, was intended to house 44 patients but had 149, including three dead patients whose bodies had not been removed, when the picture was taken recently.

"Still they tell you Barney Dickmann hasn't paid enough personal taxes," Dr. McClellan said. "I think he's a heck of a smart man to keep his money in his pocket when it goes to a place like that." The speaker characterized the type of city work given chiefly to Negroes under the Republicans as driving "slop wagons."

Dickmann repeated the prediction he would receive 40,000 Negro votes and said:

"It's high time you were waking up, doing your own thinking and forgetting the Republican picture of Abraham Lincoln. Normally, in the past, when colored people voted Democratic the impression got out they were either paid or there was a trick about it. The Republican administration has failed to take care of the health of Negroes. They have built the foundation of a powerhouse at the new Negro hospital to hoodwink Negro voters."

Dickmann promised that he, as Mayor, would complete the new hospital. The city has funds for some of the units, which it has ordered built. A bond proposal in next Tuesday's election, submitted by the Board of Aldermen, if approved, will finance the additional units. Dickmann urged Negroes to vote the straight Democratic ticket and predicted he would "beat the socks off of Neun."

DR. TOBIAS CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

NEW YORK—Dr. Channing H Tobias, international secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was a recent visitor at the home of President Roosevelt in Hyde Park at the invitation of the President, it was learned this week.

Dr. Tobias's visit, which was arranged by persons very close to the President, was not a political one, it was stated but the conference was the beginning of a series of conferences, it is understood, in which the President plans to acquaint himself personally and fully without national requirements regardless of political tinge.

Dr. Tobias also had individual conference with the President's mother, and with Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The President's mother described an educational trip she once made as a young woman, to South Africa, on one of the ships of her father. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, as well as the President, is much interested in the better housing program and the national elimination of all poor housing districts.

The visitor to the Hyde Park Roosevelts was impressed above everything else with the earnest desire to have good will and cooperation in everything American by everyone American.

Political—1933

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

SPEAKER TELLS DEMOCRATS NO NEGRO RIGHTS

'Wouldn't Give 2 Cents For Social Equality,' —Rev Anderson

12-2-33

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—The first of a series of meetings designed to acquaint the general public with the aims and aspirations and objectives of the Richmond Democratic League was held in Fifth Baptist Church recently. Roscoe C. Jackson and the Rev. R. S. Anderson, pastor of the church, were the principal speakers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Clay Ward Unit.

Mr. Jackson was introduced by George Winston, Clay Ward director and vice president of the central body. Mr. Jackson told of the organization's beginning, and the history of the organization since the 1928 election up to the present time.

"I am convinced by the action of the people in past elections," said Mr. Jackson, "that the voters of Virginia are going to vote largely democratic and that the entire South will follow suit. I say vote democratic not because we love the Demorats any more than we do anybody else, but because it is the only commonsense thing to do."

Rev. Anderson was introduced by Robert E. Lee, treasurer of the central body, and a leading political figure in Clay Ward. Rev. Anderson, speaking from the subject, "Liberty," defined the several varieties of liberty.

He said there are no such rights as Negro rights, Chinese rights, nor any other rights specifically for certain classes of people. Rev. Mr. Anderson pointed to the Crawford case and the Virginia vote case to differentiate between civil and political rights.

Rev. Anderson declared that he would not give two cents for social equality. "There is no law which will force a man to walk down the street with me or to dine at my table," he said.

Others on the program were Joseph Williams, Carrols Quarter Dr. I. A. Jackson and Charles B Case. Remarks were heard from Mrs. E. F. Johnson and Mis Wines.

PATERSON, N. J. CALL

OCT 5 1933

Negro Democrats in Weekly Session

Passaic County Negro Democratic league held its regular weekly meeting last evening. Several committees made reports. Five new members were enrolled. Registration committee reported much progress. The standard bearer explained in detail the pre-requisites of registrants and the changing to different wards.

Plans for the mass meeting which will be held Tuesday next, at the regular headquarters, 140 Governor street, are completed. Lawyer Harry L. Schoen, assembly candidate, will be the principal speaker. Refreshments will be served.

Plans for the annual barn dance to be given at the Duffy league headquarters on Columbus day are also perfected. Jacob Holmes the president, is in charge.

The headquarters of the league is open every evening with Sydney Harris in charge.

Tonight, Saturday and Sunday evenings are social occasions and the general public is cordially invited.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY SPEAKS

The Hon. Joseph Maynard, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee made a visit the past week to the newly formed Massachusetts Democratic Club, which is headed by Mr. David Kenny, president, and Dr. William Worthy, secretary. Mr. Maynard made a sweeping impression upon the crowd that packed the hall. With his direct, honest appeal to the voters he stimulated an abundance of thought concerning the Democratic Party.

Three points in Mr. Maynard's address particularly appeal to us. First: that no man can retain his political prestige or respect within the party that accepts money for his political efforts. Second: that the Democratic party in the Commonwealth aims to award all racial groups according to their services to the party. Third: that intelligent, continuous organization is the real key to party patronage.

Even had some one posted Mr. Maynard previously of a subject to discuss he could not have selected a better basis for his address. These are exactly the factors that have undermined our progress politically to date—the willingness of unscrupulous persons to sell their services for their own personal ends; an inherent doubt of the sincerity of the party; a lack of appreciation of the value of organization. All we can really say relative to Mr. Maynard's address is, it was timely, honest and to the point. Now let's see what impression the talk really made.

Dixon Proposes Drastic Revision Of State Affairs

Says 'Ancient Men And Ancient Methods Have Brought It Near Ruin'

10-15-33

Urges New Blood

Gubernatorial Eligible For Unrestricted Beer Sale And State-Sold Liquor

Frank M. Dixon, Birmingham lawyer and widely mentioned as an aspirant for Governor in the Democratic primary next year, believes that new blood is needed in the State's governmental affairs, that new leadership must take the place of the leadership of the past if the burdens of the past are to be lightened and the mistakes of the past corrected.

Mr. Dixon issued a statement Saturday outlining his views about the affairs of the State government and demanding a complete reorganization, a constitutional convention to free the Legislature from "absurd restrictions," a $5 automobile passenger car license tag the sale of beer and wine without restriction where counties want it, and the sale of hard liquor in State-controlled warehouses "with a permit system, no private sales and all profit accruing to the State.

Mr. Dixon says the taxes on homes and farms must be lightened. He says the special taxes which destroy special classes must be eliminated and in their place must be built up a modern system of taxation with equalization of the burden.

Mr. Dixon says that with the sale of beer, wine and hard liquors, revenue in sufficient quantity without additional taxation will be available to the State so that a seven-month school term will be reestablished in Alabama.

Mr. Dixon would work all convicts on the roads over and above those who work the farms to feed the other prisoners and those who manufacture clothing and shoes for them. He would have these convicts available to the counties to be cared for and worked out of the special gasoline tax going to the counties.

"Ancient men and ancient methods have destroyed us," said Mr. Dixon, who is himself a young man, a World War veteran and a vigorous and successful lawyer. Mr. Dixon's full statement follows:

Sees Ruin Near

"Our State is a commonwealth nearly ruined. Our schools will close after one-half term; since 1907 we have operated at a deficit; we owe 80 millions with an adult white population of little over one million; our governmental services have ceased to exist. Unless the ideas I represent can serve the State in this crisis, I prefer not to run for Governor. My friends are entitled to know them.

"The governmental policy which, through mistaken political philosophy or the presence of money changers in the temple permits its grade schools to close and its teachers to remain unpaid is an outrageous thing. The incoming Governor must restore the seven months school term. The State educational system must be placed under one responsible head, with an equal division of State funds. For institutions of higher learning to remain wealthy and their staffs well paid while the grade schools close their doors is unfair and unwise.

"Since 1907 the State has operated at a yearly deficit. We owe over 80 millions. Our adult white population is little over one million. We are sunk and hopeless in the debt of our fathers.

"We must completely reorganize. Administrative officers must be made responsible to their chief; departments organized for efficiency; ear-marking of funds done away with; the revenues paid into the general fund; annual presentation made of needs by each service of the State; annual allowance given of a proportionate share of revenues to each essential service; a workable budget system installed; abolition required of departmental indebtedness. A constitutional convention is necessary, and at once. There must be a responsible executive in charge of a modern structure of government, and a Legislature free from absurd restrictions. The cry of "economy" means nothing without a basic reorganization for the economic rehabilitation of the State.

"Our taxation system was laid in a State half white and half slave, with a sprinkling of Indians. It needs a major operation. The ad valorem tax on homes and farms must be lightened. The special taxes which destroy special classes must be eliminated. The burden must be made even, the system simple and straightforward and the load reduced to the minimum.

"Should I run and be elected, I would not sign any act increasing the tax load of our people. It is now ruinously heavy.

"Rigid economy, grabbing of funds in the general fund, efficient reorganization and modern taxation, plus the income from the sale of beer and wine and the taxation of State controlled liquor will solve our problems. Other states have succeeded, when the ancient ways were done away with. We must not fail.

"I favor the sale of beer and wine without restriction in counties so desiring. I favor the sale of spiritous liquors from State-controlled warehouses, with a permit system, no private sales and all profit accruing to the State. I oppose the return of the saloon and will never in any way permit it. I oppose also the present system of uncontrolled bootlegging, with its injurious effect on the health of the people, loss of revenues and disrespect for all law.

"A legislative reference bureau is essential; the counties and the State must be brought into more intelligent relationship; county activities combined where that can be done without loss of necessary home rule; the judicial system reorganized; organized medicine called in again to the aid of the public health service.

"Our convict system is an amazing instance of incompetency. Unless remedied, it will destroy us. I recommend the reorganization of this department. Our convicts number about 5,000; establish farms to raise food for all of them, using 500 for that purpose; clothe all of them with the labor of 250 more; using the remaining 4,250 for the construction and maintenance of the State and county road system of the State

with the option to each county to call for convicts and maintain them from the proceeds of its gasoline tax. Humane motives demanded their release from the mines. We would not return them to those horrible conditions. But the problem they create must be solved. I favor, further, the creation of a permanent board of penology for the handling of this department.

For $5 Auto Tags

"Lowering of the cost of automobile tags on passenger automobiles in this State is possible. It should be done, and more cars put on the highways, increasing thereby the return from the taxes on gasoline. Automobile tags on all cars can be sold for $5 and the highway bonds secured by this tax retired in accordance with their terms.

"A constitutional convention must be called by the incoming Legislature for the purpose of modernizing our tax system, reorganizing the departments, preventing the earmarking of funds, and modernizing the relations of counties and municipalities towards the State and the public. To deny the need for this convention is to fool the people. No permanent good can be done without this. I do not fear the times or the soundness of our people.

"We have been hamstrung for years by inefficient political leadership. The people are entitled to honest thought and honest service. We must cut with a keen edge. Ancient men and ancient methods have destroyed us. The necessary changes could have been made years ago, had we elected men courageous enough to face our problems.

"From Roosevelt the organized democracy of the State has received a new vision. We can take our choice—we can employ new blood and go forward courageously in step with the nation, or we can remain sunk in the quagmire in which ancient men and ancient methods have sunk us. The leadership of the past means the burdens of the past and the hopelessness of the present; the faith of the people of Alabama must be placed in men and methods new enough to understand the tragic mistakes of our former chiefs and to envision the future."

NEGRO DEMOCRATS AT INAUGURATION

Newly Elected Governor, Hon. Guy B. Park, Received Delegation For Forty-Minute Conference.

About two hundred or more Negro Democrats from all over the State attended the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Guy B. Park, held at Jefferson City, last Monday.

Following the inaugural, Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, President of the State Negro Democratic Organization, called a meting of the Negro representatives from all of the counties and cities of Missouri, in which Negroes live in any appreciable numbers. The meeting was attended by some seventy or more representatives. A permanent steering committee was appointed from the group present to wait upon the Governor as soon as possible to present to him the program of the Organization for the needs of the Negroes of this State. The committee appointed was as follows:

ST. LOUIS: McLemore, Grant, McMinn, Wilson, Nance and Swanson. KANSAS CITY: Payne, Thompkins, Mosely. JEFFERSON CITY: Damel, Collins and King. SEDALIA: Ferguson, Abbott. DALTON: Bruce. COLUMBIA: Boone, Brashiers. CAPE GIRARDEAU: Land.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL

DEC 6 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

After discussing the Roosevelt administration and the NRA, members of the Colored Democratic League, at a meeting in their headquarters, 717 French street, last night decided to send a letter to President Roosevelt pledging their moral support to the NRA and to his stand in social justice to all classes. Maurice Rousell, Sr., presided.

Democrats Express Discontent at Naming of G. David Houston

Planning to Take Fight to the Party Chieftians After Inaugural

ARMOND SCOTT HEADS VOTERS' LEAGUE

To Hold Meeting Friday to Plan for Visitors March 4th

Discontent at the selection of G. David Houston, principal of Armstrong High School, as chairman of the so-called Special Entertainment Committee of the General Inaugural Committee, was voiced by prominent Democrats this week.

It was pointed out that Houston is unknown in the party's ranks and is merely taking advantage of the fact that he was a classmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Harvard College. Other than that he is unknown, said one local Democrat.

Men who have been working for the party for years have been ignored in the selection of members on the special committee, it was said.

Worth to Party Doubted

It was also asserted that Mr. Houston has no influence in the states, and besides being head of a high school in the voteless District of Columbia, his worth to the party is seriously doubted.

It was also disclosed that an effort will be made after the inauguration to bring the Houston matter squarely before Democratic chieftians and a showdown will no doubt take place.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

NOV 8 1933

Colored Voters Go Over to Democrats

Secretary Walter Jones Reports Big Swing

Negroes of Rochester went Democratic by two-thirds majority in city elections last night, it was reported by J. Walter Jones, secretary of the Negro Democratic Club of Monroe County.

In the Third Ward the colored voters are Democratic by 95 per cent, according to Mr. Jones. Negro units throughout the city were organized by Dr. Alfred E. Pearlmana, secretary of the Iroquois Democratic Club Inc.

Huntsville (Ala.) News
December 15 1933

Negro Voter Scarecrow Nothing To Be Alarmed About These Days

So far, two members of the Democratic State Executive committee in addition to Chairman Pettus have come out openly in favor of the calling of a convention and the election by this convention of the new member of the state committee. George P. Bondurant was first. Now comes David S. Anderson, of Birmingham. Significantly all three hold up the negro voter scarecrow.

We are unable to get a bit excited over a threat of negro domination in Alabama politics. We are unable to join these utility and corporation lawyers in trembling at the possibility of something our fathers squelched and settled half a century ago. It has been the universal opinion since Chairman Pettus and his utility group held the secret caucus in Birmingham and proposed a hand-picked convention after the primary to hogtie and muzzle all Democratic nominees for office, that there was a "negro in the woodpile." Now this group would have it appear that instead of being a negro in the woodpile it is a negro in the ballot box.

Here is the way Mr. Anderson's argument proceeds: The supreme court of the United States has ruled that a negro cannot be excluded from a Democratic primary if that primary is a STATE agency governed by rules of a Democratic committee chosen in a primary as a STATE agency. The only way to guard against the negro voter's forcing himself into a Democratic primary is to have rules made by a state committee chosen by a convention and therefore removed from the classification of being a STATE agency.

Mr. Anderson fails to explain why a convention whose members were chosen in a Democratic primary would not be the same kind of STATE agency as would a state executive committee chosen in a Democratic primary. Perhaps Mr. Anderson, Chairman Pettus and their utility clients want to go so far as to take even the selection of the personnel of the proposed convention from the hands of the Democratic voters and hand pick them. That would seem to be involved since it is proposed to make the entire fifty members of the executive committee ex-officio delegates to the convention.

The argument seems to resolve itself into this: Save the Democratic party from the negro domination by taking away from white Democrats the right to vote and select the party authorities. We think

The absurdity of the argument is evident. Mr. Pettus, his once and for all let it be known of all men that there is nothing about which to be alarmed because of the negro voter scarecrow.

The Daily Register believes its esteemed contemporary has the po-

trol by holding up a negro voter scare-crow before the sovereign white citizen they must defend their plan to gain control.

ship of this state.—The Montgomery Journal.

with the option to each county to call for convicts and maintain them from the proceeds of its gasoline tax. Humane motives demanded their release from the mines. We would not return them to those horrible conditions. But the problem they create must be solved. I favor, further, the creation of a permanent board of penology for the handling of this department.

For $5 Auto Tags

"Lowering of the cost of automobile tags on passenger automobiles in this State is possible. It should be done, and more cars put on the highways, increasing thereby the return from the taxes on gasoline. Automobile tags on all cars can be sold for $5 and the highway bonds secured by this tax retired in accordance with their terms.

"A constitutional convention must be called by the incoming Legislature for the purpose of modernizing our tax system, reorganizing the departments, preventing the earmarking of funds, and modernizing the relations of counties and municipalities towards the State and the public. To deny the need for this convention is to fool the people. No permanent good can be done without this. I do not fear the times or the soundness of our people.

"We have been hamstrung for years by inefficient political leadership. The people are entitled to honest thought and honest service. We must cut with a keen edge. Ancient men and ancient methods have destroyed us. The necessary changes could have been made years ago, had we elected men courageous enough to face our problems.

"From Roosevelt the organized democracy of the State has received a new vision. We can take our choice—we can employ new blood and go forward courageously in step with the nation, or we can remain sunk in the quagmire in which ancient men and ancient methods have sunk us. The leadership of the past means the burdens of the past and the hopelessness of the present; the faith of the people of Alabama must be placed in men and methods new enough to understand the tragic mistakes of our former chiefs and to envision the future."

NEGRO DEMOCRATS AT INAUGURATION

Newly Elected Governor, Hon. Guy B. Park, Received Delegation For Forty-Minute Conference.

About two hundred or more Negro Democrats from all over the State attended the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Guy B. Park, held at Jefferson City, last Monday.

Following the inaugural, Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, President of the State Negro Democratic Organization, called a meting of the Negro representatives from all of the counties and cities of Missouri, in which Negroes live in any appreciable numbers. The meeting was attended by some seventy or more representatives. A permanent steering committee was appointed from the group present to wait upon the Governor as soon as possible to present to him the program of the Organization for the needs of the Negroes of this State. The committee appointed was as follows:

ST. LOUIS: McLemore, Grant, McMinn, Wilson, Nance and Swanson. KANSAS CITY: Payne, Thompkins, Mosely. JEFFERSON CITY: Damel, Collins and King. SEDALIA: Ferguson, Abbott. DALTON: Bruce. COLUMBIA: Boone, Brashiers. CAPE GIRARDEAU: Land.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL

DEC 6 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

After discussing the Roosevelt administration and the NRA, members of the Colored Democratic League, at a meeting in their headquarters, 717 French street, last night decided to send a letter to President Roosevelt pledging their moral support to the NRA and to his stand in social justice to all classes. Maurice Rousell, Sr., presided.

Democrats Express Discontent at Naming of G. David Houston

Planning to Take Fight to the Party Chieftians After Inaugural

ARMOND SCOTT HEADS VOTERS' LEAGUE

To Hold Meeting Friday to Plan for Visitors March 4th

Discontent at the selection of G. David Houston, principal of Armstrong High School, as chairman of the so-called Special Entertainment Committee of the General Inaugural Committee, was voiced by prominent Democrats this week.

It was pointed out that Houston is unknown in the party's ranks and is merely taking advantage of the fact that he was a classmate of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Harvard College. Other than that he is unknown, said one local Democrat.

Men who have been working for the party for years have been ignored in the selection of members on the special committee, it was said.

Worth to Party Doubted

It was also asserted that Mr. Houston has no influence in the states, and besides being head of a high school in the voteless District of Columbia, his worth to the party is seriously doubted.

It was also disclosed that an effort will be made after the inauguration to bring the Houston matter squarely before Democratic chieftians and a showdown will no doubt take place.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

NOV 8 1933

Colored Voters Go Over to Democrats

Secretary Walter Jones Reports Big Swing

Negroes of Rochester went Democratic by two-thirds majority in city elections last night, it was reported by J. Walter Jones, secretary of the Negro Democratic Club of Monroe County.

In the Third Ward the colored voters are Democratic by 95 per cent, according to Mr. Jones. Negro units throughout the city were organized by Dr. Alfred E. Pearlmana, secretary of the Iroquois Democratic Club Inc.

Huntsville, Ala., News
December 11, 1933

Negro Voter Scarecrow Nothing To Be Alarmed About These Days

So far, two members of the Democratic State Executive committee in addition to Chairman Pettus have come out openly in favor of the calling of a convention and the election by this convention of the new member of the state committee. George P. Bondurant was first. Now comes David S. Anderson, of Birmingham. Significantly all three hold up the negro voter scarecrow.

We are unable to get a bit excited over a threat of negro domination in Alabama politics. We are unable to join these utility and corporation lawyers in trembling at the possibility of something our fathers squelched and settled half a century ago. It has been the universal opinion since Chairman Pettus and his utility group held the secret caucus in Birmingham and proposed a hand-picked convention after the primary to hogtie and muzzle all Democratic nominees for office, that there was a "negro in the woodpile." Now this group would have it appear that instead of being a negro in the woodpile it is a negro in the ballot box.

Here is the way Mr. Anderson's argument proceeds: The supreme court of the United States has ruled that a negro cannot be excluded from a Democratic primary if that primary is a STATE agency governed by rules of a Democratic committee chosen in a primary as a STATE agency. The only way to guard against the negro voter's forcing himself into a Democratic primary is to have rules made by a state committee chosen by a convention and therefore removed from the classification of being a STATE agency.

Mr. Anderson fails to explain why a convention whose members were chosen in a Democratic primary would not be the same kind of STATE agency as would a state executive committee chosen in a Democratic primary. Perhaps Mr. Anderson, Chairman Pettus and their utility clients want to go so far as to take even the selection of the personnel of the proposed convention from the hands of the Democratic voters and hand pick them. That would seem to be involved since it is proposed to make the entire fifty members of the executive committee ex-officio delegates to the convention.

The argument seems to resolve itself into this: Save the Democratic party from negro domination by taking away from white Democrats the right to vote and select the party authorities. We think

The absurdity of the argument is evident since it would be known of all men upon its face and that Mr. Pettus, his utility clients and his corporate group on that there is nothing about which to be alarmed because of the negro voter scarecrow.

They must defend their plan to gain control by holding up a negro voter scarecrow before the sovereign white citizen ship of this state.—The Montgomery Journal.

The Daily Register believes its esteemed contemporary has the po-

nal.

Political -1933

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

NOV 2 1933

COLORED PEOPLE FAIL TO ACT ON LOCAL POLITICS

Due to the pressure of other business, the Springfield chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its annual meeting last night failed to take action on the report of the political committee relative to indorsement of candidates in the coming muncipal election. Approximately 300 members attended the gathering at the Trade school auditorium.

Brief but spirited discussion followed the reading of the report of the political committee, which recommended that the organization go on record as opposing the candidacies of Alderman Henry Martens, Republican, for the mayoralty, and of Alderman William A. Hurley, Democrat, who is seeking reelection as upper board member from ward 5. Strong sentiment was in evidence favoring indorsement of Atty Theodore V. Quinlivan, Democratic nominee for mayor, although the report of the committee merely recommended that the organization continue to oppose Alderman Martens, as before the primaries. Atty Alford H. Tavernier, former Republican councilman from word 4, who was defeated for renomination two years ago, was the principal spokesman for the group in opposition to the Republican mayoralty nominee.

The adverse report on the candidacy of Alderman Hurley came as the aftermath of the petition filed recently by residents of Montrose street directed at two Negro residents of that street. Relatives of the alderman were reported to the association as having signed the petition, and for this reason the political committee sought to have the organization go on record as opposed to his reelection. In the petition filed with the city council, a protest was made against the Negro property owners and the council was asked to grant abatement of taxes on properties of the petitioners.

The report of the political committee was tabled for action at a later meeting, and there is a possibility that the executive committee of the association will in the meantime consider the matter.

George C. Gordon was reelected president in a contest with Dr H. P. Kennedy, and John H. Thomas was elected vice-president without opposition. Dr Bruce T. Bowens was elected secretary in a contest with Dr C. Otis Byrd, while Mrs Lillian W. Higgins was reelected recording secretary, defeating Mrs Elizabeth Robinson for the office. Atty Alford H. Tavernier was chosen treasurer without opposition, and will replace Dr William B. Jones, who did not seek reelection.

The executive committee was chosen as follows: Rev Garnett R. Waller, Charles Jones, Rev Roland Heacock, Rev E. L. Blake, Rev Dr W. N. DeBerry, Joseph Sawyer, Mrs Jean Gordon, James Higgins and the secretary and recording secretary. The new officers will be installed the first meeting in January. The next regular meeting will be held the first Wednesday in December.

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN SENTINEL

NOV 2 1933

Negroes Will Hold Rally

Democratic Candidates To Talk Here Sunday

Ossining's Colored Democratic Club will be host to colored clubs of the county at the Wallace building auditorium Sunday afternoon.

The Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Brooklyn minister, will address the members.

Other speakers will include Florenz Hough, president of the Ossining club; Roger S. Brassel, chairman of the town committee; Ralph Wiltse, president of the Ossining Democratic Club; Hugh A. Lavery, candidate for Assembly; C. P. Dietrich, candidate for supervisor; Thomas A. Kenny, candidate for town clerk, and Hugh J. Campbell, candidate for justice of the peace. T. Darrington Semple, candidate for county treasurer; Sydney Syme, candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, and Harry T. Foley, county chairman, will also be present. Randal Toliver of New Rochelle will preside. The meeting starts are 3:30 o'clock.

NYACK, N. Y.
JOURNAL

OCT 31 1933

NEGROES HEAR

BRIEF TALKS

The Nyacian Democratic Club held a rally at the rooms of the Democratic Club in Nyack Saturday evening with an attendance of 200 persons. William J. Randolph presided. County, town and New York speakers were presented.

Charles Payne, investigator for the corporation counsel's office, New York City, told his hearers they had not been treated well by Republicans who posed as their friends and said the Democrats be rewarded merit irrespective of color or race. The Democratic party did not ask them to vote as Negroes, but as citizens of the United States, he said.

Other speakers were L. V. Wright, New York State Department of Labor; Stanley Ferris president of New York County Democratic Club, and John Howell, secretary. County Chairman R. M. Fisher and the county and town candidates arrived when the meeting was partly over and spoke briefly.

Charles Payne called for a rising vote of confidence and three cheers for the candidates. Refreshments were served and dancing lasted into the early hours of the morning.

DR. JOHNSON OUT OF "BIG FOUR," TERMS MR. VANN MADE-OVER GOP

Democratic Campaign Committee Is Now Definitely Split.

JOHNSON LETTER TO FARLEY CITED

Chief Warned of Republican Chiseling.

WASHINGTON—(AFRO Bureau)—The Big Four of the Democratic party is no more.

This much was evidenced this week when a communication from Dr. Joseph Johnson of Columbus, one of the Big Four in the last Presidential eection, to the Hon. James A. Farley, Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee was made public.

The letter indicates an open break between Dr. Johnson and Robert L. Vann, another member of the Big Four whose appointment as special assistant to the United States Attorney-General is the only plum which has been dropped in Democratic laps since the election.

Mr. Vann, termed by Dr. Johnson, as a made-over Republican, is charged with sponsoring the appointment of Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, as special advisor to Secretary of Commerce Roper. In a previous letter to another Department of Commerce official, Dr. Johnson had made the allegation that Mr. Vann "is a Republican... and cannot produce a Democratic primary election certificate."

Dr. Johnson, on Sept. 7, it has been revealed, failed to attend a meeting of a committee to advise on the selection of a special advisor in the Commerce Department, because, as he said, "the committee is made up of Republicans."

It is generally circulated here that Dr. Johnson, himself, expected to land the job which Mr. Jones has acepted and for this reason has become bitter toward a comrade-in-arms through whose endorsement the job was given to another. It is further reported that Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, and Julian D. Rainey, Boston attorney—other members of the Big Four—sided with Dr. Johnson insisting that a "deserving Democrat" be chosen for the Commerce Department post.

Dr. Johnson complains that the appointment of Republicans by Democrats is no new thing, charging in his letter to Postmaster General Farley that in 1913 and 1914, Republicans had gobbled up the bulk of the Democratic patronage. During the second Wilson administration, he declared, Democrats had received nothing but the ministership to Liberia.

"All other key positions," he wrote, "remained in the hands of Republicans. This had its desired effect, as, by the time the 1920 election came, Negro Democrats who had helped to elect Wilson were back in the old party."

Reviewing the list of Republicans who have received posts under Democratic administrations, tells of how Major B. A. Patterson, James Ross, Dr. W. J. Thompkins, J. Frank Wheaton and others, were denied Democratic positions which Republicans were given.

"This is a serious time for Negro Democrats," he wrote. "Our voters all over the country, who voted and worked for the President have their eyes on Washington. The question in their minds is; Will the Democrats now in power stand by the Negro leaders who helped the mto win, or will they permit a repetition of the events of 1913 and 17917? The count to date is one Republican appointed and no Democrats. What will the next appointment be?"

YOUNG COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET AT SOUTH BEND

Gary American

SOUTH BEND, Indiana—The Young Men's Colored Democratic club of St. Joseph county, held its first annual banquet at the Harris cafe, 182 North Birdsell street, South Bend, Indiana.

12-9-33

The evening's program was opened by Blanchella Diggs, chairman of the program committee of the club. Invocation was given by the Rev. H. N. Tantsi, after which Mr. Corbet Lowery, chairman of the contact committee; Charles Dillard and C. L. Hill past presidents of the organization, were introduced by Mr. Diggs.

Mr. Diggs then presented Attorney J. Chester Allen, president of the Senior Colored Men's Democratic club of St. Joseph county, as master of ceremonies for the evening.

Mr. Allen presented Mrs. Zoia Smith, president of the Colored Women's Democratic club of St. Joseph county, after which Mr. Felix Curties, past president of the Senior Democratic club made a few brief remarks.

Mr. T. C. Tovey, deputy factory inspector of Indiana, was presented and in turn, presented Attorney Alfred C. Smith of LaPorte, Indiana. Mr. Smith gave a very interesting talk on the New Deal, stressing the facts that the Democratic party was always the champion of the people.

Theodore Smith, of Gary, and president of the State organization of the Young Men's Colored Democratic clubs, was next introduced, and made a brief talk. Mr. Smith announced that Mr. Pasco Wallace, president of the

South Bend club had been elected chairman for the third district.

The guest speaker of the evening was Mr. W. J. Rice, of Crawfordsville, Ind., and deputy factory inspector of Indiana, who was introduced by Attorney Allen. In the course of his stirring address, Mr. Rice reviewed many regrettable features of the past Republican administration, of the counties and state, contrasting them with the constructive administration of President Roosevelt and Governor Paul V. McNutt.

He assured those present that he would do all in his power to obtain proper recognition of the colored voters of the county in state gove nment, emphasizing the advantage of the colored young men organizing into a state-wide club. He stated that Attorney Allen was a member of the Colored State Democratic bureau of Indiana.

Attorney Chester Allen responded to Mr. Rice by stating that the colored Democrats of St. Joseph county had done their part in the last election and are expecting to do greater things in the future, for the adminstration and hope that some degree of downstate patronage will come about.

Mr. Allen said that through the state organization of young men's club, and a Democratic bureau, many of the problems which now exist in various sections of the state could be solved.

The president of this hustling organization of young colored men is Pasco Wallace, of South Bend.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
EXPONENT

NOV 24 1933

Democrats Giving Negro His First Real Opportunity Wells Says in Speech Here

Educational Leader Urges Harrison County Colored People to Back Roosevelt and Edmiston.

"They told us we'd be disenfranchised — Jim-crowed. Instead of being disenfranchised, we're being given a new and greater opportunity for the advancement of our race".

I. J. K. Wells, of Charleston, secretary of the state negro board of education, told 125 local colored folk who gathered last night at Kelly Miller high school that the only chance for the colored man is to vote intelligently and in a forward-looking way, rather than "just because father or mother voted a certain way".

Appearing in behalf of the candidacy of Andrew Edmiston, Jr., for congress, Mr. Wells in clear and forceful language reviewed the whole history of his race politically and what it has accomplished in the last few years when the colored man has suddenly opened his eyes and voted as a political factor rather than a pawn of the Republican party.

"What you want to do is to vote for the man who can do something for you", Mr. Wells told his audience. "The whole world is changing—in the United States, Russia, Italy, there are new ideals. The negro must keep pace. It is the part of wisdom to change with changing things."

He then urged the election of Mr. Edmiston because of his wholehearted backing of the Roosevelt program, which Mr. Wells reviewed in a brief but thorough manner. He also discussed the "new deal" for the colored man in West Virginia—of negro road supervisors to direct negro road workers, of a state negro board of education sitting jointly with the white man's board, of negroes directing their own schools in three West Virginia counties under the county unit, and of the utmost cordiality of the present state administration toward the colored race.

Following Mr. Wells' speech the greetings of the Harrison county Democratic committee were brought by Miss May Connell, associate county chairman, who also stressed the importance of getting out the vote Tuesday.

E. L. Powell, of Charleston, a member of the state negro board of education, was another speaker. The Rev. N. N. Parker, of this city, presided.

N. Y. SUN

NOV 17 1933

ASKS NINE ARRESTS IN LYNCHING CASE

Maryland May Seek to Indict for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17 (A. P.).—The State of Maryland may seek murder indictments against nine persons for the lynching of George Armwood, Negro, at Princess Anne on October 18 as indicated in the request of Attorney-General William Preston Lane Jr., for their arrest.

The Attorney-General announced last night he had forwarded to State's Attorney John B. Robins at Princess Anne information identifying by name, address and occupation nine persons who participated in the crime and describing the part each took, adding that:

"To kill by lynching is to commit murder. The leading of the crowd to the jail, the assault upon it and any effort to break into it, or inciting the mob to do so, and the taking of the Negro out of the jail are all a part of the same crime."

Lane declined to repeal the names until Somerset county officials had had an opportunity to make the arrests. Robins refused to make any comment, saying he had sent his reply to the Attorney-General.

The arrests of the nine persons was asked by Lane and their arraignment before a magistrate for a hearing for the purpose of holding them for the action of the Grand Jury. Witnesses at a recent inquest failed to recognize any participants in the lynching, but the Attorney-General said his information was supplied by State police and Baltimore & Ohio detectives.

Armwood was arrested on October 16, after Mrs. Mary Denston, eighty-one-year-old white woman, said the Negro had attacked her. He was rushed to Baltimore to avoid threats of mob violence, but returned less than twenty-four hours before a mob stormed the jail and lynched him.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
TIMES

NOV 2 1933

FUSION CANDIDATES ADDRESS COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB

At the meeting of the Ocean County Colored Democratic Club last evening at 30 Fourth street, the Fusion ticket was given attention by the voters gathered there from all the election districts of Lakewood. The meeting was presided over by chairman Elmer Powell and the candidates who were present and addressed the meeting were Dr. Joshua Hilliard, John A. G. Grant, Jesse Foster, Walter U. Brouwer, Samuel Norcross, and Chester Applegate.

Applause was given Irving Cannon who was also present, for the splendid work he has done for the party. Another mass meeting and supper will take place Monday evening, November 6, in the Fulton avenue school.

Among prominent local colored Democrats attending last evening were James W. Fleet, Marshall Beddle, Benjamin Miller, Frank Jackson, Edward Mitchell, and Rev. C. A. Wimley.—(By J. W. F.)

BOSTON, MASS.
POST

NOV 15 1933

THE COLORED VOTE

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Michael G. Ward, in his letter which appears in Thursday's Post, says, among other things, that "it should be remembered, however, that Ward 8 has a large colored population that has been Republican since Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. . . ." This statement is pure political balderdash and should be considered as an insult to the intelligence of the colored voters of Ward 9.

Ward 9 happens to be the birthplace and home of the colored Democrats here in Boston. There are more colored Democrats in Ward 9 than any other ward in Boston. There are only a few colored Republicans, and I am of the opinion that Senator Parkman's vote in that ward represents the Republican strength.

But the real reason why the colored Democratic vote did not go to Mr. Foley can be laid to the fact that an effective and courageous letter was sent to all the colored voters of Ward 9 by one of the colored Democratic leaders, in which they were urged to vote for Mr. Mansfield, and warned not to vote for Mr. Foley because he had openly opposed the appointment of a colored person as clerk of Boston's Juvenile Court and refused to place a colored person in his office as assistant district attorney.

Mr. Foley did not deny the charge and it is safe to say that the colored Democratic vote went to Mr. Mansfield as their leader directed.

Perhaps this explanation will save Mr. Ward in his chief's, Mayor Curley, estimation. WILLIAM W. LARK.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
NEWS SENTINEL

NOV 1933

ASKS NEGROES TO VOTE PEOPLE'S TICKET

By Mrs. Lulu Meek
President, Colored G. O. P. Club
335 Delaware Avenue

Be not deceived for what has been sown these last two years must be reaped. Depression has caused suffering, and is still causing it. I do not blame the present administration, neither Ex-President Hoover, but there are some things that the present administration could have done. They could have appointed, a few negro women in the charity work to have looked after the suffering negroes; could have given to negro voters places to work in city hospitals and negro buildings.

I'm not asking for promises or money; I'm only asking for a fair deal for my people who vote. I think the negro should vote a change. Economy is no word for the poor man. We, the negro race were born in economy, live in economy, and if we don't have a change from this Economy administration we are doomed to destruction.

The People's Ticket, for the people, by the people—no matter if an Indian or a Chinaman is placed on the ticket let's vote it; it can't be any worse. Never mind who is the Mayor or City Manager, or other issues. Whoever we elect on the People's Ticket are capable of managing the City's affairs.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Star

NOV 9 1933

Negro Democratic Chiefs Attend Harmony Meeting

Leaders of Negro Democratic groups in Indianapolis attended a banquet sponsored by Statehouse Negro employes at the home of Alphonso Mitchell, 1041 North West street, Tuesday night.

Several state officials were at the ceremonies. The committee in charge of the "harmony" meeting included Pleas E. Greenlee, Edward G. Khelseau and Mitchell, Paul P. Fry, Albert Walsman and Chris Fisher, Bob Skelton and Beverly Howard. Negro leaders present included Harry McClain, Ed Brennan and Henry Fleming, Grant Hawkins, Clem Smith. F. B. Ransome was master of

Political-1933

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

DEMOCRATS IN RICHMOND HAVE POLITICAL TEA

Dr. Hancock, Speaker At Madison Ward Unit Affair

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND, Va.—For probably the first time in history, Richmond witnessed a "political tea," held in the studios of Prof. George W. Howell, under auspices of the Madison Ward Unit of the Richmond Democratic League, of which Charles B. Case, is director. Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Union University, was principal speaker on the program, which lasted from 5 to 7 p. m. Sunday afternoon.

Others on the program beside Dr. Hancock were: Mrs. Josephine Graham, who rendered a beautiful solo; Roscoe C. Jackson, president of the league, who outlined the purposes of the league. Mr. Jackson was followed by Dr. Hancock, who delivered a brief but pointed address. He stated that he was in perfect accord with the aims and aspirations of the organization, reviewed his hold your job, vote consciousness and double duty dollar philosophies, giving his reasons for his stand on these questions, and told his audience that "the Negro has entered a phase of his development in America where only cooperation among his own group will save him."

Dr. Hancock denied that inducing Negroes to spend their money with Negroes was a boycott. "If a white and a colored grocer operate side by side, I have a right to spend money for groceries with the Negro merchant simply because he is a Negro, if for no other reason, and that is not a boycott," he declared.

Dr. Hancock's address was followed with a solo by James Cheatham, tenor; a dramatic reading by Mrs. Hattie McCowan, remarks by Mr. Case; a saw solo by Willis Rozelle, and dramatic reading by Mrs. Martha Pryor.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

SEP 2 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO MEET HERE

County Group Prepares for Registration

A regular meeting of the Colored Democratic County Club will be held in Democratic headquarters here Sunday, October 1, at 4 P. M., is was announced today.

At a meeting of the group held in White Plains last Sunday, emphasis was placed on the necessity of registering as a Democrat on the 13, 14 and 15 of October for the coming election in November.

Local clubs were asked to hold rallies and mass meetings in their communities between October 30 and November 6. The New Rochelle organization will send the dates and places of their meetings to Mrs. Randall Tolliver, county club chairman, in order that representative speakers may be secured.

Another feature of the meeting was the selection of a publicity press committee. Its members are: Mrs. Gladys Belle and Mrs. Fannie Watts of New Rochelle; William White, Mr. Crippen and Mrs. Virginia Lang of White Plains.

Plans were made for securing the County Center at White Plains for the Democratic Ball to be given November 2.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
NEWS

SEP 13 1933

URGE NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT PARTY

John C. Hazzard, President of City Council, was the principal speaker last night at the meeting of the Colored Democratic League at the league headquarters, 713 French street. Mr. Hazzard lauded the new deal under the Roosevelt administration and requested the Negro Democrats to be true to the Democratic party at the next election.

Other persons who spoke at the meeting were: Mrs. Marguerite Dugan Bodziak, Assistant City Solicitor and National Committeewoman; James Hoopes, City Councilman, and Howard S. Stanton. About 250 persons were present. Maurice Rouselle, president of the league, presided.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 12 1933

Negro Democrats Meet Tonight on Fall Plans

The first meeting of the fall season of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league will be held this evening at headquarters, 140 Governor street, under the leadership of Rev. George Bert Riley and Jacob Holms.

Two hundred postcards have already been mailed to members of the league, and it is anticipated that a record attendance will be present. Rev. Riley, principal speaker of the evening, will explain why Negro mail carriers were brought to this city to participate in the recent parade at the dedication of the new post-office.

Political - 1933

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL

OCT 3 1933

NEGROES IN DEMOCRAT CLUB

The West Side Colored Democratic Club was formed last evening in St. Daniel's A. M. E. Zion Church, with the avowed purpose of fighting to uphold present Democratic party ideals such as are evidenced in the NRA campaign, and to improve the lot generally, of Negroes in Wilmington.

James A. Elford was elected chairman with R. A. Caulk, vice-chairman; S. W. Young, secretary and William Chisley, treasurer.

The purpose of the organization was explained by the Rev. J. T. Daniels, assisted by Maurice Rouselle and A. G. Anderson.

Former Representative Joseph Brogan was among those present.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

SEP 27 1933

Negro Democrats Meet Tomorrow

The Yonkers Colored Democratic Club will hold a meeting at its new headquarters, 15 Irving Place, tomorrow night at 8:30 o'clock. George Brown will preside at the session. James Qualey, Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward, and William T. Sullivan, his running mate for Supervisor, will speak. Deputy Public Works Commissioner Thomas Cooney is also scheduled to address the club.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

SEP 25 1933

Negroes In Democratic Unit.

Organization of all Negro Democratic voters was a primary object Monday of the Colored Democratic Organization for Louisville and Jefferson County, formed recently under leadership of C. Ewbank Tucker, Negro attorney, temporary chairman. The membership includes a number of Negroes who supported Charles W. Ryans in his primary campaign for the Republican mayoralty nomination.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE-NEWS

SEP 21 1933

—Buy in September and Buy American—

More than 200 unemployed Negroes have been registered by the Nebraska Negro Democratic club.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 21 1933

Negro Democratic League Backs Dunn

Plan Active Campaign in Preparation for Fall Election.

Passaic County Negro Democratic league held its regular weekly meeting last evening. A packed house listened to the Rev. George Bert Riley, standard bearer of the league, who was the principal speaker. Arthur Dunn, candidate for state senator, was enthusiastically endorsed when the importance of his election was explained by the speaker.

Rev. Riley presented new plans for the coming election. Major efforts will be concentrated in the Fourth ward. The new membership drive will be handled by the president, Jacob Holmes, personally. Rev. Riley announced he will take charge of the registration and assigned for immediate canvassing the following: Ward four, District four, Sylvester Booker; District two, Oscar Keys, Fred Miller and Sydney Harris; District six, Jacob Holmes; District one, Cora Wright and Vergil Reed; Ward eleven, Ernest Richardson.

The headquarters, 140 Governor street, will be opened every day, Sydney Harris in charge. Social functions will be given every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday nights. Plans were completed for the first barn dance to be given at Duffy's League, 91 Broadway, Friday evening, Oct. 6.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

SEP 14 1933

O'Connell Speaks At Democratic Club

Alderman John T. O'Connell was one of the speakers last night at installation of officers of the Flushing-Hillcrest Colored Democratic Club in the Masonic Hall, Flushing.

Installed were John V. Braithwaite, president; F. E. Ramsey, treasurer and E. Lehley, financial secretary.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR

SEP 15 1933

Negro Democratic Club Gets Charter And Hears Burke

Before more than 100 Negro Democrats in the Colored Masonic Temple, 76 Bradford avenue, Flushing, Assemblyman James A. Burke presented the Colored Democratic Club of Flushing, Incorporated, a new charter.

The charter was presented to John V. Braithwaite, president of the club. Assemblyman Burke spoke at length on the principles of Democracy.

Mr. Braithwaite said that the purpose of the club was to solidify the colored vote and work in harmony with other colored clubs. The club also indorsed the entire Democratic slate.

Alderman John T. O'Connell discussed "loyalty" to the party. Assemblyman Burke explained the operations of the Federal Homeowners' Loan Corporation, and the mortgage relief legislation recently passed at Albany at a special session.

ROANOKE, VA.
TIMES

SEP 25 1933

Mr. R. E. St. Clair Attacks the August Democratic Primary and Asserts His Intention to Vote Against Judge Hart.

Editor The Roanoke Times:

In your editorial of September 20th under the caption "Needed, A New Deal," you proceed by indirection to designate as "hishonest" and "dishonorable" those voters in the August 1st primary who intend in the November election to vote against the "nominees" of that primary. You further state that "The Democratic primary was conducted in strict accordance with law and the party plan" and that "there is no suggestion of fraud."

As one voter who intends to be "dishonest" and "dishonorable" in the November election, so far as the office of commissioner of revenue is concerned, I ask permission to examine your statements quoted above. In the first place, this primary was not "conducted in strict accordance with law." Before me is a copy of the book entitled: "Virginia Election Laws, in effect June 21, 1932." This is the latest election code and was issued by Peter Saunders, secretary of the commonwealth. Section 228, page 72, second line, provides: "No person shall be permitted to vote for the candidates of any party in any primary unless such person is a member of such party." Now you have repeatedly stated that large numbers of Republicans participated in this primary and yet you assert it "was conducted in strict accordance with law."

I have also before me the pamphlet: "Democratic Party Plans," adopted on June 9, 1932, and published by the Democratic state convention. On page 6 of this pamphlet is set out the "Primary Plan of the Democratic Party," and who constitute the "Members of the Democratic Party." This definition of members expressly excludes all colored voters and states that "all white persons who are qualified to vote at the next general election * * * are hereby declared to be members of the Democratic party in Virginia." Now hundreds and hundreds of colored people voted in this so-called "Democratic primary" (239 in one precinct), and yet you assert not only that this primary "was conducted in strict accordance with law," but also "with the party plan" when, in fact, it flagrantly violated both the law and the party plan.

But that is not the only violation of the law nor is it the worst. Chapter 14, page 63, of "Virginia Election Laws," above referred to, sets out the law for "absent voters." Section 203 provides that application for the ballot for absent voters must be made to the registrar in writing by the applicant and by him mailed or "handed to the registrar in person." It further provides that: "the same shall be accompanied by an affidavit to the effect that such voter expects to be absent from his city, town or precinct, on the day of election * * * or that he will be physically unable to go in person to the polls on the day of election."

Now in this primary, which you assert "was conducted in strict accordance with law," about one-eighth of all the votes cast and counted were cast through the registrar's office by "absentee voters." Imagine, if you can, a plague or epidemic in Roanoke that would render approximately 1,200 "qaulified" (?) voters physically unable to get to the polls to vote on election day! And yet you say "there is no suggestion of fraud!"

There are certain facts about these 1,200 "absent voters" with which you may not be familiar. Although the law provides that application must be made to the registrar in writing, by mail, on in person, and that this application must be accompanied by affidavit from the applicant, the registrar, in this primary, sent out ballots by workers, or ward healers, who went out and canvassed for votes and who brought back to the registrar these voted ballots. And yet you assert that this primary "was conducted in strict accordance with law" and that "there is no suggestion of fraud!"

There are other things the people of Roanoke should know before the general election on November 7: The election machinery under which this election was conducted was set up by Judge Hart (now the candidate for commissioner of revenue), before he vacated the bench of the hustings court. The two Democratic members of the Electoral Board were appointed by him and are his own supporters and partisans. They discharged Mr. Johnson, the former registrar, and later Mr. Echols, who did not deliver the goods in the primary two years ago, when the issue was the judgeship of the hustings court, and in Mr. Echols' stead appointed the present registrar under whom this recent primary "was conducted in strict accordance with the law."

So notorious become the "absent voter" activities in the recent primary the Judge Almond called the registrar before him and demanded that he desist from the practice of sending out ballots by canvassers for votes. The people should be told also that the 1,200 ballots cast by this "absent voter" plan were all in the custody and keeping of the registrar only, from the time they were turned over to him until the afternoon of election day. It does not require a statesman or sage to understand that this is a tremendous responsibility to give any one man—especially if he happens to be strongly partisan.

As stated at the outset, I intend (in what I conceive to be the public interest) to vote against the "nominee" for commissioner of revenue and this in spite of the fact I voted in the August primary and in spite of the fact you may therefore deem me "dishonest" or "dishonorable." From all I hear, I shall have plenty of company.

R. E. ST. CLAIR

New Rochelle, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

OCT 6 1933

STITT AND GALLAGHER ADDRESS NEGRO CLUB

Edward W. Stitt, Jr., and Francis P. Gallagher, candidates of the Democratic party for City Council adrressed a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club of Westchester at local Democratic headquarters on Lawton Street yesterday afternoon

They instructed the members in the proper procedure to be used at the polls and clarified several technicalities for them. The next meeting of the organization will take place on Oct. 22 at 15 Irving ton Place, Yonkers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
EAGLE NEWS

OCT 7 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB DISCUSSES CANDIDATES

Support of candidates who are in sympathy with negro welfare was stated as the platform of the Negro Democratic club by Wyatt Jones, president, at a meeting last night in the clubrooms, 67 Catharine street.

Speakers were Clifford West, on cooperation; the Rev. Ashley Ward, on voting intelligently; William Wright, William Bleen, Mervin Patrice, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Byrd, George Glasby, Kenneth Francis, Clarence Rhone, Mr. Morton, Norman Williams, Hobart Smith and Robert Flourney. Reports on progress of the campaign in the wards were given by Samuel Wallace, Kech Cotton, Lester Showers Herbert Smith, Thomas Rupert and William Roberts.

What If The Democrats Do Win?

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

For some time I have been thinking whether or not it would be good judgement to write or say anything about politics. In view of the fact that most people do not seriously think about that which is most vital, I wish to say frankly that there are some fair-minded Democrats, but they are not enough of them to overbalance the other kind. I do know that Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and other states I could name I am quite sure that the colored men and women from these various states will agree with me that the Negro's opportunity, political rights, economic rights, social rights are abridge in that section of the country

I am sincerely hoping that every colored man and woman who is qualified to vote at the general election in November will seriously think before casting his ballot. We can prove with statistics that every big real appointment and that our Congressmen and Senators were gotten through the Republican party. The Republican party may not have done what it should have done, but the Negro with common gumption should know that the Republican party is more friendly to him than the Democratic party.

I hope that every well thinking Negro will carefully read this brief letter and act accordingly.

Very truly yours,
A. J. BROWN

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 7 1933

Negro Democrats Form 3rd Ward Club

At a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club of Yonkers, held last night at 15 Irving Place, a Third Ward unit was formally organized. It will be known as the Roosevelt Colored Democratic Club. Herbert Dodson was elected president, Robert Clark, vice-president; Curtis Ruth, secretary; J. B. Only, treasurer, and George John, sergeant-at-arms.

William T. Sullivan, candidate for supervisor in the Third Ward, appeared at the meeting and addressed the gathering briefly.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

OCT 5 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS HOLD EIGHTH WARD MEET

Colored Democrats of the Eighth Ward held an overflow meeting last night at the Eighth Ward Colored Democratic Club, 1097 Ferry avenue.

After listening to addresses by Frederick W. Schorpp and Oliver S. Bond, a resolution was adopted endorsing the Democratic candidates nominated in the May primaries.

Preparations were made for a thorough canvass of the ward. Theodore "Ted" Williams, who presided, said the slogan of the club would be "We are determined on seeing every voter in the ward cast a ballot in November. Our Democratic candidates will be elected."

Fusion Ticket Looms Strong For November

Rhodes Silent As Henry and Asbury Lay Plans for Last "Big Drive"

Politics moved toward preemption, the deadline of which is November tenth, this week. Nothing definite has come so far from either camp, but those in the accepted "know" are looking forward to a fusion ticket, a repetition in a field still uncertain as to the standard bearers.

On that ticket will, no doubt, be Magistrate Edward W. Henry, who received a nomination on the Democratic slate during the recent primaries. Other strong magistrates are expected, also, to complete the lineup.

The apparent strength of this aggregation will be enough to cause considerable gusto in regular circles if the plans said to be in the making are adhered to. In the meantime, the Democrats lost no time in bulwarking themselves in the position gained in the September balloting. Ex-Mayor Harry A Mackey, came valiantly out for the Democratic side and predicted that they would win by a good margin in the finals.

On the other hand, the Organization has announced that it intends in keeping with is custom, to wage a strenuous campaign in the Thirtieth Ward in an effort to regain it from the Henry forces which tucked it in its little black magisterial bag recently. The leader John C. Asbury, confirms the intention to "put on steam".

Returning from a Southern vacation E. Washington Rhodes, John M. Langston Bar Club candidate for the Municipal Court, turned his attention toward pressing matters of the National Bar Association, of which he is president and refused to comment upon any plans he may have for the November rush.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
REPORTER

SEP 26 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS TOLD G. O. P. HAS NOT AIDED THEM

More than 150 members of the White Plains Colored Democratic Club gathered in Democratic Headquarters to hear addresses by the Democratic candidates. R. G. Betts, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, said that it was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held so far in the campaign.

Robert B. Patterson, candidate for Councilman, condemned the Republican administration for failing to improve the housing conditions among the poor. He said that an investigation had disclosed that there were as many as 30 persons living in four rooms in some of the tenements in White Plains, and added that the Republicans had done nothing to relieve those conditions. "The Democrats propose to do something about it," Mr. Patterson said. He assailed Henry R. Barrett, chairman of the Republican City Committee.

Randall Tolliver, president of the Westchester County Colored Democratic Association, and Henry Lyon, vice president of the organization spoke, stating that the colored people had everything to gain and nothing to lose by voting for the Democratic ticket.

Charles Alexander, president of the local Colored Democratic Club, presided at the meeting. He was elected to the Democratic City Committee on Tuesday, becoming the first colored man to serve on the committee.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

OCT 27 1933

Colored Voters Will Attend Mass Meeting

Colored voters will attend a mass meeting for their race, sponsored by the Colored Women's Democratic Organization of Monroe County at 384 Clarissa Street, next Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Iroquois Democratic Club and its affiliated organizations are boosting for a capacity attendance.

Speakers will be Harold H. Clapp, Democratic candidate for county welfare commissioner; Roy F. Bush, candidate for county clerk; Prof. James D. McGill, of the University of Rochester, candidate for member of the Board of Education, and Paul R. Taylor, candidate for Assemblyman from the Fourth District of Monroe County.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS

OCT 3 1933

NEGROES SEEK RECOGNITION BY PARTY LEADERS

Colored Democrats Rally Tomorrow to Enhance Political Interests

Members of all Negro Democratic clubs in Queens will rally tomorrow night at the Pontier Democratic Association headquarters, 107-62 Merrick rd., Jamaica, to determine the Negroe's acitvities in the coming campaign and map a program which will win them political recognition.

The meeting, called by the Pontier organization by resolution of the club, will be attended by representatives of fourteen associations. The resolution appeals for "a closer co-operation and unity between the various Colored Democratic clubs" and states that "the political recognition of the Negro Democratic voters has long been denied them because of the lack of a united and consolidated body with unity and aim of purpose."

The "necessity of a Negro program for the coming election, having in mind the total lack of recognition accorded us by the party leaders," was stressed by Clarence A. O'Dell, executive secretary of the Pontier organization, last night. "Our only object in proposing this meeting is a sincere desire to enhance the political interests of the race by group action."

Central Queens units participating include the Witokah, Roosevelt, Cedar Manor and Star Democratic clubs, and the Queens County Colored Democracy.

Political - 1933

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS

OCT 17 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS HONOR H. A. O'BRIEN

A reception and tea was given by the United Colored Democracy of the County of Queens in honor of Herbert A. O'Brien, Independent Democratic and Fusion candidate for justice of the City Court, at the home of Mrs. Viola Adams, 107-12 Watson pl., Jamaica, Sunday afternoon.

Assisting Mrs. Adams, who is secretary of the organization, on the reception committee are Mrs. Mary White, Mrs. Mabel Aldrich, Mrs. E. M. McDonald, Mrs. Lillian Smith and Mrs. Herman Batist. A musical program followed.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
JOURNAL

SEP 30 1933

NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL FORM CLUB

Negro Democratic voters met last evening in St. McDaniel A. M. E. Z. Church, 235 Delamore Place, and made plans for the forming of a Negro West Side Democratic Club.

John C. Hazzard, president of City Council, congratulated the voters for their work. Councilman John P. Grant promised the voters his assistance in forming the proposed club.

Other speakers were: The Rev. J. T. Daniels, pastor of the church in which the meeting was held; Maurice Rouselle, chairman of the Negro Democratic League of Delaware, and George Anderson, prominent Negro Democrat of the Twelfth ward. Guests at the meeting were: State Senator Edward I. Glenn and former State Representative Joseph Brogan.

The first work of forming the club will be started next Monday night at a meeting of the Negro voters to be held at the same place. James Elford, chairman of the committee in charge of affairs last night, presided

BOSTON, MASS.
TRANSCRIPT

OCT 5 1933

Negro Club Invites Democratic Candidates

The Massachusetts Colored Men's Democratic Club, David D. Kenney, president, will hold a Democratic mayoralty meeting tomorrow night at 8.30 o'clock at 1065 Tremont street, having invited Mansfield, Foley, O'Connell, Reilly and Judge Sullivan to speak. Dr. Joseph V. Lyons and Mrs. Thomas B. McMahon, candidates for the School Committee, have also been invited.

PRESS

Mercerville, N. J.

OCT 13

COLORED DEMOCRATS

At the meeting of the colored Democratic League of the second ward at the home of Andrew Milton, 904 Tilton road, a letter written last spring by City Clerk Nehemiah Andrews, outlining the boundaries of the second precinct of that ward, was read. This letter reaffirmed the boundaries as they have existed for the past six years. The precinct is preponderously colored.

Endorsement of the entire Democratic ticket took place, on resolution offered by Mrs. Morris. The league has 71 members. Several new members were added.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 17 1933

Bragg To Address Colored Democrats

Harry G. Bragg, Assistant Deputy Attorney General will address a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club of Yonkers at Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church Thursday night.

Mayor Loehr and County Democratic Chairman Harry T. Foley are also expected to speak. Other addresses will be made by Randall Tolliver, president of the Westchester Colored Democratic League; George W. Brown, city chairman, and James Qualey and William T. Sullivan, Third Ward candidates for alderman and supervisor.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD STATESMAN

OCT 14 1933

Negro Democrats To Meet Tomorrow

Negro Democrats from various parts of the county will meet tomorrow afternoon at Democratic headquarters, 44 Warburton Avenue, to hear Mayor Loehr and other candidates on the city ticket and probably, County Chairman Harry T. Foley and county nominees. The meeting will start at 4 o'clock.

The Runyon Heights Democratic Club will be hosts to the Westchester County Colored Democratic Club, Edward A. Smith is president of the first organization and Randall Tolliver is head of the county group. John J. Jones heads the committee which arranged for the Yonkers meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

OCT 17 1933

M'NUTT GIVES O. K. TO NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Officers Confer With Greenlee Before Announcement.

Governor Paul V. McNutt has put his official O. K. on the newly organized Young Colored Men's Democratic Club, it was announced today.

The announcement followed a conference of club officers with Pleas Greenlee, McNutt secretary. President Theodore C. Smith and Alphonso Mitchell, executive council member, attended.

New appointments announced by the club president were Edward Kelseau, state statistician; Ivory Hardy, South Bend, executive council member, and Russel Williams, state organizer.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVENING NEWS

OCT 18 1933

Democrats Pledge Tax Equalization

Favor Greater Spread for Burden—Back Princeton Survey

Revision of the taxing system, state aid to municipalities in their financing problems and indorsement of the principle of home rule are among the Democratic Assembly platform planks announced last night by Corporation Counsel Frank A. Boettner, campaign manager. Recommendations of the Princeton Survey for state reorganization are commended.

Other planks are being drafted, Boettner said. The taxation plank pledges relief to landlords and rent payers and proposes revision to "effect a more equitable distribution of tax levies with a view to relieving real estate of that portion of its burden which is unjust, and to effect a greater spread in taxation by including that public wealth which is not now represented in realty holdings."

Proposals for municipal relief include: Greater distribution to municipalities of motor vehicle, gasoline and other state taxes; legislation to provide state assistance to deserving counties and municipalities by purchase of short term tax anticipation bonds, and the amending of present laws to permit municipalities to pay taxes to county and state only in proportion to their tax collections.

Support Roosevelt.

Other planks commend the national administration's "far-reaching measures for ending the depression;" praise Governor Moore for reducing state expenditures "from upward of $36,000,000 in 1931 to less than $21,000,000 for 1933-4," and commit the delegation "to further economies advocated by Governor Moore."

Mrs. Alice R. Pickard, Austin J. Waldron and Joseph L. Feibleman, freeholder nominees, were honor guests at a Central Democratic Club meeting last night at Schary Manor.

Dr. Arthur C. Thornhill, Assembly nominee, addressed the Essex County Negro Democratic Association last night at the county headquarters, 851 Broad street.

New Rochelle, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

OCT 16 1933

COLORED DEMOCRATS HEAR LOEHR, FOLEY

Joseph F. Loehr, Mayor of Yonkers, and Harry T. Foley, county chairman of the Democratic party addressed a meeting of the Westchester Colored Democratic Club yesterday at the Democratic headquarters in Yonkers.

Mayor Loehr declared that unity above all things was necessary for organization and that the Colored Democrats should strive for it. He also outlined economic conditions giving a picture of taxation and how it worked. Mr. Foley asked the organization to support the NRA, which he said, offered a partial solution to the depression.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

OCT 19 1933

Negro Voters of Third Ward Rally

Assistant Deputy Attorney General Harry G. Bragg was the principal speaker last night at a meeting of the Colored Democrats of Yonkers, held at the Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church on Irving Place.

Harry H. Gray was chairman of the committee in charge, and city and ward candidates appeared and spoke, besides which the speakers included County Chairman Harry T. Foley; Randall Tolliver, president of Westchester Negro Democracy and George W. Brown, city wide chairman.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 21 1933

A NEGRO'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Where does the Reverend Watson go from here?

As a self-styled preacher he has led a group of Methodist worshipers from a church edifice, with a seating capacity of 800 people, to a store front at Eleventh and Hill Streets.

On November 7 he will be seen on the corner of Twelfth and Hill Streets conspiring with noted Negro Republican repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, chain voters, petty bootleggers and gamblers.

Now, then, here is the gospel he preaches to his hearers: "If the Negro doesn't vote the Republican ticket he is selling his birthright." The writer wonders how long such a so-called leader and self-appointed race man can beguile the treasured souls of his people? How long shall the Negro in Louisville allow himself to be led by such incompetence and ignorance? The election of Mr. Neville Miller as Mayor will mean the deliverance of the Negro in Louisville from political bondage, after which he can sing, without even being intimidated, "Happy Days Are Here Again."

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT.

Louisville.

NEWARK, O.
Advocate and American Tribune

OCT 21 1933

COLORED ELECTORS HOLD PARTY MEET

Democrats of East Side Meet Friday Night.

Commendation of the Newark city administration and a plea for party unity was voiced by local and Columbus speakers before a meeting of colored Democratic voters of the east side, held at Steve's place in East Main street Friday night.

G. F. Trumbo, president of the Licking County Negro Democratic club, which sponsored the meeting, opened the program with a short talk in which he praised the present administration of Newark chiefly from the standpoint of the attitude the administration has taken toward colored citizens.

B. C. Cunningham, Columbus, lauded the work of the Licking county club and urged the members to strive towards party unity. James Floyd, committeeman from the first ward, urged an enthusiastic response to the municipal election and asked his auditors to support the entire Democratic ticket.

Howard Stevens was chairman of the meeting.

UTICA, N. Y.
OBSERVER DISPATCH

OCT 22 1933

NEGRO VOTERS GIVE APPROVAL TO DEMOCRATS

Endorsement of the straight Democratic ticket has been given by the Colored Citizens League.

A meeting was held in Democratic Headquarters, Devereux Street, Thursday night with W. Hamlett, president, in charge. Entertainment was provided by Colored Entertainers Club and Little Harlem Club.

Among the speakers were Mayor Donnelley, Albert Stiefvater, Fred Gillmore, Thomas Walsh, Walter Dowling, William J. Brown and William R. Goldbas.

The following club members spoke: Horace Freeman, William Howard, Mrs. A. Moore, Dr. Carl Long, J. W. Scott and Albert Ebo. The chairman also introduced as among the league's leading workers, Miss Alice Washington, James Wormworth, Walter Baynard and Frank Robinson.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
UNION STAR

OCT 20 1933

Colored Men Name Club in Reverse

The official opening of the Nemderoloc club quarters will be held tonight at 546 Broadway, when the meeting will be called to order by the president, T. E. D. Yancais. The club name is formed by spelling "colored men" backwards.

Among the speakers at the initial meeting will be Judge Mathias P. Poersch, jr., candidate for city judge; John C. Collins and John P. Gallo, candidates for alderman and supervisor, respectively, of the Fifth ward. They will outline the Democratic campaign aims.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

OCT 20 1933

COLORED VOTE HERE PLEDGED TO McCOOEY

Negro Organization Offers Full Support for Democratic Party Candidates

In a statement issued recently by the Regular Colored Democratic Organization, the full strength of the Negro vote in Brooklyn was thrown behind the leadership of John H. McCooey, and the regular county and city candidates of the Democratic party.

Complete loyalty to the party and Mr. McCooey's leadership was assured in the statement in order that any doubts as to the complete regularity of the organized colored voters might be stilled. It was signed by Wesley L. Young, chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of declaring the loyalty of the Regular Colored Democratic Association to Democracy, Charles A. Johnson, general secretary, Oscar W. Fulcher, Executive Secretary, and Oliver E. Jackson.

The statement, addressed to Mr. McCooey follows:

"As a result of the numerous and speculative rumors relative to the defections in the ranks of the regular county organization, i. e. desertions as among the several Assembly District leaders and some of the Democratic organizations throughout the county, we, the committee duly appointed for such purpose, do herein declare and pledge to you, as the county leader, the regular county and city oragnization and its candidates, our loyalty and complete support in this, as we view it, thee rucial hour in the life of the organization."

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 24 1933

Equal Protection In Law Pledged To Negroes In Address By Miller

Full Co-operation In Individual, Community and Parallel Development Promised.

Full co-operation with Negroes in individual, community and parallel development and equal protection in law was pledged by Neville Miller, Democratic nominee for Mayor, speaking Monday night at a rally for Negroes at Jefferson Park, Preston and Kentucky Streets. Mr. Miller spoke earlier in the night before members of the Portland Democratic Club, Portland Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

At Jefferson Park, Mr. Miller pointed out that all citizens have a heritage in common as well as common and equal Constitutional rights and obligations. The speaker cited samples of outstanding Negro leaders to show capabilities of the race.

He urged Negroes to think for themselves in political matters and asked them to join him in attacking the common problem confronting all citizens.

Among other speakers at the Jefferson Park rally were James Garnett, candidate for Circuit Judge; Ben F. Ewing, for County Judge, and C. Eubank Tucker, Negro attorney. Clark Jefferson, proprietor of Jefferson Park, presided. More than 2,000 persons attended the meeting. An overflow crowd turned out for the Portland Avenue meeting.

The text of Mr. Miller's speech at Jefferson Park follows:

"Not only is it proper but also it is necessary that the Democratic candidates take counsel with the Louisville Negro in the solution of a common problem.

"You occupy an important part in the economic life of our community and are affected by the general problems which affect Louisville.

"I do not propose to reread the pages of history to show the events that lead to the parallel development of two peoples of originally dissimilar stock in a united political community. I do not propose to make or provoke any discussion in othnology which would lead to a comparison or differentiation of politically united people growing out of differences in geographical origin. But I do point out three things that are obvious. Primarily we are all citizens of the United States, of Kentucky, and residents and members of the community of Louisville. Again, irrespective of ancestral migration, we have a common heritage, the North American Continent—and common and equal constitutional rights and obligations. Finally we have in Louisville a common economic problem—the great national depression.

"With that statement of facts my address is short.

"I urge the Negro to think for himself in matters political. I point out that he can neither obtain his civil rights nor do his civil duty unless he thnks and acts for himself.

"Next I know the Negro to be capable of intellectual development to adapt and adjust and improve our common civilization which is essentially European in theory and practice. In evidence of that I cite you three Negroes who have lead the world in their dissimilar fields.

"I invoke Booker T. Washington as one of the foremost educators of all times. I invoke Roland Hayes as a musician equal to any and surpassed by none. These two are familiar to you, the third I wonder? I go to the Island of Haiti in the year 1800. As soldier, statesman and administrator I rank Toussant L'Ouvitour, a full blood Negro, born a slave, with the Moses of antiquity, the Julius Caesar of the middle ages, and the Napoleon of more modern time.

"Again I ask you not only to support me but also to join me in the solution of our common problem of depression.

"Finally I state my policy to the Negro: To the best that is in me I will give you equal protection in law. To you I will administer individual temporary and permanent relief on a basis of parity. To you I will bive full co-operation in your individual, community and parallel development.

"Again and at last I will say to you in all fairness that I will do nothing toward any racial intermingling. But I will help you develop—how develop? Thus:

Develop the Negro lawyer to think of justice and not fees for services.

"Develop the Negro physician to think of healing the sick and not the prestige of title.

"Develop the Negro minister to spread the gospel of Christ.

"Develop the Negro engineer to fell the forest, traverse the plains and turn the wilderness into happy homes for men and women.

"Develop the banker, teacher, merchant and business man to deal in terms of service rather than profit or prestige.

"For in this there is no question of geography, race or history. You, as I, succeed as we serve, we attain as we strive. Regardless of any circumstances we have a common ideal, a common duty, and a common problem. You, as I, will succeed or fail as we unite in effort. Therefore, I ask you not only to support me—I ask you to join me—we have a tough job to do! Let us unite and do it together!"

Meetings Tonight.

Mr. Miller will speak at 8 o'clock Tuesday night at the Stonewall Democratic Club, 1266 South Preston Street, and at a rally at Clay and Walnut Streets. Other Democratic rallies scheduled for Monday night are as follows: Victory Democratic Club, 432 East Jefferson Street; schoolhouse, Jefferson Street, Ky.; Pocohontas Street, and Bolievard; Twelfth Ward Colored Democratic Club, 3402 Woodland Street; Colored Democratic Organization of Louisville and Jefferson Counties, Walnut Streets.

1933, POLITICAL, PARTY AFFILIATION

Continues on Reel 45